

After 9/11, we were told by the President that this was going to be a long, arduous war against al Qaeda and that we had to go after terrorists around the world, wherever they are. Al Qaeda has attacked the USS *Cole*, as has been mentioned. It has attacked our embassies in Africa. It has attacked our residences in Saudi Arabia. It has attacked in Britain. It has attacked in France. It has attacked in Spain. They are not going to go away.

Al Qaeda, according to General Petraeus today, he mentioned them about five or six times, is one of the major adversaries that we face today. In fact, the new military leader, or war leader, this is the successor to al-Zarqawi, who was killed in 2006, a member of al Qaeda, is al-Muhajer, an al Qaeda leader who is now the head of the military wing of al Qaeda and the terrorist movement in Iraq. They have stated that they want to create an Islamic state and they are hell-bent to do it.

Al Qaeda, they are the ones that attacked the World Trade Center and killed 3,000 Americans. They are the ones that flew the plane into the Pentagon. They are the ones that attacked the plane and it flew into the ground in Pennsylvania, al Qaeda.

And they are the ones that apparently, according to the majority, are going to drive us out of Iraq, and if they do, my concern is that that will be a breeding ground and a launching pad for terrorism not only in the Middle East but around the world. I really have a concern about that, and if that happens, I think that what will happen is we will be involved in a much, much bigger war down the road.

We may be, if we pull out of Iraq, and I have no doubt that the opposition is going to push like the dickens to get it done, if we pull out of Iraq before the job is done, and I have sympathy for our troops and their families and everybody else, but if we pull out of Iraq before the job is done, I think we may very well be sowing the seeds for World War III. And as I have said on this floor a number of times and have talked to my colleagues, appeasement and weakness leads to horrible things.

Lord Chamberlain, going to Munich and talking to Hitler and appeasing him, led to 62 million people dying in World War II. We are now in a nuclear age. We have people who will blow themselves up in order to get their aims. They do not want to live. They want to die. They want to be martyrs.

Can you imagine what will happen if Iran develops a nuclear program and they have briefcase nuclear weapons? They will blow themselves up with a nuclear weapon. As I said earlier today, two blocks from here they could ignite one of those bombs, and it would kill all of us. They could do it two or three blocks from the White House, and it will destroy completely an eight-square-block area and radioactive fallout will be all over the place, killing tens of thousands of others.

I am really worried, and I hope my colleagues will think long and hard about not only today or yesterday, but the future. If we don't deal with this problem correctly now, if we don't let al Qaeda know that they can't win, then I believe the problems down the road are going to be much more severe, and thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, and maybe millions of people will die as a result of the wrong decision we are making right now.

□ 2200

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE SITUATION IN SUDAN, IN SUPPORT OF H. CON. RES. 7

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the growing crisis in the Sudan. Today, earlier today, the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 7, an important piece of legislation that calls on the League of Arab States to acknowledge the genocide in Darfur, to support the U.N. peacekeepers and to work with the U.N. and the African Union to bring peace to the region. I am proud to have been a cosponsor of this important legislation, and I thank the House leadership for its attention to this crisis.

An estimated 200,000 noncombatant civilians, including women and children, have been murdered by the janjaweed militia fighters supported by the Sudanese government; 450,000 people have been killed in the conflict. To date, 2.5 million villagers in the Darfur region have been displaced from their homes. Most Darfurians live in camps today.

There is no question that the acts of the janjaweed militia and, by extension, the government of Sudan constitute a level of violence that can only be described as genocide. But now that violence has spread. With the splintering of rebel groups into as many as 12 factions, there is increasing rebel-on-rebel violence with the possibility of return to all-out war.

The African U.N. has deployed nearly 7,000 troops to the region. Last year the United Nations Security Council authorized a peacekeeping force of 22,000 U.N. troops for Darfur. Those peacekeepers, unfortunately, are still not in place due to the resistance of the government of Sudan.

Today, U.N. negotiations with Sudan continue in an attempt to add at least 3,000 U.N. peacekeepers to the existing 7,000 African U.N. peacekeepers, and to allow the U.N. to use helicopters to

safeguard peacekeepers and the refugees they protect. The Bush administration has suspended its pending sanctions against Sudan at the request of the U.N. to give these negotiations time to work.

I hope that these negotiations will be successful, and that the peacekeepers can be effective in ensuring that there is no further loss of life and that international aid can get to those who most desperately need it. Humanitarian access to refugees is decreasing, due to the administrative foot dragging by the Sudanese government. Humanitarian groups are under increasing pressure due to restrictions placed on them by the Sudanese government, as well as the deteriorating security situation.

We must ensure access for humanitarian workers and continue provide to funding and support that they need to perform their lifesaving mission. The conference version of the appropriation bill approved by the House just a few minutes ago included over \$360 million in peacekeeping and disaster assistance for the victims of this crisis. That includes \$44 million in international disaster and famine assistance funding for immediate lifesaving needs of victims of the Darfur crisis, including health care, access to water, sanitation and shelter, \$150 million for additional food assistance in Sudan and eastern Chad.

Most of the humanitarian groups now operating in Sudan are doing so supported by the U.S. Government, with money provided by U.S. taxpayers. We must work in cooperation with the United Nations and with our friends and allies around the world to stop these horrific crimes and to provide an essential aid to the victims of this conflict and to bring peace to the region.

We must be prepared to keep the pressure on. The emergency supplemental that we just passed calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a report on companies that do business in Sudan and determine whether the U.S. Government is currently doing business with them. The point is, that if the time comes for sanctions, Congress will be ready. Congress is also calling on Sudan's neighbors to acknowledge the genocide in Darfur and to take steps to stop it.

The bill we passed today calls on the Arab League to declare the systemic torture, rape and displacement of innocent civilians in Darfur as genocide. The Arab League must support and accept U.N. peacekeepers to ensure an end to hostilities and the safe passage of humanitarian aid. The Arab League needs to engage the U.S., African Union and Sudanese government to bring lasting peace and stability to Darfur.

I am very proud to have supported this legislation, as well as the conference report, and look forward to working with my colleagues to help bring a peaceful future to Sudan and peace to the lives of the Darfurian refugees.