Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate

that. And I also appreciate the fact that my colleagues would

allow me to speak, at this time.

Mr. Ambassador, first I would like to thank you for the years

that you’ve put into this issue. I have done a few of these in East

Asia, pretty much in the same way, and I know how vital it is to

really give it a comprehensive look at what’s going on. I first

started going back to Vietnam in 1991, when it was pretty much

still a Stalinist state, and it’s really valuable, when you’re looking

at issues of the moment, to, sort of, understand how this thing has

played out on the ground. And I would, again, express my appreciation

to you for having spent so much of your life on this particular

issue.

I also would like to say that I would agree with you on your comment

about sanctions. We can look pretty clearly, I think, at Iran

right now, the evidence that has come out, even with the limited

sanctions that were put on Iran the first time around, to see that

they’re having to make some very hard decisions about whether

they want to be isolated from their own people, on the one hand,

and also from the international community. And there are areas

where sanctions are valuable and can work.

I wanted to get your—a little bit more of your thoughts on the

situation with China. You may know, I have written and spoken

for more than 20 years about what I saw, even back in the late

1980s, as China’s conscious strategic axis with the Muslim world.

And we can see it particularly in South Asia, to a certain extent

in the Middle East, and you can see it, to an extent, also in Africa.

Chinese investment in Africa, just over the past 5 years, has quadrupled.

And a big part of that is in Sudan. On the one hand, we

have—from your testimony, you were saying that we look to Beijing

to join with the international community in applying more

forceful measures, should Khartoum become intransigent, and

then, on the other, your comments orally today, which I think have

a validity, that the Chinese are playing a constructive role—I’d like

to see more of that—and that they are a critical factor.

There’s a Reuters article from today talking about the Chinese

Assistant Foreign Minister just returning from a 3-day trip to

Sudan. And, in that, he is saying that basically the international

community should pay more attention to the way that China has

been conducting its diplomacy in Sudan, you know, saying that Beijing

was using its influence in its own way, rejected suggestions

that there should be further threats, that the international community

should pay attention to the way that the Chinese have been

doing this, in order to get better results.

So, basically, my question is: Should we be more aligned with the

way that China is doing this, or is this a tandem approach?

Or is it something else, by the way?

Good. Thank you very much.