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and Serbian President Milosevic, was the seed of the destruction we witnessed in Croatia, and is also at the core of the violence in Bosnia. Don't be fooled when the Republics that now call themselves Yugoslavia claim no responsibility for the war in Bosnia. The same tanks and rockets which destroyed 1,000 years of history in Dubrovnik are now being used to flatten the churches, mosques, schools, and hospitals in Sarajevo. Over half a million Croatian and Bosnian refugees have been forced from their homes, creating one of the greatest refugee crises this century in Europe. And the situation only continues to worsen.

International sanctions have been imposed on Serbia and Montenegro, yet the countries which call themselves Yugoslavia still refuse to sit down at the negotiating table. Serbians and Montenegrins complain that they have no cigarettes and must wait in long lines for gasoline—but these small deprivations have not swayed the people or their governments to change their course. This week the United Nations voted to rescind Yugoslavia's U.N. membership—although Serbia and Montenegro will still retain observer status in the international organization. The United States should reiterate to Serbia and Montenegro that the threat of international isolation is not an empty one. We should immediately withdraw most-favored-nation status from Yugoslavia, and should make it clear that we will not even consider restoring it until Serbia and Montenegro end their armed conflict with the former Republics of Yugoslavia, and formally retreat to internationally recognized borders.

DENY MFN TO THE NEW YUGOSLAV FEDERATION

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support as a cosponsor of H.R. 5258, which withdraws most-favored-nation status [MFN] from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and provides for its restoration only under certain conditions. This bill was introduced by our colleague from Virginia, Representative FRANK WOLF, who serves as one of the most active members of the Helsinki Commission and who has just returned from visiting the beleaguered city of Sarajevo, as well as Belgrade, Vojvodina, Kosovo, and Macedonia. He is to be commended for his commitment to the cause of human rights, not just in the former Yugoslavia but throughout east-central Europe.

This bill strips MFN from Serbia and Montenegro, the two Republics of the former Yugoslavia which proclaimed this new federation between them in April of this year. Together, they have become the pariah of Europe. Serbia's political leadership is responsible, first and foremost, for the horrifying scene in Bosnia-Hercegovina today, and for the denial of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms to other national or ethnic groups within their own borders. Even ethnic Serbs in Serbia cannot speak their views free from intimidation or persecution.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have long advocated the responsible use of diplomatic and economic levers to promote human rights, and I can think of no more compelling case for doing so today than in the case of the new Yugoslavia.

Until peace has been restored and justice has been accomplished in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Belgrade should receive no benefit from the United States. Until human rights are respected in Kosovo and Vojvodina—indeed, throughout Serbia and Montenegro—Belgrade should obtain no advantage from the United States. Until the succession issue is genuinely settled by the mutual agreement of all parties, Belgrade should secure no gain from the United States. Until Helsinki principles are honored in word and deed, Belgrade should acquire no favored status from the United States. No less a message should be sent to Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. Speaker, the U.N. General Assembly will decide on expelling the new Yugoslavia from this world organization, but first the current Prime Minister, Milan Panic, will be permitted to speak. Mr. Panic, and others within Serbia who may want to save their Republic from the catastrophic conditions in which it finds itself, should place responsibility for these conditions, and for our action here today, squarely on Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and his supporters. They should use it to demand change, for their own benefit as for the benefit of the victims of aggression in Bosnia-Hercegovina and elsewhere.

As we take this action, we hold no grudge against the Serbian people and the democratic forces among them. As we take this action, we should be prepared to respond when we see real steps toward positive, more democratic change. But we should not respond until we do, whether it takes weeks, months or years.

VOTE "NO" ON THE BROOKS BILL, H.R. 5096

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, next week the House is likely to vote on H.R. 5096, commonly referred to as the Brooks bill. I urge a vote in opposition.

I firmly believe that consumers will benefit from new, emerging information services. I also believe these services should be brought to the marketplace without improper Government intervention. As long as these services are developed without cross-subsidization and priced fairly and made available to all consumers at reasonable prices, I believe we should *foster competition.*

H.R. 5096, unfortunately, inhibits the development of information services and new jobs in the East Bay. I will vote "no" and urge my colleagues to do the same.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY WEEKS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Shirley Weeks, who is retiring this year after 44 years of public service to the people of Ventura County.

Shirley, who began working for the county in 1948, became the acting clerk to the county board of supervisors in 1952. In the succeeding, years, she worked under three county clerks and recorders—L.E. Hallowell, Robert Hamm, and Richard Dean. In 1988, she received her 40-year service award from the county.

Shirley is a native of Ventura County, and grew up in Ojai. Her father, a native of Finland who emigrated to the United States, was an artist and sculptor who created many works, including the famous statue of Father Junipero Serra, founder of the California missions, which stands in front of Ventura City Hall. A meticulous recordkeeper, Shirley has a deep interest in local history and is a trustee of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

She is a volunteer each year at the Ventura County Fair, serves as a volunteer in the county alcohol information school, and is interested in mental health issues. Last year, Shirley received her associate of arts degree from Ventura College.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Ventura County and the U.S. House of Representatives, it's my pleasure to extend congratulations to Shirley for her exemplary career in public service, and to wish her the best in years to come.

WHAT BILL CLINTON REALLY HAS UP HIS SLEEVE

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I met with a very capable member of California's State Board of Equalization, my good friend Matthew Fong.

Mr. Fong has authored an insightful analysis of Bill Clinton's horrendous tax proposals. Rather than expanding on them I simply commend this article to our colleagues.

WHAT BILL CLINTON REALLY HAS UP HIS SLEEVE

(By Matthew K. Fong)

One of my jobs as a Member of California's State Board of Equalization is to evaluate the impact of new tax proposals. I have taken a look at the taxing and spending proposals offered by Mr. Clinton in his bid for the Presidency. If you think California is now in the economic frying pan, get ready to jump down into the fire if Bill Clinton's proposals ever become law.

Mr. Clinton wants to impose one of the largest gross tax increases in history on the American people—more than 150 billion dollars. And, he intends at the same time to increase government spending by 220 billion. He openly proposes to substantially increase the national debt over the next four years. His runningmate, Senator Gore, was a lead-

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