

only by continuing to remember and discuss the horrors which befell the Armenian and other peoples that we can hope to achieve a world where genocide is finally relegated to the realm of history books, rather than newspaper headlines. I hope my colleagues and leaders throughout the world will join me in commemorating the anniversary today, and thus ensure that the tragedy of the Armenian genocide will not be forgotten.

DIMINISHING PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE BALKANS—A FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE STAFF REPORT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, during the recess, two members of my Foreign Relations Committee staff traveled to Croatia, Bosnia, and Serbia to examine the wide range of issues related to the conflicts in the region, and their implications for United States policy.

The situation in Bosnia is unraveling quickly, and with the Senate likely to consider legislation concerning Bosnia in the coming weeks, I think it is important for my colleagues to be aware of the staff's findings.

Among other things, the staff found that as the situation in Bosnia deteriorates, the United Nations may be forced to withdraw from Bosnia and Croatia for any number of reasons, including: a worsening security situation, a shortage of world food stocks, a loss of local employees to the draft, or a lifting of the arms embargo.

The United States has pledged to participate in a NATO effort to withdraw U.N. troops. According to the staff report, a NATO operation in Bosnia would be costly, would require a long lead time, and would likely occur under hostile circumstances. The report finds that NATO is not prepared to extract U.N. troops immediately should that become necessary.

The report also raises some serious questions about the federation agreement between Bosnia's Croats and Muslims as well as about Croatia's intentions. It questions the prospects for peace negotiations regarding the Serb-held Krajina region of Croatia.

Finally, the report finds that Serbia is continuing to fuel both the Krajina and Bosnian Serb war machines. Despite this fact, last Friday, the United Nations voted to extend sanctions relief for 75 days. The report recommends that the United Nations resist further sanctions relief until Serbia ends all assistance to the Bosnian and Krajina Serbs.

Mr. President, as I mentioned, we may be asked next month to vote to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Government. I believe that the staff report may be a useful resource as we move into the debate. Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the key findings of the report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, April 24, 1995.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,
Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL,
*Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR SENATOR HELMS AND SENATOR PELL: On behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we travelled to Croatia, Bosnia, and Serbia from April 7 through 15 to examine the wide range of issues related to the conflicts in the region, and their implications for U.S. policy.

In Croatia, we visited Zagreb, Osijek, and in Sector East, Vukovar, the border crossings at Batina Bridge, Lipovac, and other areas. We visited Mostar, the largest city in the part of Bosnia controlled by the Muslim-Croat federation. We were unable to visit Sarajevo as planned due to the closing of the Sarajevo airport as our plane was enroute to the city. The airport remained closed throughout our visit to the region. In Serbia, we visited Belgrade and the Sremska Raca border with Bosnia.

We met with Croatian and Serbian government officials, opposition leaders, religious leaders, foreign and local journalists, academics, local citizens, military and civilian representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), NATO, and of international and local non-governmental organizations. We also met representatives of U.S. and foreign embassies, the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM), Sanctions Assistance Monitors (SAMs), and monitors of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia (ICFY).

We are grateful to Ambassador Peter W. Galbraith and his staff in Zagreb as well as to Rudolph Perina, the U.S. Chief of Mission and his staff in Belgrade. Their cooperation was instrumental to this report. We would particularly like to thank Foreign Service officers Rick Holtzapfle, Andrew Hamilton, and Madeline Seidenstricker as well as Tim Knight, of the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), for their able assistance.

The conclusions in this report are our own, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Committee on Foreign Relations or its Members.

Sincerely,

EDWIN H. HALL,
*Minority Staff Director
and Chief Counsel.*

MICHELLE MAYNARD,
*Minority Professional Staff
Member for European Affairs.*

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The situation in Bosnia is unraveling. The Bosnian Serbs are responding to recent limited Bosnian Government military gains with brutal attacks against civilians and U.N. peacekeepers.

The United Nations may be forced to withdraw from Bosnia and Croatia for any number of reasons, including: a deteriorating security situation, a shortage of world food stocks, a loss of local employees to the draft, or a lifting of the arms embargo.

The United States has pledged to participate in a NATO effort to withdraw U.N. troops. A NATO operation in Bosnia would be costly, would require a long lead time, and would likely occur under hostile circumstances. NATO is not prepared to extract U.N. troops immediately should that become necessary.

Croatia is supporting a federation between Bosnian Croats and Muslims as a means to retake Serb-controlled territory by force and to annex Hercegovina.

Croatia's military strategy, if continued, will make impossible the successful conclu-

sion of peace negotiations and lead to full scale war in the Serb-held Krajina region of Croatia.

The agreement bringing an end to fighting between Bosnian Muslims and Croats was a tremendous achievement for U.S. diplomacy. That being said, however, Croats and Muslims have made no progress in implementing a political and economic alliance. Despite significant U.S. and European financial and political support for the Bosnian federation, prospects for such an alliance appear dim.

Serbia is continuing to fuel both the Krajina and Bosnian Serb war machines. The land border between Serbia and Bosnia may be "effectively closed" as called for by U.N. Security Council Resolutions 943 (1994) and 970 (1995) but oil, military equipment, and other sensitive material pass daily from Serbia through Croatia's Sector East and into other parts of Serb-held Croatia and Bosnia. The United Nations recently voted to extend sanctions relief for 75 days. It should resist further sanctions relief until Serbia ends all assistance to the Bosnian and Krajina Serbs.

International sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro are not working. Belgrade is awash in consumer goods; gasoline costs less than it does in Germany; and Serbia's basic infrastructure continues to function.

Sanctions against Serbia appear to have strengthened rather than weakened President Slobodan Milosevic, who effectively uses the state-controlled media to blame Serbia's economic conditions on the West. Even if sanctions are not having their desired impact, Serbia should not be rewarded with a lifting of sanctions unless it recognizes the borders of all the states of the former Yugoslavia and ends its support for the Bosnian and Krajina Serbs.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been noted. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering the Product Liability Fairness Act this week. The time for legal reform is long overdue. I am anxious, as one Senator, to get this debate underway. I particularly want to congratulate the bill's chief sponsors, Senator GORTON and Senator ROCKEFELLER, for guiding the bill swiftly through the Commerce Committee, and I applaud Senator DOLE's leadership in bringing the issue promptly to the floor.

I might say, having been involved in this issue for now 11 years, going back to a prior period of Republican majority as chairman of the Court Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, we listened to lots of hearings and