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Pe 11 iunie 1997 se semna la București de către președintele de atunci al României, Emil Constantinescu și omologul său din SUA, Bill Clinton, Parteneriatul Strategic dintre România și Statele Unite ale Americii. Atunci a fost corect consemnat și celebrul discurs al lui Bill Clinton, primul președine de la Washington care vizita România post-comunistă. Bill Clinton a dat direcția "Salut dorului fierbințe a României de a contribui mai mult la securitatea europeană și de a întârzi contingența europeană. Și eu doresc împlinirea acestei deziderat, în folosul Europei, americanilor și românilor. Și vă spun astăzi: continuau pe această direcție, iar România va reuși să depășească acest moment important. Vreau să transmit acest mesaj clar tuturor națiunilor: au NATO este și va rămâne deschisă și noi vă vom ajuta să treceți prin ea. România este unul dintre cei mai puternici candidați. Dacă păstrați direcția și vă manifestați iubirea pentru libertate pe care o vedem astăzi aici, nu va exista un candidat mai puternic. Păstrați direcția, păstrați direcția. Viitorul este al vostru. Intre timp, eu și președintele nostru am căzut de acord să elaborăm un partenerial strategic între națiunile noastre, un parteneriat important pentru America deoarece România este importantă pentru America prin sine și ca un model în această regiune dificilă. România poate arăta popoarelor din această regiune și popoarelor lumii că există o cale mai bună decât diviziunea și prejudețurile. Este calea cooperării, libertății și păcii", a declarat atunci, președintele Clinton, în piața Universității din București. La două decenii în urmă, în 1977, când România era încă în comunism, parteneriatul dintre SUA și România constituie o prioritate și ne oferă fundamentale ale politicii externe românești, Bucureștii este privit drept cel mai apropiat prieten al Washingtonului, atât în cadrul NATO, cât și la nivel bilateral, iar cooperarea pe plan politic, militar, economic, cultural s-a dezvoltat în mod excepțional - își păstrează directiva - își păstrează directiva - cum spunea Bill Clinton în 1 iulie 1977, scrie culesorul nostru. Primul președinte american care a vizitat România a fost Richard Nixon. El a venit în timpul guvernării lui Ceausescu, cel care l-a primit și pe Gerald Ford. Bill Clinton l-a vizitat pe Constantinescu, iar George W. Bush pe Iliciuc și pe Băsescu. La vizita din 2002 a răsarit curcubeul, moment în care Bush ne-a urat bun venit în NATO. [rssfeed id=16093185? template=list& posts=2]Președintele Ioana Iohannis și premierul Nicolae Ciucă au salutat, luni 11 iunie 2022, Parteneriatul strategic România-SUA. Ambasada Română la Washington anunță marcareea zilei de 11 iunie, când, în 1997, a fost lansat Parteneriatul Strategic dintre România și Statele Unite, prin două inițiative - expunerea unui semn grafic în cea mai circulată zonă din capitala americană - The Mall și lansarea unui website dedicat celor mai importante momente pentru relația dintre cele două state. Cu toate acestea, iată că la un sfert de secol de la lansare, problema vizelor pentru cetățenii români care călătoresc în SUA nu a fost rezolvată. Unversul.net is publishing a personal account written by former Romanian President Emil Constantinescu on his meetings with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter whose funeral was held in Washington on Thursday. Mr. Constantinescu who was president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president of the United States died on Sunday aged 100. His death spurred an outpouring of tributes from state leaders. In a 3,000-word essay he said he had decided to speak out about Mr. Carter as a role model because "we live in a time when the authoritarian model of the president prevails over the democratic one", not only dictatorial regimes or showcase democracies, but even in consolidated democracies such as the United States (so I decided to abandon non-involvement in domestic politics, a position I have held over two decades." After the 1992 presidential election, when I came in to the second round and was designated the sole candidate of the Democratic opposition for next election, I was often asked about what my model as a Democratic president was. I answered without hesitation: Jimmy Carter, thanks to his moral states before his presidency, during his term of office and, especially, after it ended. In Romania, no one asked me this question, and the elections before and after those of 1996 showed quite clearly that, in fact, the majority often voted for people who were presented to them precisely because they could be blackmailed and then elected them knowingly. There are also enough presidents who do not need a benchmark, considering themselves as a model for others. Since we live in a time when the authoritarian model of the president prevails over the democratic one, not only in dictatorial regimes or showcase democracies, but even in consolidated democracies such as the United States, I decided to abandon non-involvement in domestic politics, a position I have held for over two decades, and to use the brief emotional impact generated by President Carter's funeral to evoke why? And since when? He became for me the model of a democratic president, guided all his life by moral principles or the national interest, and not by personal political or financial goals. The first impulse came in 1991, when I was a visiting professor of mineralogy at Duke University. I was, like any intellectual in Eastern Europe, a fan of the Republican Party and David Funderburg, a Republican eagle, and former American ambassador to Ceausescu's Romania, had just visited me when I received an invitation from Zbigniew Brzezinski, professor at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, to the anniversary of the former Institute of Soviet Studies, newly established as the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He had been President Carter's National Security Adviser, a position often considered more important than President Carter's vice president or secretary of state in making international policy decisions, from 1977 to 1981. Along with Henry Kissinger, whom I met at Harvard, Richard Nixon's secretary of state, he is considered the main strategist of American politics. In 1989 he had predicted in his book, "The Great Failure", the birth and fall of communism in the twentieth century, the dissolution of the USSR and the repussions worldwide. Now, I can conclude that the Communist propaganda system flooded with cartels floodation peaked at Ceausescu's 1975 visit to the White House - remember how he explained to me the political context of the Cold War and the considerations that underpinned the use of the President of Romania in the interest of American global politics and his subsequent rejection when he became the last Stalinist-type communist dictator during the Gorbachev era, as a Pole born in Warsaw, Zbigniew Brzezinski was interested in what direction Romania would take. I kept in touch over the years and he gave me a lot of good advice. First of all, regarding Romania's relationship with Poland, to constitute a dam for a future expansion of Russia to the West. Then the suggestion of a trilateral Poland - Romania - Ukraine, for which he congratulated me, when I launched it in Bucharest together with Presidents Kwasniewski and Kuczma. In 1998, he offered me his book published that year The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geosrategic Imperatives, with a beautiful dedication of success on Romania's way to the European Union and NATO. In 1997, in the first year of my mandate, I had followed his advice to keep the relationship with China following Carter's model and to initiate relations with Turkey with the newly independent countries of Central Asia, to which he had dedicated two chapters of his book "The Eurasia Chessboard" and "The Eurasian Balkans". After I launched, together with Shevardnadze, Demirel and Aliyev the project "Revival of the Silk Road", he invited me to present it at Georgetown University in Washington in the presence of the former national security advisors of the United States, after I had committed myself to ensuring the presence of the presidents of Central Asia. I received congratulations from Carter for the event. A man of religious beliefs, leader of a superpower! In 1997, five months into my term, I received in Cotroceni, at his residence, Peter Bourne, President's special adviser for Europe, a historian, anthropologist and physician, professor of psychiatry. He came to give me his book Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Post-presidency, accompanied by a warm dedication: "To President Emil Constantinescu, I hope this story of the president Jimmy Carter will help you work better with him. With best wishes and much respect, I dedicate this book to you." I recently discovered that the recently gifted book is now available online. I knew almost everything about him and I think that in the current conjuncture it would be useful for many Romanians to know the route of his life for a century. The rapprochement occurred in the last 17 years, within the "Habitat for Humanity" project, sponsored by Jimmy Carter, which attracted me not only by its noble purpose, building houses for the needy or victims of natural disasters, but, above all, by its philosophy. Only those who have a job and pay a minor, symbolic contribution over the years, but also work alongside volunteers in the construction of houses sponsored by the Foundation and furnished with everything necessary for a new start in life, qualify for this aid. As an elected member of the steering committee, I attended construction sites in countries on all continents, including Romania and the U.S., and the annual meetings in Atlanta and Americas, which usually coincided with President Carter's birthday. One of the most significant was his participation in the "Jimmy & Rosalynn Carter Work Project 2008", held in Pascagoula, Biloxi and Gulf Port, to help families affected by Hurricane Katrina. 108 homes affected by the hurricane were erected and rehabilitated by volunteers in just five days. At one of the houses built for a black widow, I worked for five days with Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, and at the President's dinner at the end, I had the honor of giving the keynote address. Romania was the only country in the world, outside the USA, that participated with volunteers and money offered by OMV Bucharest. It was a dignified response to the actions financed by the American Foundation, with the participation of American volunteers, in Romania, in Radauti, Baltești, Baicea, Oarja. In 2009, I was elected, after Bourne, President's special adviser for Europe, a historian, anthropologist and physician, professor of psychiatry. He came to give me his book Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Post-presidency, accompanied by a warm dedication: "To President Emil Constantinescu, I hope this story of the president Jimmy Carter will help you work better with him. With best wishes and much respect, I dedicate this book to you." I recently discovered that the recently gifted book is now available online. I knew almost everything about him and I think that in the current conjuncture it would be useful for many Romanians to know the route of his life for a century. 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mandate. The people were under sealed indictment, and they came in regular contact with the SFOR forces there—and that's plainly within the mandate—in the British sector. They were prepared to do that, and we helped them to move the people who were arrested to the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. And I think it was the right thing to do.

William J. Clinton, Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Emil Constantinescu of Romania in Bucharest Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, The American Presidency Project

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