Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Two years ago the Government of Sudan, responding to the formation

of two rebel movements in the Western Darfur region, initiated

a terror campaign, as we all know, against the residents,

through direct attacks on rebels and civilians and through a militia,

known as the Janjaweed. State-sponsored violence has displaced

more than 2 million residents of the region and killed between

180,000 and 400,000 persons in Darfur.

This, on top of the genocide that has happened in the South,

where 2 million people have been killed and 4 million displaced.

The United Nations referred to the killing and displacement of people

as ethnic cleansing. I am happy to say that our President,

President Bush, Secretaries of State Colin Powell and Condoleezza

Rice and other members of our government have called it for what it is, a genocide.

Today, an estimated 10,000 residents in Darfur continue to die

each month. Most of these deaths, as we know, are due to illness

or starvation as a result of attacks on humanitarian supply shipments

by Darfur rebels. Mr. Chairman, the African Union mission

in Sudan has asked for and has been given primacy in preventing

further killings of civilians in safeguarding humanitarian supplies in Darfur.

This is a good sign, and hopefully, they will be successful.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman; and I agree this is a very, very fine presentation,

Mr. Secretary, that you provided to the Committee.

Let me just ask you, there is a historical frustration with the inability

or the lack of honesty in using the genocide word. We saw

it in Rwanda, when the previous Administration would not say

that word. We saw it in the Balkans and, interestingly enough, the

International Criminal Court meeting on Srebrenica and others,

those who have been held to account, have been convicted on the

crime of genocide. But, at the time, there was an inability or an

unwillingness to do so. We saw the same thing in Sudan itself, and

it is frustrating because there is a degree—both are egregious

wrongs. Genocide, and I have read the Genocide Convention many

times, does compel action; however, it is not explicit as to what

that action must be.

Let me ask you a couple of specific questions. What is the scope

of the mandate of the African Union’s mission in Sudan with regards

to civilian protection? We have heard some complaints that

like Srebrenica, like other Balkans lessons that I hope we have

learned—and July 11 will be, as you know, the 10th anniversary

of the killing of some 8,000 people with Dutch peacekeepers basically

meeting with Mladic and allowing the boarding of buses for

people to go to slaughter. There has been some concern about the

civilian protection issue, if you could touch on that.

Secondly, the capacity of the African Union peacekeeping mission

to do its job, is the number right? Are 7,700 security forces up to

10,000, is that the right number? How is that arrived at? Should

there be more? Is it 15,000? Is it 30,000? Do the African countries

have that capability and capacity to provide more peacekeepers?

Thirdly, safeguards with regards to trafficking. I have held two

hearings this year alone on the issue of rape of 13-year-olds and

others in the Congo. And you know that zero tolerance very quickly

became zero compliance when it came to many of those peacekeepers.

But certainly many did a laudable job and are doing it in

the Congo. But that is outrageous. What kind of safeguards are

being put into place?

And, finally, on the issue of refugees, we know about Rwanda

and other terrible tragedies in the past. Virtually none of those individuals

were given the possibility of resettlement elsewhere. We

know many people do want to be repatriated into their own homeland,

but there are others for whom that is just not a viable option

and durable solution. Will there be an effort? Is an effort being

made to bring some of these people perhaps to the United States?

And, finally, on food aid, you pointed out 86 percent of the food

aid delivered in Darfur is provided by the United States, 90 percent

in non-Darfur Sudan. The World Food Programme says that 1.8

million people were fed in May; yet there were many hundreds of

thousands that went unfed. What are we going to do to get our

friends and allies to fork over more food aid to fill in that gap?

Yes.

I am speaking about the peacekeepers——

And whether or not they

are going to be out training and monitoring to ensure that they

don’t do what happened in the Congo.

The point is, we never got to that

question on Rwanda; and the offer of resettlement was not provided

to those individuals.