

So we came together as brothers and sisters in search of peace. We came together hoping to create a framework for peace which we could bring back to our Nation and give our nations an opportunity to reconstruct, in this fragile and even grim climate, an opportunity to set the world on the path of light instead of the path of might, on the path of negotiation instead of the path of annihilation; to create for the world a new opportunity towards peace.

We came in peace, and we departed as brothers and sisters in search of peace, with a framework which I am pleased to have a copy of here.

Mr. Speaker, I include this framework for the RECORD.

The material referred to is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE U.S.
CONGRESS AND RUSSIAN DUMA
VIENNA, AUSTRIA
30 April—1 May 1999

All sessions centered on the Balkan crisis. Agreement was found on the following points

I. The Balkan crisis, including ethnic cleansing and terrorism, is one of the most serious challenges to international security since World War II.

II. Both sides agree that this crisis creates serious threats to global and regional security and may undermine efforts against non-proliferation.

III. This crisis increases the threat of further human and ecological catastrophes, as evidenced by the growing refugee problem, and creates obstacles to further development of constructive Russian-American relations.

IV. The humanitarian crisis will not be solved by bombing. A diplomatic solution to the problem is preferable to the alternative of military escalation.

Taking the above into account, the sides consider it necessary to implement the following emergency measures as soon as possible, preferably within the next week. Implementation of these emergency measures will create the climate necessary to settle the political questions.

1. We call on the interested parties to find practical measures for a parallel solution to three tasks, without regard to sequence: the stopping of NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, withdrawal of Serbian armed forces from Kosovo, and the cessation of the military activities of the KLA. This should be accomplished through a series of confidence building measures, which should include but should not be limited to:

a. The release of all prisoners of war.

b. The voluntary repatriation of all refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and unhindered access to them by humanitarian aid organizations. NATO would be responsible for policing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's borders with Albania and Macedonia to ensure that weapons do not re-enter the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the returning refugees or at a later time.

c. Agreement on the composition of the armed international forces which would administer Kosovo after the Serbian withdraw. The composition of the group should be decided by a consensus agreement of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council in consultation with Macedonia, Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the recognized leadership of Kosovo.

d. The above group would be supplemented by the monitoring activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

e. The Russian Duma and U.S. Congress will use all possibilities at their disposal in

order to successfully move ahead the process of resolving the situation in Yugoslavia on the basis of stopping the violence and atrocities.

2. We recognize the basic principles of the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which include:

a. wide autonomy for Kosovo

b. a multi-ethnic population

c. treatment of all Yugoslavia peoples in accordance with international norms

3. We support efforts to provide international assistance to rebuild destroyed homes of refugees and other humanitarian assistance, as appropriate, to victims in Kosovo.

4. We, as members of the Duma and Congress, commit to active participation as follows:

Issue a Joint U.S. Congress-Russian Duma report of our meetings in Vienna. Concrete suggestions for future action will be issued as soon as possible.

Delegations will agree on timelines for accomplishment of above tasks.

Delegations will brief their respective legislatures and governments on outcome of the Vienna meetings and agreed upon proposals.

Delegations will prepare a joint resolution, based on their report, to be considered simultaneously in the Congress and Duma.

Delegations agree to continue a working group dialogue between Congress and the Duma in agreed upon places.

Delegations agree that Duma deputies will visit refugee camps and Members of Congress will visit the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, this agreement begins with stopping the bombing, a withdrawal of the Armed Forces from Kosovo, a cessation of military activities of the KLA, releasing all prisoners, returning all refugees, providing for their safekeeping with an international peacekeeping force, rebuilding their shattered homes, and helping to rebuild their shattered lives.

This is such a great country with such a great heart, because we care about people all over this world. We want to bring peace to those who are suffering.

Our delegation, Mr. Speaker, gave us a chance, at a moment when it looked like escalation was the only recourse, with the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CURT WELDON), with the participation of our leader, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. NEIL ABERCROMBIE), we finally had the opportunity to begin anew to look at each other as brothers and sisters in search of peace, to come up with a framework which we would all hope would be the start of a new opportunity to look forward to perhaps a cease-fire, to a cessation of bombing, to restoring the refugees and rebuilding the war-ravaged area.

Let us continue to pray for peace, and let us continue to act in consonance with our prayers.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind all Members that it is not permissible to introduce or bring to the attention of the House any occupant of the gallery.

BIPARTISAN DELEGATION TRAVELS TO BRUSSELS TO SEEK PEACE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the other Members who are here this evening. I will not take the full time, but I will merely read a brief excerpt as an addendum to the remarks that have been made at this point.

We are very grateful to our colleagues who are here on another matter tonight who have graciously consented to allow this interruption because of the serious nature of the business that was conducted this past weekend.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read just some excerpts from a letter addressed to the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. IKE SKELTON), a letter sent to him today in conjunction with the report that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) just cited and the activities that we engaged in in Vienna this past weekend.

The letter was a cover letter also containing the resolution that we expect to bring forward to all of our colleagues here on the floor shortly that we hope will provide a path towards reconciliation and resolution of the crisis in Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, I will just read briefly from the letter:

Dear Ike, as you are aware, I recently returned from a trip to Vienna as the senior Democrat on a congressional delegation that met with the leadership of the Russian Duma. My earlier trip to the region prompted me to lead a group comprised of Corinne Brown, Maurice Hinchey, and Dennis Kucinich. Since you are the ranking member on the Committee on Armed Services, I wanted you to have a copy of the report of the meetings to review.

Not only did we arrive at a viable framework around which the Congress and the Duma can facilitate an end to the violence in the Balkans, we learned much from our Russian colleagues. Our Duma counterparts represented the full spectrum of ideology and Russian politics. Together we reached agreement on three important components of peace and a possible road to implementation.

More than ever, I am convinced that the road to peace is through Moscow. Without movement towards peace, I see escalating costs, increasingly convoluted options, and unacceptable casualties just over the horizon.

Undermining the Administration's objectives was certainly not our desire, and I wish to reiterate that the delegation was not on a mission to negotiate peace. Instead, we were on a mission to reach out to our Russian counterparts. Because of her unique historic and cultural ties to Serbia, Russia has the credentials to act as an intermediary in achieving a negotiated peace in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, I submit this letter for the RECORD.

The letter referred to is as follows: