

and grandchildren the opportunity and freedom and inspiration that makes this place America. Americans could no longer call themselves Americans if they could walk away from that legacy.

People who write for newspapers and who offer opinions on television, or who send advice to us from other parts of the world, sometimes say that America is too rich, lazy, complacent, frightened, soft and enervated to fight this fight. That we have no stamina, strength, will, patience, or steel. That we will collapse.

They are so wrong. We will prevail for the very reason that we have been attacked. Because we are Americans. Because the values that made us free, make us strong; because the principles that made us prosperous, make us creative, resourceful, innovative, determined and fiercely protective of our freedoms, our liberties and our rights to be individuals and to aspire to whatever we choose to be. Those values and those characteristics will lift us and will defeat the black forces who have assaulted our ideals, our country and our people.

The very qualities that bring immigrants and refugees to this country in the thousands every day, made us vulnerable to the attack of Sept. 11, but those are also the qualities that will make us victorious and unvanquished in the end.

FOOD FOR GUNS PROGRAM

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this Saturday the Detroit Police Department will begin a new gun buyback program offering a \$25 gift certificate for gas and a \$25 gift certificate for food to anyone who brings in an unloaded gun. Last year, a very successful similar effort took more than 600 guns off the streets of Detroit.

During the past week, volunteers from the Youth Initiative Project, an organization dedicated to drug prevention and stopping youth violence, have gone door-to-door informing people throughout the community of the program. In addition, the Youth Initiative Project is planning a Family Safety Fun Day to coincide with the gun buyback program that will distribute trigger locks and information on gun safety.

There have been 14 young people killed by guns this year in metro Detroit. In response to these tragic shootings, the Youth Initiative Project held a town hall meeting at the Redford Branch of the Detroit Public Library on how to prevent gun violence. Some of the organizers were trained this summer at the Youth Action Institute, a three day convention in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the Alliance for Justice. These same volunteers are planning three more town hall meetings in Detroit and then will move their program into local schools.

I hope my colleagues will join me in commending the Detroit Police Department for this positive approach to getting guns off the streets and the Youth Initiative Project for their efforts to make the day a success and their commitment to educating their peers on gun safety.

NEEDED: REGIME CHANGES IN BURMA AND CAMBODIA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on August 1, 2002 the United States and the Association for Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, signed a "Joint Declaration for Cooperation To Combat International Terrorism."

Through this Declaration, both Burma and Cambodia affirmed commitments "to counter, prevent, and suppress all forms of terrorist acts . . ." and pledged to view "acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed wherever, whenever, and by whomsoever, as a profound threat to international peace and security. . ."

Lest the irony of these commitments be lost on my colleagues, let me say a word or two about each country.

For over a decade, the people of Burma have been under the repressive misrule of military thugs who have systematically ruined the economy, while profiting from illicit activities, imprisoned political opponents, (including those legitimately elected by the people of Burma), raped ethnic girls and women, forced into labor children and villagers, and squandered scarce financial resources on military weapons and nuclear technology, at the expense of the welfare of their compatriots.

Just last week, two members of the youth wing of the National League for Democracy—the legitimately elected representatives of the people of Burma—were arrested and sentenced to three years in prison for possessing a journal published by exiled dissidents. By any definition, the State Peace and Development Council's rule in Burma has been a reign of terror.

In neighboring Cambodia, the ruling party is led by a former Khmer Rouge guerrilla whose penchant for violence is well known, and documented, throughout the region. In July 1997, Prime Minister Hun Sen staged a bloody coup d'etat to oust his royalist rivals, and he is the prime suspect in a brutal assassination attempt on the country's sole opposition leader, Sam Rainsy.

That attempt, which occurred during a political rally on Easter Sunday in 1997, failed, but killed and injured scores of Cambodians. American democracy worker Ron Abney was injured in the terrorist attack, and has long suspected that Hun Sen was the devious mastermind. To this day, Ron and all victims of Hun Sen's terror are awaiting justice.

I am also troubled by news reports that Heng Sean, an opposition activist, was murdered in Kampong Cham over the weekend. It appears that Mr. Heng's only crime was to support Sam Rainsy and his agenda for reform.

For my colleagues less familiar with Cambodian affairs, I recommend reading "The Cambodian Conundrum" by veteran journalist Nate Thayer, Foreign Service Journal, March 2002, which provides keen insights into the previous Administration's "blind eye" foreign policy in Cambodia.

Given the actions of Southeast Asian hardliners in Rangoon and Phnom Penh, last month's pledges to combat terrorism ring hollow. It would serve American interests in the war on terrorism—as well as benefit the welfare of the people of Burma and Cambodia—for regime changes to occur in those countries.

UNITED STATES POLICY ON SUDAN

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on the situation in Sudan, a country characterized by brutal fighting and tremendous suffering, a country in which an estimated two million people have died in just the past decade from war-related causes, and where millions more have been displaced.

In July, I held a hearing on U.S. Policy in Sudan in my capacity as chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At that time, I praised the administration for devoting high-level attention to the plight of the Sudanese people. As I noted then, the President and the Secretary of State have spoken out about Sudan. The President appointed Senator John Danforth to be his Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan. USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios was named Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan. As a result of Senator Danforth's efforts, the International Eminent Persons Group has investigated means for preventing abductions and slavery and has reported on its findings. And in July, negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, or SPLA, in Machakos, Kenya produced a broad framework for ending the civil war and providing the people of the south with the means to exercise their right to self-determination. All of this deserves praise.

But currently, the negotiations are troubled. The Government of Sudan pulled its negotiators out of Machakos in response to the SPLA's capturing the strategic garrison town of Torit on September 1. Many observers, including key American officials, believe that the process is not permanently derailed but merely disrupted. Still, this disruption calls the world's attention to a rather telling point. There is no ceasefire on the ground in Sudan, and not only do military engagements continue, so too do attacks on civilians and the manipulation of humanitarian assistance. The situation of the Sudanese people has not improved despite the developments at the negotiating table.

I continue to support the administration's efforts to work with Inter-governmental Authority on Development, IGAD, to facilitate the peace process. But given this disconnect between reality on the ground and rhetoric in negotiations, given the troubled recent history of United States-Sudanese relations, given the scale and scope of the