

latest effort to appease Serbian leader Milosevic by offering to lift sanctions in exchange for his recognition of Bosnia and Croatia. The United States participated in this contact group offer despite the fact that Milosevic has repeatedly and blatantly violated his commitments to prevent shipments of arms to the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs. The U.N. eased sanctions on Serbia in November with the understanding that Milosevic would stop supplies to the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs. Faced with clear evidence that Serbia violated this commitment, the U.N. Security Council nevertheless extended the easing of sanctions for a second period in April. In Milosevic's experience, aggression, false promises and delay pay dividends. No one has given him any reason to expect that serious consequences will follow his failure to live up to his commitments.

Similarly, the Bosnian Serbs have every reason to doubt the resolve of the international community—represented by UNPROFOR—in carrying out its commitments to protect safe areas, enforce weapons exclusion zones, or deliver humanitarian assistance to starving communities. The Bosnian Serbs have demanded and received from the U.N. treatment equal to that of their victims, the Bosnian Government. The U.N. has thus become a passive contributor to Bosnia's tragedy just as a witness who does not intervene to assist a victim can be judged to be an accessory to a crime. U.N. peacekeeping is truly at a crossroads in Bosnia—the largest and most expensive U.N. peacekeeping mission in history. While UNPROFOR may have contributed to stability and delivery of humanitarian supplies in the first year of its deployment, its compliant approach to resurgent Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia since then has called into question the U.N.'s capability to effectively carry out peacekeeping responsibilities in the future.

We must make no mistake about the origins of the war in Bosnia. As Warren Zimmerman, the last U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia, made clear in a recent Foreign Affairs article, the Serbs initiated the war in Bosnia even before the country declared its independence from Yugoslavia.

It is said by some that Bosnia's fate will have little impact on U.S. national security. They are wrong. I believe that tolerance of visible genocide and aggression in the heart of Europe cannot help but make more probable the recurrence of these crimes in other places in the future. If that is the case, then the post-cold war world is likely to be a Hobbesian one where independence for small democracies will all too often be painful and short-lived.

We must not let our desire to stop the killing in the Balkans lead us to blame the victims instead of the aggressor. We cannot let our aversion to war obscure our vision of right and wrong. Is the post-cold war era going to be known as the no-fault era, when

strong countries used their influence merely to contain the bad things that happened to weak countries but with no blame assigned? Surely the United States, which was founded on the principles of freedom and "certain inalienable rights" will not participate indefinitely in a policy of denying the pursuit and defense of basic human rights for Bosnians? Appeasement is never an honorable or effective course in foreign policy. Appeasement of a ragtag band of former Communists and war criminals—the Bosnian Serbs—is a dishonorable course which we should have no part in.

I applaud the U.N.'s decision—supported by President Clinton—to use air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs May 25 in an effort to enforce the weapons exclusion zone around Sarajevo. I hope this is the beginning of a more assertive U.N. approach in Bosnia which will be sustained and expanded as necessary even if, as Bosnian Serb leader Karadjic has promised, his forces retaliate. The only way to avoid a larger Balkan war and to bring the Bosnian Serbs to the negotiating table is to stop Serbian aggression. Regrettably, talk alone will not do the job.●

RAPE PREVENTION MONTH IN NEW JERSEY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that May is Rape Prevention Month in the State of New Jersey. Rape is one of the most violent and hurtful crimes committed in our society. It is a severe problem and we must do all we can to reduce its incidence, punish offenders, and assist victims.

In this country, rape and child sexual abuse still continues to increase at an alarming rate. Organizations like Women Against Rape in Collingwood, New Jersey have taken on the difficult task of combating rape by providing crime prevention programs, teaching rape prevention techniques, offering escort services, and having hotline and counseling services available.

For the 15th consecutive year, Women Against Rape is sponsoring the month of May as Rape Prevention Month. During this month they have worked hard to address this problem in both crisis and everyday situations. Education is one of the first steps to stopping this awful crime, and I commend the volunteers and professionals who have dedicated their time and effort to raise awareness about rape and sexual abuse.●

SALUTE TO THE GOODSPEED OPERA COMPANY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Goodspeed Opera Company in my home town of East Haddam, CN for receiving the 1995 Tony Award for Outstanding Achievement in Regional Theater. This award, given upon recommendation by the American Theater Critics Association,

is the second such award received by the Goodspeed Theater and is well-deserved recognition for the Goodspeed's decades-long record of excellence in theater. This award marks the first time a national regional theater has received a second special Tony award for general excellence.

The Goodspeed Opera House, located on the Connecticut River, was originally built in 1876 by William Goodspeed, a shipping merchant. This beautiful, six-story Victorian landmark fell into disuse and disrepair in the early 1900s and basically sat abandoned until 1959 when it was saved from demolition through the efforts of the State and community. With local support and significant private assistance, the building was restored and reopened in 1963 as the Goodspeed Theater, home to the Goodspeed Opera Company. Since that time, the Goodspeed has been dedicated to the advancement of the American Musical through the creation of original musicals and the production and reinterpretation of classic American musicals.

Under the leadership of executive director, Michael Price, the Goodspeed Theater has developed dozens of original musicals, many of which have gone on to Broadway. These have included such well known musicals as "Annie," "Shenandoah" and "Man of La Mancha." Just this year, the Goodspeed sent its production of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" directly from East Haddam to Broadway.

The Goodspeed Opera Company has not only attracted national attention but has also served as an artistic beacon for its own community. This special relationship is symbolized by the ongoing financial support of the Chester and East Haddam communities as well as its numerous and diverse audiences from all over the Northeast. The Goodspeed is the very heart, both literally and figuratively, of my hometown of East Haddam. Not only is it our single largest industry and the cultural center of the region, it is also our main landmark and point of reference; in East Haddam, all roads lead to the Goodspeed.

It is also timely to note that the Goodspeed Theater receives support from the National Endowment for the Arts. In this time when Federal funding for the arts is under attack, the Goodspeed exemplifies how a small Federal investment in a community arts organization can have an enormous yield. Theaters, such as the Goodspeed, assure that first rate artistic events and productions are accessible to people who do not live near large urban cultural centers. At the same time, places like East Haddam and its surrounding areas have enjoyed additional economic activity brought in by theater patrons. And in the case of the Goodspeed, the benefits have been even broader since many of the musicals created there have gone on to