I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I appreciate the majority

leader identifying the successes and

what we need to be working on. I also

appreciate the first part of his speech

when he talked about the Sudan, which

is something I wish to address for my

colleagues.

The House of Representatives has

just passed 422 to 0—they rarely do

things quite in that fashion—a resolution

calling what is taking place in

Sudan genocide—genocide, the killing

of a group of people purposely by a government,

by a group.

I do not think we have ever done that

before in the middle of a genocide as it

is taking place. We have always adopted

a resolution afterward, and once the

genocide has occurred, we have said:

That is terrible; that should not have

happened; and, oh, by the way, it was

genocide. They have taken a bold step,

the right step, the proper step for the

first time to say, while we are in the

middle of this crisis, let’s call it genocide

now, put pressure on the international

community to act and address

it.

I say to my colleagues tonight, we

have virtually the identical resolution

in front of this body that we are seeking

to move through by unanimous

consent. I hope they will consider it

and let it through. At this point in

time in our sessions, people hold up everything:

I am not going to let anything

get on through here. I plead with

my colleagues, people who are watching,

who are monitoring the Chamber,

if you are considering that on this resolution,

please pull it off and please let

this one pass on through so both the

House and the Senate can speak with

clarity and call the situation in western

Sudan, this Darfur region, genocide,

and stop the killing.

While the world debates, people die in

Darfur, and that is what is taking

place today. I was there about 3 weeks

ago and 30,000 had died already. Over

300 villages had been burned out, and

about a million people were in refugee

camps in western Sudan and Chad. The

people were in horrific condition and in

a very fragile state. They were willing

to return to their villages if security

could return to the region, but an

armed Arab militia was strong through

the region, called the Janjaweed, which

are men on horses and camels in some

cases, with guns. They go in and burn

out villages, shooting and killing the

men, raping the women, and driving

people into refugee camps.

These are deplorable conditions

which, if they are not eased, if the situation

does not improve, our own Agency

for International Development

projects that at a minimum 300,000 will

die. We are at 30,000 now. We project

300,000 will die if everything goes well

from this point forward, and it could go

up from there. That is where we are

right now: 30,000 dead, projecting

300,000 in the next 6 to 9 months, and it

could go above that very easily.

We have a chance, we really have a

moment, that we can actually get it

right before they die. It was just a couple

of months 10 years ago that in

Rwanda we saw 800,000 people die. We

said after that, ‘‘never again.’’ Well,

now we have 30,000 and we are headed

to 300,000. Are we going to look back on

this one and say, ‘‘never again,’’ or are

we going to get in on this one now and

say, ‘‘no, let us stop it’’?

It is a fairly simple solution, putting

pressure on the international community,

putting pressure on the African

Union, to bring in troops to stabilize

this area. It cannot be done by the

Government of Khartoum. They have

dirty hands. They have armed the Arab

militias that are going into the region.

It cannot be done by the Arab militias.

They are killing the African villagers

in this region. They are doing ethnic

cleansing and raping the women.

We interviewed a number of different

women who had been raped. All of

them said that their rapist said to

them: We want to create lighter

skinned babies. In that region, the paternity

determines the ethnicity of the

child.

We cannot let this one keep going

when we know it is happening and we

have a way to stop it. I plead with my

colleagues, just look at this. Let this

one move on through, then both the

House and the Senate will have spoken

and called it genocide. We will put

pressure on the international community

to act, put pressure on Kofi Annan

at the U.N., put pressure on the African

Union to address this situation before

the numbers keep mounting. We can do

this.

I will show briefly to my colleagues

new pictures Congressman FRANK WOLF

and I took, as I say, about 3 weeks ago

when we were in the region. This is a

typical burned-out village that we saw.

We drove by a number of these. These

are some of the leaders of the group

who are trying to come back to the village.

The raids all happened very similarly.

Bombers came in, supplied by the

Sudanese Government. Helicopters—I

will show a picture of one of those in

just a little bit—supported by the Sudanese

Government would come in in

an air attack. Then the Janjaweed, the

Arab militias, would come back on

camels, horseback, guns blazing, burn

the various houses, kill the men, rape

the women, pillage, plunder, and steal.

As we can see from this picture, this is

a sparse and difficult climate in which

to live. They drive people out of their

villages, away from their wells, and

people die.

This next picture is one of the helicopters

used in these raids. It has guns

mounted on the front. This is old Soviet

equipment, yet it works very well

in this region when the people they are

going against are unarmed altogether.

They will go in on these runs. We saw

this particular helicopter within 100

yards of a Sudanese Government outpost,

within 50 yards of a Janjaweed

encampment.

So when the Sudanese Government is

saying, Well, it is the Janjaweed that

is doing it and we are going to try to

disarm them, we are going to control

them, they are arming them, this is

just them doing something they have

done in the south for years, where they

arm a militia so they can have some

deniability that it is their hands, but

in fact it is clearly them who are conducting

this.

The next picture I want to show is a

woman who has been shot. She is an

amputee. We visited with her. We can

see where her leg was shot and amputated.

This final picture is chilling. We

went into three different refugee

camps. Fortunately, children are children

everywhere, and they will lighten

up. They will be lively. They have

smiles on their faces. In one of the

camps they were doing an art project

to encourage kids to make different

things out of clay or actually out of

mud. They were doing the soldiers on

horses who had attacked them with

guns. They made these little mud figures

showing what had taken place. We

also have drawings that were brought

back, drawn by the children, of villages

being burned. There is nothing quite

like seeing the world through the eyes

of a child. It is a very dangerous world

and a deadly world these children have

seen.

I have a trip report, and I ask unanimous

consent that it be printed in the

RECORD.

The hour is late,

but I simply ask my colleagues that we

pass this by unanimous consent and

then both Houses will have spoken.

This is a situation of Muslim-on-Muslim

violence. If people are worried

about different religions, this is not

the case. It is ethnic. It is Arab-on-African

violence.

Osama bin Laden had been in Sudan

for 5 years, 1991 to 1996. This is where

he started organizing violent groups.

He did it first in Sudan. The government

there has been very efficient in

carrying forth what Osama had taught

them.

Finally, we can make a difference in

Sudan and, by extension, all of Africa,

but we really need to act now. We are

going to be out the whole month of August.

By that period of time, thousands

more will die. I realize this is a resolution,

so it can be said, well, it does not

do that much, but it does put pressure

on the international community. It

will be the first time we spoke ahead of

the full genocide taking place where we

actually maybe can stop it and save

some lives instead of lamenting afterwards

that we should have done something.

The administration has really

done an overall very good job on this

issue in pushing and pressing it, but

let’s not stop there. Let’s keep moving

and let’s try to get something done.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence

of a quorum.