

Together, they will discuss ways to mobilize the resources of a wide range of governments and organizations, while coordinating with the European Community and World Bank. Our intention is to work urgently and effectively with leaders in Southeast Europe as they strive to attract capital, raise living standards, reconcile ethnic and religious tensions, and promote the rule of law.

In this way, we hope over time to enable countries throughout the region to participate fully in the major economic and political institutions of the Trans-Atlantic community. This would greatly serve America's interest in expanding the area within Europe where wars simply do not happen. And it would mark another giant step towards the creation of a continent whole and free.

We do not start from square one, but rather with a strong base of democratic leadership. Hungary has already joined NATO. Hungary and Slovenia are well along in accession negotiations with the EU. And officials in Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia, Albania and Croatia demonstrated throughout the recent crisis that they want their societies to grow, prosper and live in peace.

The same is true of Montenegro, where President Djukanovic and his people endured grave danger without wavering in their support for democratic principles. They have earned the right to participate in our initiative.

We look forward as well to welcoming a new Serbia, because our efforts at regional integration cannot fully succeed until that occurs. But Serbia will not receive help, except for humanitarian relief, until it is democratic and Milosevic is out of work or—better yet—in jail.

This is only common sense. Milosevic led Serbia into four wars this decade. He has been indicted for crimes against humanity. He has lied repeatedly to his own people and to the world. His regime is hopelessly corrupt. He portrays himself as a hero, but he is a traitor to every honorable Serb and has no place in the region's future.

We learned in Kosovo, as in Bosnia and Rwanda, that in this era of varied and mobile dangers, gross violations of human rights are everyone's business. Earlier this century, our predecessors confronted not only Hitler, but Fascism; not only Stalin, but Communism.

In recent weeks, we confronted not only Milosevic, but ethnic cleansing. NATO's leaders simply refused to stand by and watch while an entire ethnic community was expelled from its home in the Alliance's front yard.

By acting with unity and resolve, NATO reaffirmed its standing as an effective defender of stability and freedom in the region. It validated the strategy for modernizing the Alliance approved at the Washington Summit in April. And it underlined the importance of the leading nations on both sides of the Atlantic acting together in defense of shared interests and values.

If we are as resolute in building peace as we were persistent in conflict, the crisis in Kosovo may come to be viewed as a turning point in European history.

In the past, Balkan strife has torn Europe apart, as big powers took sides and made local fights their own. The Dayton accords established a new model of nations coming together to promote peace. Milosevic gambled that Kosovo would prompt a reversion to the earlier model, splitting the Alliance and opening an unbridgeable gap between Russian and the West. Thanks to a careful assessment of mutual interests in Moscow and Allied capitals, he bet wrong.

Russia and NATO did not see eye to eye on the use of force against Belgrade. But both wanted to prevent the conflict from spread-

ing, and following President Clinton's lead, we worked together to bring the conflict to an end. And now, with Russia in KFOR, we are working together to sustain the peace.

More generally, the time-tested marriage of diplomacy and force played a central role from the beginning of this crisis. At Rambouillet, we sought an interim political settlement that would have protected the rights of all Kosovars. To the vast detriment of Serb interests, Milosevic rejected that agreement. But the talks helped bring the Kosovar Albanian leadership together in an unprecedented way.

After NATO launched its campaign, we shifted from diplomacy backed by the threat of force to diplomacy in support of force. We worked hard to assist the frontline states in coping with the flood of refugees. We received help from countries on every continent, including those in the Muslim world. We consulted constantly with our Allies, who stayed together every step of the way. And we made full use of public diplomacy to explain NATO's objectives.

Ultimately, we were able to use diplomacy to help bring the need for force to an end. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, we reached an understanding with Russia's envoy Victor Chernomyrdin on the terms of peace. We solicited the help of Finnish President Ahtisaari in presenting those terms to Belgrade. By then, an isolated Milosevic had no other choice but to accept. And we proceeded to gain Security Council approval for an international force with NATO at its core.

Now we are in a new stage of practicing diplomacy to build peace. During the past two weeks, we have consummated agreements on an appropriate role for Russia in KFOR, KLA demilitarization, and the Southeast Europe Stability Pact.

Our strategy throughout has been grounded firmly in U.S. interests. By meeting massive ethnic cleansing in the Balkans with a red light, we make it less likely that NATO will be called upon to use force in the future. And by supporting democracy and promoting human rights, we contribute to a future of stability and peace throughout Europe. This is fully consistent both with American interests, and with NATO's purpose, which is to prevent war, while defending freedom.

Some hope, and others fear, that Kosovar will be a precedent for similar interventions around the globe. I would caution against any such sweeping conclusions. Every circumstance is unique. Decisions on the use of force will be made by any President on a case-by-case basis after weighing a host of factors. Moreover, the response to Milosevic would not have been possible without NATO, and NATO is a European and Atlantic, not a global, institution.

We have been laboring throughout this decade to improve the world's ability to prevent and respond to humanitarian disasters, but this remains a work in progress.

We conceived the Africa Crisis Response Initiative to improve indigenous capacities on that continent.

We are the largest contributor to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

We are backing strongly the War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda and the Balkans.

And we have supported peace initiatives from Northern Ireland to the Middle East and Central Africa.

The United States remains the world's leading force for justice and stability. But a leader cannot stand still. We need help from Congress to support the President's requests for resources to back our leadership, and to ensure that our commitments in Southeast Europe do not cause the neglect of other priorities.

Not long ago, I visited a refugee camp in Macedonia. And I was never prouder to be an

American than when I heard the chant "USA, USA, USA" and saw a little boy's handlettered sign that read, at the top, "I Love America" and at the bottom, "I want to go home."

As someone whose own family was twice forced to flee its home when I was still a little girl, I remember how it feels to be displaced. And now I know how it feels, as Secretary of State, to be able to tell that little boy and his family that—with America's help—they would go home, safely and soon.

There are some who say that Americans need not care what happens to that child or to those like him.

Others suggest that until we can help all the victims of ethnic violence, we should be consistent and not help any.

Still other believe that by trying to bring stability to the Balkans, we are taking on a job that is simply too hard.

Finally, there are some—overseas and even here at home—who see NATO's actions as part of a master plan to impose our values on the world.

Such criticisms are not original. They echo voices heard half a century ago when America led in rebuilding war-torn societies across two oceans, helped to reconcile historic enemies, elevated the world's conception of human rights, and attempted—and achieved—the impossible by supplying more than two million people in Berlin entirely by air for more than nine months.

From that time to this, the United States has defended its own interests, while promoting values of tolerance and free expression that are not "Made in America" or confined to the West, but rather universal and fundamental to world progress and peace.

It is in this spirit of melding present interests with timeless values—a spirit fully in keeping with the highest traditions of U.S. foreign policy—that we have acted in Kosovo, and that we strive now for lasting peace throughout Southeast Europe.

It is to the success of this mission, and the continuation of this tradition, that I pledge my own best efforts tonight, and respectfully solicit your wise counsel and support. Thank you very much.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my good friends, the gentleman from California, Mr. BERMAN, and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, along with many other of my colleagues including the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mr. GILMAN of New York, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. YOUNG of Florida; the gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. OXLEY, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. BONIOR; the gentleman from California, Mr. POMBO; the gentleman from New York, Mr. ACKERMAN; the gentleman from California, Mr. CAMPBELL; the gentlelady from Missouri, Ms. DANNER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FROST; the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. BARRETT; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. HASTINGS; the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. PETRI; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DINGELL; the gentleman from New York, Mr. WALSH; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. KNOLLENBERG; the gentleman from

New York, Mr. McNULTY; the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. PASTOR; the gentelady from Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN; the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. GEJDENSON; the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BLILEY; the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON; the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. RAHALL; the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. SALMON; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. LAMPSON; the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. SUNUNU; the gentelady from Michigan, Ms. KILPATRICK; the gentleman from New York, Mr. KING; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. WEXLER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BRADY; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CRANE; the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE; the gentleman from American Samoa, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS; the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. WYNN; the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BISHOP; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. PORTER; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. CLEMENT; the gentelady from Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. MCINTOSH; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. JOHN; the gentleman from California, Mr. SHERMAN; the gentleman from California, Mr. BILBRAY; the gentleman from North Dakota, Mr. POMEROY; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. DELAHUNT; the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. SNYDER; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE; the gentleman from California, Mr. GARY MILLER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HALL; the gentelady from California, Mrs. TAUSCHER; the gentelady from California, Ms. ESHOO; the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN; the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. MALONEY; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK; the gentleman from California, Mr. DIXON; the gentleman from California, Mr. ROYCE; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SESSIONS; the gentleman from New York, Mr. CROWLEY; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KUCINICH; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD; the gentelady from California, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. FORD; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. EWING, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. GOODE; to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following Statement of Friendship between the United States and Egypt:

STATEMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

The United States and Egypt share a unique friendship based on common interests and goals in global security, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

The continued stability and economic growth of Africa and the Middle East and its environs depends in significant part on the capacity of Egypt to maintain a stable government which advocates modernity while being respectful of its own rich culture and heritage.

Establishing and sustaining a lasting peace in the region requires the involvement of Egypt—the first Arab nation to sign a peace accord with Israel—as a partner of the United States in constructive dialogue, multilateral cooperation and other necessary steps towards building a region of peace.

Under the leadership of President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt proved itself a worthy ally during the Gulf War when Egypt was among the first to volunteer military forces—including one of the largest contingents of ground troops—following the invasion of Kuwait. During the final liberation battle,

Egyptian armored forces were alongside US forces sharing in the burdens and dangers.

We, the undersigned Members of Congress, hereby witness our good will and intention in declaring ourselves "Friends of Egypt in the United States Congress" in support of the following objectives:

ACADEMIC COOPERATION

The continued expansion of cultural and academic exchanges through visits by scholars, students, and political leaders. Unparalleled opportunities for Americans to study in Egypt have been matched by the academic success attained by students at the American University of Cairo under the American model of instruction with its emphasis on debate and free inquiry. Particularly noteworthy is the Mubarak Professional Training Initiative which provided interships for Egyptian managers in the American private sector.

MILITARY COOPERATION

The continued cooperative efforts between US and Egyptian military forces—begin after the close of the American Civil War when Egypt invited US military officers to help train the Egyptian army and sustained today by joint exercises and the transfer of necessary equipment and technology. This close bilateral cooperation contributes directly to enhanced stability and security and security in the region.

INVESTMENT AND TRADE

The positive impact of Egypt's economic liberalization and the privatization of state-owned enterprises as the Egyptian government moves deliberately from central planning to a market-oriented system which is providing a model for all emerging economies. Egypt offers unique opportunities in tourism, industry, and natural resources, and significant markets for American industrial and agricultural products, the mutual benefits of which should be supported by enhanced trade and investment agreements.

GENERAL GOODWILL

The continued promotion of goodwill and understanding between our two nations through increased contacts between our respective legislative bodies, non-governmental organizations and private enterprises with the view to lengthen the strides that our two nations have made in unison—aimed at the promotion of regional peace and stability on the foundation of human rights, tolerance and dignity for all.

HONORING CLAYTON EZELL

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Tennessean, Clayton Ezell of Lawrenceburg.

For the last four years, Clayton Ezell proudly and ably served with distinction as the Mayor of Lawrenceburg. It happened to be a time when Mother Nature did not look very kindly upon Lawrenceburg, but Mayor Ezell heroically led the city and its residents through floods, tornadoes and every other challenge they encountered.

Prior to serving as Mayor, Clayton Ezell served for 19 years as Lawrenceburg's Superintendent of the Gas, Water and Sewer De-

partment. But, Mr. Speaker, Clayton is much more than a public servant.

Clayton Ezell is a proud native of Lawrence County and the oldest of ten children. He's a Navy veteran of World War II and a husband of 55 years. He is a father of two and grandfather of four. Clayton Ezell is an American who gave of himself to get involved in his community and help lead its citizens into a better future.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when fewer people take active roles in their community, we should point to Clayton Ezell as somebody who got personally involved to make his community a better place to live and raise a family.

IN HONOR OF DR. ROBERT
FRYMIER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and recognize Dr. Robert C. Frymier, M.D. for his 35 years of dedicated service to the Department of Veterans. Dr. Frymier is a very distinguished and awe-inspiring psychiatrist. Dr. Frymier received his A.B. from Miami University of Ohio and M.D. from Ohio State University College of Medicine. Since then, his credentials and honors have been noteworthy and extensive.

Since entering the Veterans Affairs system, Dr. Frymier has improved the quality of care to veterans through his own practice, education and active involvement in the local and national levels. He was the innovator of several techniques in teaching therapeutic skills, such as closed-circuit television for teaching and video-based stimulation of doctor/patient encounters. In 1975, Dr. Frymier was appointed as the first Associate Chief of Staff/Education at the Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center. While there, he greatly improved educational efforts by creating educational conference space with state-of-the-art capacity. He also established an Education Committee, representative of all VA staff.

Dr. Frymier has contributed to the local Cleveland community. In 1979, he established the Regional Medical Education Center and was then named its Director. He served as the Psychiatric Consultant for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Ohio for the past 25 years, Psychiatric Consultant to the Cuyahoga and Huron Counties Courts of Common Pleas, and served on the boards of Florence Crittenton Services Groups homes for Troubled Teens and the Shaker Youth Center for Chemical Substance Abuse.

His professional Honoraries include, but are not limited to, Cleveland Psychiatric Society, American Psychiatric Association, Ohio Psychiatric Association, and Association of Academic Psychiatry.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring Dr. Robert C. Frymier, M.D. for his 35 years of excellent service to Veteran Affairs as well as to the medical community.