

from leaving the country as part of a judicial investigation into the foreign funding of their organizations. A law signed by President el-Sisi in 2014 would allow prosecutors to seek 25-year sentences for illegally receiving foreign funding. Parliament has also proposed a new law regulating civil society organizations which, if adopted, would effectively outlaw independent human rights work in the country.

Despite repeated requests by U.S. officials, including some Republicans and Democrats in Congress, President el-Sisi's government has refused to release those detained for political reasons for months or years without charge or on trumped up charges like Egyptian-American citizen Aya Hijazi.

The media has also been targeted, with authorities threatening and jailing journalists who reported on political opposition. Some foreign journalists have been barred from the country after writing articles critical of the government. As of December 2016, Egypt was the third-highest jailer of journalists, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. This pattern of harassment and arrests is not new. It has been happening for years, and, contrary to the representations of Egyptian officials, it is getting worse.

According to Human Rights Watch, members of the security forces, particularly the Interior Ministry's National Security Agency, routinely torture detainees to elicit confessions. This torture usually occurs during periods of enforced disappearance that can last for weeks or months. The widespread use of torture has also been reported by the State Department. Despite hundreds of reported cases of torture and enforced disappearance, since 2013, only a handful of police officers have reportedly been punished for violating the law.

According to information I have received, prison conditions remain deplorable, and political detainees are beaten, often deprived of contact with relatives and lawyers, and denied access to medical care.

The government's use of U.S. aircraft and other military equipment in its counterterrorism campaign against a local ISIS affiliate in the northern Sinai has not only resulted in indiscriminate attacks against civilians and other gross violations of human rights, it has made the terrorism situation worse. Requests by myself, as well as State and Defense Department officials and by independent journalists and representatives of human rights groups, for access to conflicted areas, have been denied.

While President Trump and other U.S. officials unabashedly praise President el-Sisi, I wonder how they reconcile their portrayal of him with his crackdown against civil society and brutal repression of dissent. In fact, it can't be reconciled, and it damages our own credibility as a strong defender of human rights and democratic principles.

I want to reiterate what I said in this Chamber on September 27, 2016, when I spoke about Aya Hijazi, the young Egyptian American social worker currently detained in Egypt. Ms. Hijazi, along with her Egyptian husband and five employees of their organization Belady, has been accused of salacious crimes that the government has yet to corroborate with any credible evidence; yet she has been jailed since May 21, 2014. Just last month, a decision in her case was inexplicably delayed until later this month. It is long past time for her ordeal to end.

The United States and Egypt have common interests in an increasingly troubled region. Egypt has acted to reduce the smuggling of weapons into Gaza, and it has helped to broker ceasefires with Hamas. Our support for Egypt is demonstrated by the fact that, over the past 70 years, U.S. taxpayers have provided more than \$70 billion in economic and military aid to Egypt. I doubt that many Egyptians know that, as most have a decidedly unfavorable opinion of the United States.

After three decades of corrupt autocratic rule by former President Mubarak, Egypt once again has a former military officer as President who has chosen to rule by force. It is neither justified, nor is it necessary. If, on the contrary, President el-Sisi were to demonstrate that he has a credible plan for transforming Egypt's economy, for improving education and creating jobs, for respecting due process and other fundamental rights, and for addressing the discrimination and lack of economic opportunities that are at the root of the violence in the Sinai, the Egyptian people would support him. They would also have a brighter future. Instead, I fear that, by relying on repression, he is sowing the seeds of misery and civil unrest, which is in the interest of neither the Egyptian people nor the American people.

MONTENEGRO'S ACCESSION INTO NATO

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I am pleased the U.S. Senate voted favorably to add Montenegro as a permanent member to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, sending a strong signal of transatlantic unity. NATO plays a vital role in maintaining security and stability throughout Europe, and including Montenegro in this strategic alliance will strengthen NATO and encourage stability within the region.

Montenegro is a growing democracy that has repeatedly proven itself to be a valuable ally since joining NATO's Partnership for Peace Program in 2006. They are partnered with our Maine National Guard, and have been a strong ally in the fight in Afghanistan since 2010. Having visited Montenegro, I can say, without a doubt, that it has demonstrated a commitment to NATO, the United States, and regional stability.

This vote sends clear message of support to our friends in Montenegro. It also sends a strong message to NATO and gives notice that the United States will stand up for Western democracies, despite continued pressure from the Kremlin. We must deter Russia's destabilizing actions in the region, including Moscow's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its continued support for rebels in eastern Ukraine. Putin is learning lessons from these examples and will continue his quest to expand his influence as far as the world community will allow. This aggression by the Russian Federation undermines peace and stability not only in the Balkan region, but also in all of Europe, which constitutes a direct threat to U.S. security interests.

Montenegro's accession to NATO is in the best interest of the United States, NATO, and peace and stability in Europe. This vote by the U.S. Senate sends a clear message of our commitment to NATO, to the people of Montenegro, and to improving stability in the Balkan region. I look forward to Montenegro joining NATO as a full member.

ANNIVERSARY OF NATO

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, nearly 70 years ago today, the United States and 11 other nations—in the face of Soviet aggression—joined together in mutual defense to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO. Since its inception, NATO has expanded to 28 member nations. The breadth of its mission is impressive—from ensuring regional stability and combating terrorism to training partner countries and supporting humanitarian aid. While NATO was founded to ensure Western peace and stability in the face of the Cold War, its work has come to encompass all corners and peoples of the globe.

NATO is more important than ever today in deterring regional conflict. The U.S. must stand by its ironclad commitment to NATO's security and solidarity as Russian President Vladimir Putin flouts international law and exerts Russian aggression around the world, from meddling in our own election to the illegal annexation of Crimea.

Our NATO allies need our support. I applaud Operation Atlantic Resolve, which coordinates the deployment of additional NATO troops to our allies in Eastern Europe. I also commend other U.S. efforts that support our NATO allies, like the European Reassurance Initiative. These play an essential role in bolstering our force readiness in the region to deter Russian aggression and demonstrate our commitment to the common cause and democratic principles that NATO embodies.

American support for NATO is and must remain steadfast. The nearly unanimous vote in the Senate ratifying Montenegro's accession to be a member state is evidence of this well-established, deeply founded support.

Ukraine's stated intention to achieve the criteria for joining NATO, too, is testament to the organization's renewed importance in our deterrence policy in the region.

While the sentiment of NATO's article 5—"an attack on one is an attack on all"—helped guide the U.S. stably through the Cold War, NATO has remained a relevant source of strength for the international community, beyond regional deterrence. Since 1999, when NATO identified the risk international terrorism posed for member nations, the organization has remained a steadfast resource in the fight against terrorism. In fact, the only instance in which article 5 was invoked was in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Since then, NATO has helped ensure freedom of navigation in waters plagued by piracy, helped train Iraqi security forces counter improvised explosive devices, commanded counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan for more than a decade, provided support for Global Coalition to Counter ISIL, and innumerable other contributions. As threats to member nations evolved in the 21st century, NATO demonstrated its ability to adapt.

NATO showed the power of strength through solidarity, not only for its member nations, but also for its dozens of partner nations around the globe. The power of NATO's partnerships lends strength to the global community as a whole, better equipping regions of the world to respond when disaster strikes. Programs like NATO's Centres of Excellence help partner countries fight corruption, piracy, and terrorism and collaborate to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction and other arms. By serving as a resource for nonmember countries, NATO not only strengthens the resolve of the international community to strife and instability, but also serves as a beacon for democratic values like gender equality and rule of law.

Finally, NATO has long served as a force for human rights. It was central to ending the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995, and it helped bring an end to violence in Kosovo in 1999. NATO has served as a vital resource assisting with the waves of refugees escaping from violence and atrocity in Syria, and the organization has been at the frontlines to combat international human trafficking.

NATO plays a critical role in combating increased Russian aggression, but its mission is much broader than that. The world is a safer place thanks to NATO, from stemming regional conflicts, to assisting partners around the world. It serves as an indispensable, indisputable resource for the international community. As we celebrate the anniversary of this pivotal organization today, we must remain committed to its successful future.

VAISAKHI

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I wish to honor and celebrate the holiday of

Vaisakhi, a very significant day for those who practice Sikhism.

The world's fifth largest religion, Sikhism was founded over five centuries ago and was introduced to the United States in the 19th century. Today there are over 500,000 Sikh adherents in the United States.

Pennsylvania is the home of many proud Sikh Americans, who make a positive impact in their workplaces, communities, and to our country. They are an important part of the rich cultural fabric of the Commonwealth. There are many gurdwaras, or centers of worship, located across the State, which serve a vital role for both the Sikh community and people of other faiths.

This year, Vaisakhi will be celebrated on Friday, April 14. On this day in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa, a fellowship of devout Sikhs. Vaisakhi is a festival that marks both this occasion and the spring harvest. This holiday, which is meant to promote service to others, reminds us of the valuable contributions Sikh Americans make in many of our communities.

The Sikh community around the world recognizes this important holiday with parades, dancing, singing, visits to gurdwaras, and other festivities. Celebrations also include performing "seva," or selfless service, which can include providing free meals to others or volunteering for different service projects in their communities.

This year, the Sikh Coordination Committee East Coast has organized a National Sikh Day Parade here in Washington, DC, on April 8, 2017, to commemorate this occasion. Thousands of Sikhs from all over United States are participating in this parade, which will celebrate the Sikh identity and culture.

As a member of the American Sikh Congressional Caucus, I am honored to represent the Sikh community of Pennsylvania, and I wish the Sikh American community a joyous Vaisakhi. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING FLATHEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the honor and privilege of recognizing the faculty, administrators, staff, and students of Flathead Valley Community College for their service to the people of northwest Montana—2017 marks the school's 50-year anniversary. FVCC serves thousands of students of every age and background. In its five decades of existence, the college and its faculty have won numerous awards for providing a high-quality and low-cost education in Kalispell, MT.

The college provides more than 50 career and technical programs, while also giving students a cheaper and more convenient option for their first 2 years

of college. FVCC also has developed programs that can help high school students get a "Running Start" on their college careers. FVCC has given generations of students the tools they need to succeed. The college also serves a vital role in supplying the region's employers with a skilled workforce.

The idea for a community college in northwest Montana began in 1960 when Kalispell School Board chairman Owen Sowerwine noted a study that 80 percent of local high school graduates were receiving no higher education whatsoever. Sowerwine worked with other local educational leaders such as Bill McClaren, Thelma Hetland, Les Stirling, and Norm Beyer to create a new community college. The college opened its doors in 1967, and today we celebrate their legacy.

FVCC continues to grow and find new and better ways to serve the community. Its Kalispell campus has grown to eight buildings, with new on-campus housing opening this year. FVCC also has an extension campus in Libby, MT.

I look forward to seeing what the next 50 years will hold, and I congratulate all involved in the success of FVCC on reaching this milestone.●

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT JOHN MASSICK

• Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, today I wish to honor a living example of the American dream. At 101 years of age, Mr. John Massick of Davenport, IA, has spent a lifetime in service—as a husband, father, soldier, and hero of World War II.

John was born on Veterans Day 1915, which proved to be symbolic in his life to come. He enlisted in the Army in 1941 and rose to the rank of sergeant, leading soldiers in combat across Europe as a member of Patton's 3rd Army. On his 29th birthday, while securing a bridge in Thionville, France, his unit suffered a perilous German attack, but John survived. It is a day Sergeant Massick describes as "a birthday he'll never forget." He continued to serve through the end of the war in Europe, earning the French Croix de Guerre, Presidential Unit Commendation, and two Bronze Star Medals, among other accolades.

After the war, John returned to Davenport, married his now-late wife, Velma, and raised two sons while working as a carpet salesman and installer. He finally retired just 6 years ago at the ripe age of 94.

Today Iowans who visit "Popcorn Charley's" in northwest Davenport will hear John tell stories from the war. Some recall the harsh realities of combat, others remind us of our humanity, like the one he tells of how he caught a pig to fry porkchops for his men, bringing a bit of Iowa to the battlefields of Europe. John's stories, like his life's experiences, seem to strike the right balance between honor, humility, and a sense of humor.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I proudly recognize the service and the