Well, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A lot of our Members have said it, but I want to add my voice.

I think that our generation has many challenges, and I think that

what is going on in Darfur is certainly one of them, and I don’t

want to sit idly by and allow this genocide to continue. I think it

is just a travesty and a tragedy and it is one of the just tragic

events of our lifetime that we are letting this happen.

Ten years ago, in Rwanda, some of us got onto the House Floor

before a million people were slaughtered and said that this should

not stand and if we did nothing a million people would die; and we

were told that we were all overblowing the situation. Unfortunately,

it is one of the things that came to pass; and we now know

the tragedies going on in Darfur.

So I think that—I commend all my colleagues who are working

on this and holding these hearings today. We have got to do every-

thing that we can to focus attention and to get our Government

and the world to not allow this to continue. It is absolute—it is just

imperative that we do this.

Genocide can never be allowed to happen. You know, the Holocaust,

as Ms. Watson pointed out, was something that people allowed

to happen; and when America stepped in about bombing the

Serbs in Kosovo that was our way of preventing genocide from happening.

Here genocide is genocide; and the world’s attitude, because

it is happening in Africa, somehow or another it is—we turn

the other way. It is just not something that we should allow to

stand.

Ambassador Frazer, could you comment please on NATO and the

role that NATO has been playing and should be playing? NATO

has provided logistical support to the African Union until now. Do

you think that a more robust NATO effort, including support for

logistics, communications, intelligence, command and control and

headquarter support would be available to the AU during this transitional

phase?

I didn’t realize. I will ask that later. I apologize.

So let me just conclude and say that I think history is going to

judge all of us by what we do or don’t do here; and I want to thank

you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Lantos for focusing attention on this.

Yes, thank you; and I will be happy to get my answers

written. First of all, Ambassador Frazer, thank you for answering

my question about NATO and the NATO involvement. I

think that is very, very important.

I have two questions. I want to touch upon what Mr. Lantos said

involving the Arab League and involving the tremendous oil revenues.

In March, President Bashir got a commitment from the Arab

League to fund the African Union Mission when its funds run out,

and I wanted to know if the Arab League has provided any support

to the AU; and had any member of the Arab League played a constructive

role on the Darfur negotiations process?

In southern Sudan, a majority of the population is either Christian

or practice traditional religion. The people of Darfur are Muslims,

and I want to know if the Arab League has been approached

to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees and internally

displaced persons. So those are all related to the Arab League and

the countries that have vast oil resources.

And the second question is about the Sudanese Government

itself. In the past, they have put up a lot of blockades, you know,

they have required numerous permits and authorities needed, to be

obtained to move anything anywhere, including travel staff and humanitarian

supplies. Obviously it is part of a deliberate strategy to

starve the people of Darfur by the Khartoum Government.

So I wanted to know if the international community has any real

assurances from Khartoum that it will cooperate in expediting humanitarian

relief to people from here on in.