

jail. A large number of house church leaders are still in jail. As Mr. SMITH said, there is a list of 730 dissidents that we should advocate publicly for.

In the days during the Reagan administration, President Reagan would advocate publicly for names. That is very important. We know what they've done in Tibet in the Drapchi prison in the persecution of Tibetan monks and nuns. We know the Uighurs, Rebiya Kadeer, whose children have been arrested and are in jail as we now speak. They're plundering, beating the Falun Gong. And even in Flushing, New York, we believe—and the FBI is investigating—that the Chinese embassy was involved in a counter-demonstration beating of the Falun Gong in Flushing, New York. Not in Flushing, China, but in Flushing, New York.

We know of the labor camps, the laogais. We know what Harry Wu has told us of the labor camps that are still operating, and there are more labor camps in China today than there were gulags in the Soviet Union.

We know when the Speaker said, very accurately, the genocide in Darfur, the Chinese government is the number one supporter of the genocidal government in Khartoum. And as Mr. SMITH and Mr. PENCE said on the one-child policy on forced abortion, we know what they're doing.

What I would urge the administration to do and the President to do—I want to make sure we don't violate the rules and I speak to the Speaker—is to give a speech the way that President Reagan gave a speech at the Danilov Monastery. It was a very powerful speech. As Natan Sharansky said, when Ronald Reagan gave the speech in Orlando, Florida, where he called the Soviet Union the Evil Empire, it sent a message through the Perm. The prisoners in the Perm knew of what President Reagan was publicly speaking out and advocating for, and the people in the Perm and the people in jail knew when President Reagan gave the Danilov Monastery speech that he was speaking out.

So I would urge the President to give a Danilov Monastery/Evil Empire speech in China. Select a Catholic church or a house church or a university and boldly speak out. Keep in mind Reagan boldly spoke out and called the Soviet Union the Evil Empire, boldly spoke out in the Danilov Monastery.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CHABOT. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman.

Ronald Reagan spoke out both times very boldly. If you recall, at President Reagan's funeral, Gorbachev came and attended the funeral. You can do it in that way. So I urge the President.

I would also urge the committee to bring up Congressman SMITH's Global Online Freedom bill so we can send a message, because when we were there,

we saw that sometimes some American companies are cooperating with the Chinese government using American technology to cooperate.

My closing comment, Madam Speaker, is that we urge the President to give a Ronald Reagan Danilov Monastery-type speech so that when he leaves China, it is clear to the dissidents who are in prison—because they will hear him—it is clear to the family members of those dissidents—because they will hear him—and it will be doubly clear, triply clear to the Chinese government that America and the President of the United States stands for freedom, and that must be done publicly.

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution, which is yet another meaningless but provocative condemnation of China. It is this kind of jingoism that has led to such a low opinion of the United States abroad. Certainly I do not condone human rights abuses, wherever they may occur, but as Members of the U.S. House of Representatives we have no authority over the Chinese government. It is our constitutional responsibility to deal with abuses in our own country or those created abroad by our own foreign policies. Yet we are not debating a bill to close Guantanamo, where abuses have been documented. We are not debating a bill to withdraw from Iraq, where scores of innocents have been killed, injured, and abused due to our unprovoked attack on that country. We are not debating a bill to reverse the odious FISA bill passed recently which will result in extreme abuses of Americans by gutting the Fourth Amendment.

Instead of addressing these and scores of other pressing issues over which we do have authority, we prefer to spend our time criticizing a foreign government over which we have no authority and foreign domestic problems about which we have very little accurate information.

I do find it ironic that this resolution "calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to begin earnest negotiations, without preconditions, directly with His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives." For years U.S. policy has been that no meeting or negotiation could take place with Iran until certain preconditions are met by Iran. Among these is a demand that Iran cease uranium enrichment, which Iran has the right to do under the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is little wonder why some claim that resolutions like this are hypocritical.

Instead of lecturing China, where I have no doubt there are problems as there are everywhere, I would suggest that we turn our attention to the very real threats in a United States where our civil liberties and human rights are being eroded on a steady basis. The Bible cautions against pointing out the speck in a neighbor's eye while ignoring the log in one's own. I suggest we contemplate this sound advice before bringing up such ill-conceived resolutions in the future.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge strong support for this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the

rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1370, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN DARFUR (UNAMID)

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1351) expressing support for the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and calling upon United Nations Member States and the international community to contribute the resources necessary to ensure the success of UNAMID, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1351

Whereas on July 8, 2008, 7 peacekeepers serving under the United Nations/African Union Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) were killed and another 22 wounded, including 7 critically, while carrying out UNAMID operations in Sudan in an effort to bring stability and security to the region;

Whereas the attacks on July 8, 2008, were the latest, and most severe, in a string of attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers, which include an attack on June 30, 2008, when 38 peacekeepers were taken hostage by rebels and on April 9, 2008, when a UNAMID police officer was beaten and UNAMID vehicles hijacked;

Whereas on June 25, 2008, the United Nations announced that UNAMID lacked critical resources, including troops, police officers, and air transport, hindering UNAMID's effectiveness;

Whereas the United Nations announcement on June 25, 2008, restated concerns recognized in October 2007, that the shortage of resources could "jeopardize its efforts to stabilize a region";

Whereas on July 31, 2007, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1769 authorizing the deployment of 26,000 peacekeeping troops to the region;

Whereas on December 31, 2007, UNAMID formally assumed control of peacekeeping operations in Darfur, but did so with only approximately 9,000 troops and police on the ground, far short of the necessary levels;

Whereas since that time UNAMID efforts have been thwarted by the Sudanese regime and rebels, including by Khartoum's refusal to cooperate on issues such as the force composition, the authorization of night flights, communications, land access, and visas for staff, as well as its recent threats to force the complete withdrawal of the UNAMID mission;

Whereas government forces, militias, rebels, bandits, and others continue to prey upon the people of Darfur and humanitarian workers, increasing the urgency of both deploying the full complement of peacekeepers

and police and reaching a lasting political settlement;

Whereas following attacks on its supply trucks, the World Food Program announced a 50 percent cut in urgently needed food rations in Darfur, despite a United Nations assessment that revealed that acute malnutrition in Darfur increased in 2007, exceeding emergency levels in some regions;

Whereas UNAMID has been hampered not only by obstruction on the part of the regime in Khartoum, but also by the failure of the international community to commit the resources, equipment, aviation and transportation assets, and personnel needed to carry out the peacekeeping mission;

Whereas UNAMID requires the 26,000 troops authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769 and at least 18 utility helicopters and 6 tactical helicopters and crews, among other critical mobility needs that have not been met;

Whereas in a report to the Security Council dated December 24, 2007, the Secretary-General said these helicopters were indispensable and necessary for large distances and rough terrain, and stated, "Without the missing helicopters, this mobility—a fundamental requirement for the implementation of the UNAMID mandate—will not be possible";

Whereas a large number of countries possess the military assets that could help to fulfill this requirement;

Whereas the United States continues to lead the world in its contributions to efforts to end the genocide in Darfur, including by providing more than \$4.5 billion of assistance since 2004 in response to the Darfur crisis;

Whereas continued failure on the part of the international community to take all steps necessary to generate, deploy, and maintain an effective United Nations and African Union joint peacekeeping force will contribute to the continued loss of life and further degradation of humanitarian infrastructure in Darfur; and

Whereas the success of the mission is dependant upon the support and contributions of Member States and the international community, including by providing the helicopters needed to meet UNAMID's critical mobility capabilities, as well as the will of the parties to the conflict to find a lasting, inclusive, political solution to the crisis: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the attack on the United Nations/African Union Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) peacekeepers and expresses its condolences to the people of Rwanda, Ghana, and Uganda, and to the families and friends of those killed and wounded;

(2) calls for the parties responsible for these heinous attacks to be brought to justice;

(3) expresses its commitment to the Darfuri people;

(4) expresses support for UNAMID and the UNAMID peacekeepers;

(5) deplores the efforts of the regime in Khartoum to manipulate and obstruct the deployment of a credible peacekeeping force, including the recent threats by Khartoum to force the complete withdrawal of the mission;

(6) urges the President to continue to personally intervene by contacting other heads of government and asking them to contribute the aircraft and crews for the Darfur mission;

(7) urges the Department of State to organize a special meeting of the United Nations Security Council, the Friends of UNAMID working group, and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to re-

solve outstanding force resource and equipment issues;

(8) urges the members of the international community, including the United States, to contribute the resources necessary to ensure the success of UNAMID, including tactical and utility helicopters; and

(9) calls upon the parties to the conflict in Darfur to immediately commit to and respect a binding cessations of hostilities agreement and seize upon the opportunity that has been afforded by the deployment of UNAMID to find a political solution to the crisis in Darfur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I first want to thank Congressman STEVE CHABOT for introducing this resolution which expresses the outrage of Congress towards recent attacks on the peacekeeping forces in Darfur and for the shameful lack of resources still experienced by these brave shoulders trying to protect innocent civilians.

On July 8, just 3 weeks ago, seven peacekeepers serving under the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur were killed and another 22 wounded while carrying out UNAMID operations in Sudan. These operations are designed to bring stability and security to the region. One week later, a Nigerian peacekeeper was shot and killed by militiamen while on patrol in Western Darfur.

This recent violence sponsored by the Sudanese Government and targeting UNAMID forces is one more justification for the recent indictment of Sudanese President Al-Bashir as commander-in-chief of his armed forces.

A shameful part of Darfur's unrelenting nightmare has been the failure of the international community to make available to UNAMID the resources, equipment, aviation, and transportation assets and personnel needed to carry out the peacekeeping mission. UNAMID requires the 26,000 troops authorized by the U.N. Security Council and at least 18 utility helicopters and six tactical helicopters and crews. These needs have not been met.

Years ago, Congress and the President declared the crisis in Darfur a genocide. As a result, we have a moral duty to commit sufficient resources to protect civilians in Darfur. The President and the Secretary of Defense must

marshal U.S. Defense Department assets, including helicopters, and immediately deploy them to UNAMID.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of this resolution, H. Res. 1351. I would like to also thank the distinguished gentleman from California, the chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his support and his leadership on this, as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) for his leadership and their hard work in making this resolution possible. I also want to thank Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN from Florida for her support.

Each day that passes without the full support of the international community for the U.N.'s peacekeeping mission in Darfur is another day that these innocent people, and now the peacekeepers assigned to protect them, have to live in fear.

Last year I had the opportunity to travel to Darfur with Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Congressman ADRIAN SMITH of Nebraska to witness firsthand the devastation of this region. The refugees with whom we met, mostly women and children in the refugee camps, described harrowing experiences of escape from the Janjaweed and the Sudanese Government. They're descriptions that I will never forget. Many of these women had been raped. Many of their husbands, brothers, sons, and fathers had been brutally murdered.

We met with them in refugee camps in Darfur just weeks following the unanimous decision by the United Nations Security Council to deploy 26,000 peacekeepers to the region. Yet progress in Darfur has been jeopardized, as H. Res. 1351 points out. Almost a year since Security Resolution 1769 passed, the mission lacks more than 16,000 troops and police officers as well as essential communications equipment and helicopters. That's one of the things that they need the most, all of which are critical to the mission's success.

The skeleton mission has been met with continued roadblocks from the Sudanese government which has thwarted it at every step, refusing to cooperate on the composition of the hybrid force, refusing to authorize night flights, refusing to issue visas for necessary staff, or to provide access to certain areas.

The lack of international support for the mission and the opposition that it faces in the region has and continues to compromise the ability of UNAMID peacekeepers to secure the region—not only leaving the Darfuri people vulnerable to continued attacks but now the peacekeepers assigned to protect them.

As the chairman indicated, back on July 8 of this year, this month, a couple of weeks ago, the world witnessed

the deadliest attacks yet on our peacekeeping mission which resulted in seven deaths and 22 wounded. On July 16, another peacekeeper from Nigeria was attacked and killed. These attacks come on the heels of pleas from the U.N. that shortages of resources could "jeopardize its efforts to stabilize the region." U.N. member nations and the rest of the international community must not sit idly by and watch the mission in Darfur fail at the expense of the millions of innocent people who have already survived one genocide.

I think it is important to note that while the United States is often criticized for not doing enough, \$4 billion or 72 percent—let me repeat that, 72 percent—of the cost of peacekeeping, development, reconstruction, and humanitarian efforts in Darfur have been paid for by the United States. So 72 percent is being funded by the American taxpayers. It is past time for our European allies, and especially the wealthy Arab countries, to assist in this effort.

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If we're paying 72 percent, I think you have to consider that we're sending literally hundreds of billions of dollars now to the Middle East, the wealthy oil countries there. And most of the people that have suffered in the Darfur region are Muslims, and the Arab countries have done little or nothing, many of them, despite the fact that we have hundreds of millions of dollars going over there for their oil revenues.

And so, rather than building another expensive hotel or buying another yacht or some other luxury item, some of these dollars ought to be diverted to the poor people in Darfur, perhaps to buy some helicopters so that we can get the U.N. troops in to help these people that have, as I indicated, already survived one genocide and are essentially in the middle of another if the world doesn't act.

So, for those who criticize the United States for doing enough—and yes, we always should do more—remember, we're supporting 72 percent of the effort there. The rest of the world is providing the other 28 percent. And let's urge, to the extent that we're able, those wealthy Arab oil countries to foot a fair portion of the bill to help out in this effort.

And I urge my colleagues to support this critical mission by supporting H. Res. 1351.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to acknowledge the contribution not only of Mr. CHABOT in offering this resolution but of our colleague Mr. CAPUANO, the gentleman from Massachusetts, whose own resolution, a great deal of the language in that was incorporated into this resolution. And it is truly a collaborative effort, and I wanted to thank him as well.

I have no further speakers at this time, and so I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who's the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health. He's been a long-time, strong advocate for the people of Darfur and somebody that I consulted with, along with Mr. WOLF, before I went over there to get advice from people that had been there and knew the best way to spend our time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank Mr. CHABOT for authoring this very important and very timely resolution.

I rise in support of H. Res. 1351, which condemns the July 8, 2008, attack on UNAMID peacekeepers deployed in Darfur, Sudan, and expresses the support of Congress for this critical mission. According to the United Nations, seven peacekeepers were killed and an additional 22 were wounded when their patrol was ambushed by unidentified assailants utilizing 40 vehicles mounted with heavy machine guns and anti-aircraft weapons.

This is the worst attack against the A.U. mission since it first deployed in July of 2004. Unfortunately, it does not appear to be the last.

Given continued deterioration of security in Darfur and the upsurge in deliberate attacks against humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, it is now more critical than ever to ensure that the U.N. peacekeeping mission is properly equipped.

I would note parenthetically, Mr. Speaker, that I've been to Darfur. I've met with the A.U., African Union, troops before it came under the blue helmet auspices, and I was shocked and dismayed during my visit there how underpaid, how they lacked needed materiel, the command-and-control equipment was lacking even then. And now, regrettably, to discover or to find out that there are huge gaps in their capabilities because that has not been provided by the international community is unconscionable. They lack critical air assets, armored personnel carriers, and even the pilots to fly the helicopters.

Anyone who has been in Darfur knows how hard it is to move across that terrain. There are huge gaping potholes. They are not even potholes—it looks like craters on the moon—moving from one place to the next. And if there's a torrential rain, bridges and roads are often completely washed out.

And obviously, it is very difficult to get the critical resources to the camps—and I've been to two of those camps, Mr. Speaker, Mukjar and the Kalma camp. And again, if it wasn't for the U.S., as Mr. CHABOT pointed out, it is the U.S. and the generosity of the U.S. taxpayers that contribute most of the food and most of the medicine that is utilized by those beleaguered refugees.

I, again, want to thank him for his leadership in bringing this newest con-

cern which needs to be reiterated over and over again. We have to make sure that those troops have the capability, have the wherewithal to carry on this battle with those who would subjugate and hurt and kill the Darfurians.

Responsible nations must come together and do everything we can to end the violence and restore peace to Darfur. You know, just because it's not on the front burner and it's not in the news media the way it was for a while doesn't mean that the issue has gone away. If anything, it has actually gotten worse in many aspects.

Finally, I'm one of those Members of Congress who actually met with General Bashir, the dictator to Sudan, in Khartoum. We had a very contentious meeting. He was denying that these kinds of atrocities are actually going on, and all he wanted to do was lift the embargo that the United States Government, through the work of Congress in a bipartisan way, had imposed upon Sudan. That's all he wanted to talk about. I wanted to talk about the atrocities and the ending of those atrocities.

Well, now we know the chief prosecutor of the War Crimes Tribunal at the Hague has asked for an indictment against Bashir. So he will join, in a very similar fashion, Joseph Coney and Charles Taylor, who is being held to account by the tribunal in Sierra Leon, for the crimes that he and like-minded individuals have committed.

We've got to send the message unmistakably by backing this U.N. force and by doing everything humanly possible to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice that "never again" will mean never again. We keep saying that, and genocide just keeps going from one part of the world to another. And certainly, the Darfurians are suffering genocide today.

In line with what we just discussed about the Olympics resolution, the Chinese Government, Mr. Speaker—and it's not necessarily in this resolution but it's germane to the issue—the Chinese Government has enabled the dictatorship in Sudan to carry on the atrocities in Darfur by providing the materiel so that the Government and the troops have the guns and the helicopters to strafe and kill and maim in Darfur.

Let's not forget, 2 million people died in southern Sudan with the full complicity of the Chinese dictatorship, and now upwards of 450,000—the high estimate, some put it at a lower number—have been killed and over 2 million made homeless in Darfur as a direct result of the Chinese enabling and facilitation of this terrible series of atrocities.

Again, at the minimum, the African Union troops that have put their lives on the line need to have the support, they need to have the guns, the ammunition and the air lift capabilities and all the other assets in order to carry on their mission.

Again, I thank Mr. CHABOT.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and so I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) who's been a long-time leader in world human rights issues over his career.

Mr. SHAYS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues for introducing this resolution.

It is a pretty stunning to think that the United States, with all its obligations around the world, has to step into the void and provide 70 percent of all the funding, in spite of the fact that Europe has a gross domestic product basically equal to the United States and a population greater than the United States.

Given that Europe isn't doing the heavy lifting it needs to do in Afghanistan and wants nothing to do with Iraq, you would think at least in Darfur Europe would say we should provide far more assistance.

And what about wealthy Middle East countries that would have the capacity in a heartbeat to provide all the money necessary, why aren't they stepping in as well?

In my only visit to Darfur, I get down on my knees in gratitude to the non-government organizations that are there to distribute the food, paid for in large measure by the United States; providing education to young people so when they can eventually go back to their homes they will not have lost 3, 4, or 5 years.

This is genocide in Darfur. Europe doesn't want to acknowledge it. The United Nations wants to be silent about it, but this is the wiping out of people.

We need to be there providing the assistance for domestic help, the financial aid that needs to be provided for not just food and education but for the troops who are trying to maintain security. I appreciate that Africa is waking up to this need, willing to send more troops, but they need the equipment to make sure that they can do the job they have to do.

This is a human tragedy of gigantic proportions. I appreciate those in the United States, particularly in our universities, that have been pushing this issue, and frankly, many in the Jewish community who have stepped up and said "never again" applies to what happens in Africa.

The world community needs to wake up and do more. The United States can't do everything.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1351, a resolution expressing support for the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, UNAMID, and calling upon United Nations Member States and the international community to contribute the resources necessary to ensure the success of UNAMID.

The attack on the UNAMID peacekeepers is deplorable and I want to express my condolences to the family and friends of those killed and wounded.

Resolving the crisis in Darfur must be one of our Nation's highest priorities.

The world collectively agreed to "never again" allow genocide after the 1994 mass murders in Rwanda.

Tragically, genocide is again taking place.

I believe the United States must take all reasonable steps to end the killing, including pressuring others in the international community to do more.

The security, human rights and humanitarian situation in Darfur has continued to deteriorate since the Darfur Peace Agreement was signed in May 2006.

We must do a better job supporting the mission of the UNAMID who, despite being critically under-funded and under-equipped, are serving an important role in protecting.

It is also hugely important we continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Darfuri people.

I will continue to advocate for tough sanctions, humanitarian aid, and for an international peacekeeping force that can effectively stop the violence.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to wrap up. I will be brief.

One of the previous resolutions that we had talked about China and the human rights abuses that have occurred, and they're just having the Olympics coming up. And the fact is, it hasn't been mentioned yet in this particular debate, but China has played a particularly unhelpful role, quite frankly, in Darfur and Sudan. They have been very much involved behind the scenes, particularly with respect to oil interests in Darfur and have made it possible for the government in Darfur to continue to flaunt world opinion, who basically has been indicating to the Sudanese Government you need to cooperate here. This is an embarrassment to the whole world, how people in Darfur are being treated. It makes you, the Sudanese Government, look bad; why don't you get with the program, reform, cooperate, and help these people.

Unfortunately, again, China who has considerable influence that it could act upon if it chose to do so, has, in some minor instances, been somewhat helpful but for the most part has failed to step up to the plate and actually put pressure on the Sudanese Government to do something finally about Darfur.

So I would strongly urge, once again, that China, in this particular instance, do the right thing, put pressure on the Sudanese Government to do something to relieve the terrible conditions that the people of Darfur have suffered under, whether it's genocide, whether it's literally starvation in some instances. China, do what's right and help the people of Darfur.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of this measure, I rise in support of H. Res. 1351. In 2004, I led the first congressional delegation to Darfur with Senator SAM BROWNBACK, and witnessed the nightmare there first hand.

In July 2007 the United Nations' Security Council passed resolution 1769 which authorized a joint African Union/United Nations Hy-

brid operation in Darfur to take necessary actions to support the Darfur Peace Agreement and to protect its personnel and civilians. However, to date, only 10,000 of the 26,000 peacekeeping troops authorized by resolution 1769 have been deployed. They are in desperate need of proper equipment and air transportation and have increasingly become subject to attack by various rebel groups.

It has been widely acknowledged in the international community that these troops do not have the necessary resources to effectively carry out their mandate. On July 8, seven UNAMID peacekeepers were killed and 22 were wounded in a rebel ambush in the northern region of Darfur. The peacekeepers on the ground in Darfur have become demoralized by the impossible conditions on the ground.

I am pleased to support H. Res. 1351 and reaffirm the commitment of the United States of America to the people of Darfur and the peacekeepers who are putting their lives on the line to protect them.

Mr. CHABOT. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1351, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution expressing support for the United Nations/African Union Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and calling upon United Nations Member States and the international community to contribute the resources necessary to ensure the success of UNAMID, including troops and essential tactical and utility helicopters."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONDEMNING THE PERSECUTION OF BAHÁ'IS IN IRAN

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1008) condemning the persecution of Baha'is in Iran, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1008

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, and 2006, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Bahá'í community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Bahá'í faith;

Whereas on March 20, 2006, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir, revealed the existence of a confidential letter dated October 29, 2005, from the chairman of the command headquarters of Iran's Armed Forces