Mr. President, I will

comment briefly on a topic that we

will not be addressing in the Senate,

and therefore, before we dive into the

bill, I will mention the issue of the

Sudan.

Just to update my colleagues because

on occasion it has been on the front

page, but we have not heard as much

about it over the last several weeks,

yet what is occurring, what we have

called genocide in this body and in the

House of Representatives, indeed, continues

to occur.

Two and a half weeks ago, the U.N.

Security Council passed a second resolution

on the Sudan. This resolution

holds out the threat of sanctions on

Sudan’s leaders and its oil industry if

the Government fails to act, fails to

curb the ethnic violence in Darfur.

The Darfur region is in western

Sudan. The Darfur region is about the

size of France. Around 50,000 people

have died in that region in the last several

months, with hundreds of thousands

more at risk.

I am very pleased by the action of

the United Nations, even though, despite

the best efforts of the United

States, I believe the resolution should

have been a lot tougher and it would

have had a much greater impact. It is

no surprise some countries do not

share our outrage and determination to

end those atrocities.

Even after making modifications, the

vote on the Security Council was 11 to

0, with Algeria, China, Pakistan, and

Russia abstaining.

The measure calls upon Secretary

General Kofi Annan to create an international

commission to determine if

the campaign by marauding Arab militias—

that Jinjaweed—against the villagers

of Darfur in western Sudan has

reached the level of genocide.

The resolution also reinforces the

role of the 53-member African Union in

taking the lead in calming the situation

in Darfur and calls on other nations

and the Government of Sudan to

help it expand its presence there with

thousands of additional troops.

As the international community

knows, the Congress made this determination

in late July. It was no secret

then, nor is it now, that the Jinjaweed

are supported and directed by Khartoum;

that is, by the Government of

Sudan, which has a sovereign responsibility

to not do that but protect its

people, not to kill them.

The Jinjaweed have killed or participated

in the deaths of up to about

50,000 people in Darfur. They have engaged

in mass rape of women and girls

and destroyed crops and polluted water

supplies. They have forced over 1.2 million

people to leave their homes, leave

their villages, once pillaged.

Last month, as I mentioned on the

floor of the Senate, I had the opportunity

to travel through a refugee

camp called Tulum, which is right on

the border, about 30 kilometers from

the border in Chad, where many people

have fled over the border. I had an opportunity

to talk to women in little

makeshift tents, women who had lost

their husbands, killed by the

Jinjaweed, who were separated from

their children, lost as they had to flee

their burning villages.

It is wrong. We have spoken on this

floor. We need to continue to speak and

to act and to encourage the United Nations

to act.

The United States, under President

Bush’s leadership, has led the way

globally on this issue from the beginning.

It does, once again, show the importance

of the United States acting

even if the world community is slow to

react, as we saw in the abstention of

the resolution the other day by Algeria,

China, Pakistan, and Russia.

The United States has supplied well

over 70 percent of the humanitarian effort

and other supplies going to survivors

now in Darfur and in that eastern

part of Chad, and we have been providing

assistance there for years. So we

need to be very proud as a nation. In

parts of the Darfur region, we are providing

90 to 95 percent of all the world

aid going in to assist the people in

those regions.

We need to do a lot more. We need to

work with and encourage the international

community to do its share, especially

the countries of the European

Union and Arab League.

This month, Secretary of State Colin

Powell came before the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee and declared that

the State Department’s studied judgment

is that genocide has indeed occurred.

Last night, in the debates, we

heard both Senator KERRY, from this

floor, and the President of the United

States call what is occurring in Darfur

genocide. It is now time for the international

community to act.

Multiple sources are reporting from

the region that attacks by both the

Jinjaweed and Government forces—

again, it is the Government forces who

are, through direct and indirect aid,

supporting this militia called the

Jinjaweed—are still occurring despite

the U.N.’s passage of Resolution 1556

last month that, among other things,

called for a halt to such actions.

I am pleased by the passage of this

latest U.N. resolution, but I am not optimistic.

I am pleased but not optimistic.

Khartoum did not live up to the

requirements set forth in the U.N.’s

July 30 resolution, so why do we believe

they will now?

Khartoum will not end its genocide

until it has either completed it or until

it faces stiff international actions that

compel it to stop. We need the international

community to stand up. The

United States is standing up. We need

the international community to stand

up.

This body has unanimously passed,

since that time, a second resolution

urging the Secretary of State to take

appropriate actions within the U.N. to

‘‘suspend’’ Sudan’s membership on the

U.N. Human Rights Commission. Such

an action would be consistent with our

obligations under the 1948 Genocide

Convention and help preserve the integrity

of this commission; that is, the

United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Failure to take this action, I believe,

mocks the principles and purpose

for which the commission was formed;

that is, human rights. Yet in Sudan we

have what we have called, and with the

ravaging of villages we have seen,

genocide.

Further, our resolution passed on

this floor calls upon the Secretary of

State to pursue Sudan’s permanent removal

from the U.N. Human Rights

Commission if the U.N. determines, as

it should, that genocide has been committed

in the Darfur and that Khartoum

is responsible.

The U.N. cannot continue to pass resolution

after resolution nor can the

international community stand idly by

while thousands die monthly in these

remote regions of Sudan and eastern

Chad. Our failure to act is not just another

failure of the U.N., it is a failure

of our own humanity.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.