

many years, even in the capital market sanctions. I really commend him for that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

(Mr. MEEKS of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me just say thanks to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) for the fine work that they have done in bringing this resolution to the floor.

We are here to speak about, why is it that the world is not doing more to stop the Sudanese Government troops and their allied military, the Janjaweed? Together, they have raped, tortured, maimed and burned entire villages to cleanse the area of African Muslims resulting in close to 50,000 deaths.

Another 1.5 million persons have been forced from their homes into camps where they remain vulnerable to attacks by the Janjaweed, who are among the police guarding the camps. The world cannot continue to condone this genocide.

We can also not continue to condone the presence of human rights abusers on a commission that is charged with protecting human rights because it is ridiculous and unconscionable to think that the very perpetrator of a genocide could also be the enforcer of human rights. But that is exactly what is happening by allowing Sudan to continue to serve on the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

That is why I stand behind this bill to suspend the Sudan from the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and for the U.N. to launch a formal inquiry into its acts of genocide in Sudan.

Let us hope the world will begin to work harder to end the atrocities by, first, suspending Sudan from a commission it fails to respect, and second, by standing behind the efforts of the African Union to stop these atrocities.

We are here today to simply speak about why it is that the world is not doing more to stop Sudanese government troops and their allied militia, the Janjaweed. Together they have raped, tortured, maimed, and burned entire villages to cleanse African Muslims from the area—resulting in close to 50,000 deaths. Another 1.5 million persons have been forced from their homes and into camps, where they remain vulnerable to attacks by the Janjaweed, who have been hired as police to guard the camps. The world cannot continue to condone this genocide.

We can also not continue to condone the presence of human rights abusers on a Commission that is charged with protecting Human Rights. It is simply unconscionable to think that the very perpetrators of genocide could also be the enforcers of human rights. But that is exactly what is happening by allowing Sudan to continue to serve on the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Numerous reports provide evidence of the Sudanese government's involvement in ac-

tively committing atrocities in Darfur. However, the Sudanese government continues to deny any connection to the atrocities carried out by the Janjaweed and simultaneously, has done little to stop them. By insisting that no genocide is taking place and repeatedly denying any responsibility for protecting their own people, the Sudanese government has demonstrated that it is not fit to serve on the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

What is needed now is action from the international community. First, Sudan's membership on the United Nations Human Rights Commission must be suspended. The universal declaration on human rights states that, "everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person" and that no "state, group or person has any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms." The Sudanese government, through its involvement in perpetrating the genocide in Darfur, and its inaction in doing anything to resolve the humanitarian crisis, is in violation of the basic principles of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. It, therefore, cannot remain a member.

Second, the international community must offer increased support to the African Union, which has been a leader in attempting to resolve the conflict in Sudan. In addition to leading peace talks, the African Union has led a small contingency of troops to Darfur to monitor the cease-fire and serve as observers. The African Union must be congratulated on these efforts. Additionally, support for their efforts must be increased. It is essential that the African Union's force be enlarged and allotted a robust mandate to protect Darfur's civilians from new attacks.

We can no longer sit on the sidelines and pretend that nothing is going on while the Sudanese government commits crime after crime against humanity. Murder, rape, forced displacement—these are clearly not the tools of human rights supporters. That is why I stand behind this bill to suspend Sudan from the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and for the U.N. to launch a formal inquiry into the acts of genocide in Sudan.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Very briefly, I thank all of the Members on both sides, certainly the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE). And my compliments to the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership not only on this issue but on so many involving human rights. And the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), of course, and my two colleagues on our side of the aisle, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) have summed up the horror of this situation and the incredible circumstances which surround it.

I join with the gentleman from Alabama's (Mr. BACHUS) closing comments that certainly all of us hope and pray that we will have resounding support for this very necessary, unfortunately very necessary resolution, and one that

in no way exceeds the dire circumstances in which the Sudan, the Darfur region, finds itself.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I am pleased to support the resolution before us today and to add my voice to those speaking out against the brutality the world is witnessing in Sudan. This Congress has repeatedly condemned both the atrocities committed by the Janjaweed militia and the Sudanese government's insufficient response to such horrendous acts. Since violence began in the Darfur region in February 2003, tens of thousands of people have been killed and more than a million have been displaced from their homes. Sadly, despite repeated calls from the international community, the Sudanese government has not reined in the militia groups, and the killing continues. The World Health Organization now estimates that between 6,000 and 10,000 are dying every month from violence and disease.

It is unfortunate that we must again come to the floor to express our collective outrage about the situation in Sudan. I was pleased that the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution last week that establishes an inquiry into the violence in the Darfur region to determine whether it constitutes genocide. The resolution also threatens sanctions against Sudan, a tool we must seriously consider if we do not witness rapid improvements. However, the strong sentiments expressed in the U.N. Security Council Resolution are undermined by the fact that Sudan still holds a seat on the U.N. Human Rights Commission—even while its government betrays the very principles on which the Commission was founded. The resolution before us today is a clear condemnation of this glaring inconsistency and will place greater pressure on the Sudanese government to act responsibly and protect its citizens from harm. I urge my colleagues to support S. Con. Res. 137.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate Concurrent Resolution, S. Con. Res. 137.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONDEMNING TERRORIST ATTACK IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA, ON SEPTEMBER 9, 2004

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 767) condemning the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia, that occurred on September 9, 2004, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 767

Whereas on September 9, 2004, terrorists attacked hundreds of innocent civilians, killing at least nine bystanders, in front of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia; and

Whereas terrorism must be condemned in the strongest terms whenever and wherever it occurs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia, that occurred on September 9, 2004;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the individuals murdered in the terrorist attack, expresses its sympathies to the individuals injured in the attack, and conveys its hope for the rapid and complete recovery of all surviving victims; and

(3) urges the United States, Indonesia, Australia, and all other countries to stand united against terrorism and to work together to bring to justice the perpetrators of the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 767, the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in an unspeakable act of terror, suspected al Qaeda-linked militants detonated a car bomb outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia, on Thursday, September 9 of this year, killing 9 people and wounding at least 173.

The bomb exploded shortly after 10:15 a.m. local time, just in front of the Australian embassy's gate, flattening a section of the steel fence and shattering scores of windows in the high-rise office building as far as 500 meters away. Most of the casualties were Indonesian policemen, embassy security guards and passers-by. No one inside the embassy was killed, although several Australians and other foreign citizens were wounded in the attack. Police are now investigating whether a suicide bomber triggered the blast.

The Australian embassy bombing is the third attack perpetrated by the Islamic militants in the 2 years since the horrible Bali bombings and a deadly blast at Jakarta's Marriott hotel last year. The attacks have been blamed on the al Qaeda-linked Jemaah Islamiah.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans strongly condemn this outrageous act of violence. We express our deep condolences to the victims and families of this heinous crime, as well as to the peoples of Indonesia and Australia.

It is also fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we recognize the strong steps Australia and Indonesia have taken jointly, as well as separately, to combat terrorism and investigate this crime. We applaud their efforts to stamp out terrorist

threats to their countries and the region and are confident they will bring the perpetrators of this brutal attack to justice.

Mr. Speaker I would urge support for the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I would first like to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), for introducing this timely and important resolution, along with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER), who serves as cochair of the Indonesia Caucus along with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

The resolution before the House condemns the September 9 terrorist attack outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. Nine Indonesians lost their lives in this brutal attack, and almost 200 people were injured.

This latest attack by Jemaah Islamiah sadly confirms Indonesia's status as a frontline state in the global battle against terrorism. Over 200 young people, mostly Australian, were murdered in the 2002 Bali bombings. Twelve Indonesians were also killed at the suicide bombing at the J.W. Marriott hotel in Jakarta in August 2003.

While this latest attack occurred on Indonesian soil and those killed were Indonesians, the attack itself was aimed at Australia and its people.

However, these cowardly terrorist acts will not prevent Australia from standing strong against terrorism or from continuing to support the spread of democracy and freedom around the world. Neither will these attacks be successful in changing the path of Indonesia, who has just held peaceful, democratic elections in testament to its moderate character.

The United States must continue to play a leadership role in developing an international coalition that works closely with ASEAN countries to help develop strong partnerships that will help prevent future terrorist attacks.

I would like to convey to the Indonesian people my heartfelt sympathies for the innocent loss of life on September 9 and my appreciation to the Australians for their willingness to confront international terrorism at every turn.

I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for the time.

First, I would like to thank him for his leadership, and I would like to add my appreciation, as well, to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the manager of this bill for it is of great importance that we coa-

lesce with our allies and offer a mutual understanding of the pain of the war on terror as it impacts the innocent and the uninvolved.

I rise today to support H. Res. 767, condemning the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia, that occurred September 9, 2004. Indonesia obviously is not a stranger to terrorist acts, and it was just a few short years ago when they lost hundreds of lives in the terrorist act on one of their local nightclubs, an entertainment center where many tourists found their way.

This is an attack on Australia and the coalition to stand up against terrorism. It is tragic to note that even innocent individuals can face a life of terror because they are victims.

So I rise to say that there should not be one time when our Nation's allies and friends, those who fight their own individual wars on terror, do not receive the sympathy of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of 9/11. I traveled after that. It was so overwhelming to hear from all over the world, no matter what region people lived in, to offer to the United States and all the people who lost loved ones their deepest sympathy and expression of kinship with us, recognizing that we are all in this together.

This war on terror does not find itself comfortable in one place over another, one region, one language or one set of values. Every single nation in this world may be subject to terror sometime, and we would hope that even in those places that would seem to be harboring terrorists, we know that there are people there who want peace.

So I rise to be supportive of H. Res. 767, and as I do that, Mr. Speaker, let me add my support as well for S. Con. Res. 137. That, of course, is the removal of Sudan from the Human Rights Commission in the United Nations.

I was not able to arrive on the floor in the time. I simply want to say that although it may not be characterized as terror, genocide is terror.

□ 1745

We have done everything we could possibly do. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), a leader on this issue, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), a member of the Committee on International Relations, and I have worked on this issue, many Members have, including the collective Congressional Black Caucus and many, many Members in a bipartisan manner. The Congress has worked its will.

The tragedy is that this does not translate to the government of Sudan. They must receive the greatest penalty, and that may mean the removal from the human rights panel at the United Nations, but it also may mean divestiture, removing the investments of so many from this country and many other places in the economic engine of Sudan.

The government has not learned by our actions. I believe there should be a

wake-up call, even stronger than S. Con. Res. 137. I look forward to our coming together, unified as a Congress, to demand action now by the Sudanese government or they will in turn receive the wrath and the punishment of not only the American people but the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I support H. Res. 767, ask my colleagues to vote for it and, as well, S. Con. Res. 137.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time, and on a closing note, first of all, my compliments to my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), for his continued leadership on this issue as well. And I want to also commend the original sponsor of the resolution and one of the senior members of the Committee on International Relations, my good friend and former chairman on the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), who also had a very important hand in this very necessary and I think very appropriate resolution.

And as has been said here today, I certainly would urge all of our colleagues to pass it, and I look forward to its adoption.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank you Chairman HYDE, Speaker HASTERT, and Majority Leader TOM DELAY for allowing this most important piece of legislation, H. Res. 767, to be considered before the House of Representatives today.

In the early morning hours of September 9th, 2004, as Indonesians in Jakarta were settling into their places of work, a devastating explosion rocked the Australian Embassy in the heart of Indonesia's capital, sending at least 180 innocent victims to the hospital and killing at least 10 innocent and defenseless bystanders.

It was yet another terrorist attack that the world has unfortunately grown so accustomed to. But, for Indonesia, this act of terrorism was an attack on their modern and moderate Muslim beliefs and against their choice for a free and democratic nation.

This resolution condemns the terrorist attack that occurred in Jakarta, Indonesia, outside of the Australian Embassy on September 9th, 2004, and expresses our deepest condolences to the families of the individuals murdered and those injured in the cowardly terrorist attack, as we hope for the speedy and complete recovery of all the surviving victims.

We—as Americans—understand the terrible devastation that is felt throughout a nation when this type of senseless tragedy occurs. The horrific event on September 9th, 2004, is a reminder that the United States and Indonesia—along with the rest of the freedom loving nations around the world—must continue to stand firm in our resolve against the evils of international terrorism.

It should be noted that this attack was almost three years to the day since the September 11th attacks on New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania; about two years since a bombing ripped through crowd-

ed nightclubs in Bali's Kuta Beach; and only 12 months after the J.W. Marriott hotel bombing in Jakarta.

Furthermore, this devastating attack came just 12 days before the final round of Indonesia's first-ever direct presidential election, which took place on September 20, 2004, and is being heralded as a major milestone and key step towards stabilizing and continuing the numerous democratic gains made by Indonesia in recent years.

The attack also occurred exactly one month before the October 9th, 2004, general election in Australia; and, these radical terrorists must not be allowed to disrupt any free and fair elections, no matter how old or young a Democracy may be.

As a result of Indonesia's belief in the Democratic process, they have been the unfortunate target and victim of Jemaah Islamiyah [jeh-mah-Ah Isslah-miyah] terrorists, who have been linked with notorious fundamentalists such as Al-Qaeda, and make their home throughout southeast Asia.

The extremist group of radical muslims, Jemaah Islamiyah [Jeh-ma-Ah Isslah-miyah], who claimed responsibility for the September 9th bombing, is trying to disrupt Indonesia's fair and free democratic elections, and the emerging road towards democracy in Indonesia must not be curtailed by these senseless acts of violence.

The United States, Indonesia, Australia, and all of our allies should stand united in the fight against terrorism, working together to bring to justice the perpetrators of the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia, and all other acts of terror and violence throughout the world.

I would respectfully ask that all of my distinguished colleagues vote "aye" and let the terrorist thugs who destroyed a peaceful Thursday morning in Jakarta know that we will not stand idly by and watch as they disrupt the freedoms of our friends, partners, and allies in the global war against terrorism.

Again, thank you Mr. Speaker for allowing me to speak on this important resolution.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 767, condemning the terrorist attack in Jakarta, Indonesia that occurred on September 9, 2004. I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. BURTON, for introducing this timely and thoughtful measure.

Mr. Speaker, a suspected al-Qaeda affiliate known as Jemaah Islamiyah detonated a car-bomb outside the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia, on Thursday, 9 Sept. 2004, killing nine people and wounding approximately 180 people. While no one inside the Embassy compound was killed, several Australian and other foreign citizens were wounded in the attack. The great bulk of the casualties were suffered by Indonesians who worked in the area or were simply passing by.

The Australian Embassy bombing is the third major attack in Indonesia perpetrated by the Islamic militants, including the deadly Bali bombings in 2002 and a blast at Jakarta's Marriott hotel last year.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans strongly condemn this latest terrorist outrage act of violence. We extend our deepest sympathies to the victims and families of this outrageous crime as well as to the peoples of Indonesia and Australia.

We stand with the people of Indonesia and Australia in opposition to the use of terror, and we salute their individual and collective efforts

to bring the perpetrators of this crime to justice.

Barbarous acts of this kind, whether precipitated in New York and Washington, or Jakarta, Istanbul and Madrid, are more crimes against civilization and humanity than attacks on any particular nation. Hence as we seek accountability we look for the support of faithful people and justice seekers of all societies in a war to eliminate the cowardice of terrorism.

The despicable act that occurred in Jakarta earlier this month does not put the Indonesian or Australian democracies at particular risk. It is civilization and civilized values which demand protection.

I urge support for the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 767, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ENCOURAGING INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO SELECT NEW YORK CITY AS SITE OF 2012 OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 475) encouraging the International Olympic Committee to select New York City as the site of the 2012 Olympic Games.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 475

Whereas the Olympic Games further the cause of world peace and understanding;

Whereas the country hosting the Olympic Games performs an act of international goodwill;

Whereas if New York City were chosen to host the 2012 Olympic Games there would be a substantial local, regional, and national economic impact, which would include 7 years of international sports events, meetings, and related nationwide tourism activity;

Whereas the Olympic movement celebrates competition, fair play, and the pursuit of dreams;

Whereas the United States and, in particular, New York City celebrate these same ideals; and

Whereas New York City has never hosted the Olympic Games: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) encourages the International Olympic Committee to choose New York City as the site of the 2012 Olympic Games; and

(2) hopes that the United States will be selected as the host country of the 2012 Olympic Games, and pledges its cooperation and support for their successful fulfillment in the highest Olympic tradition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.