

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

abuses committed against civilians regularly in that troubled country, this effort requires something of a leap of faith. I do not criticize the administration for taking the leap, I believe that it was a correct and courageous decision to work with the Government in Khartoum and with the SPLA to try to find a path to peace in Sudan. But I do criticize the administration for not taking the confidence-building measures, including those identified by Senator Danforth, seriously enough, leaving us with little in the way of concrete reassurances that our leap was a wise one.

Specifically, I am referring to issue of the civilian bombing monitoring team. In the July hearing, I asked Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Walter Kansteiner about the bombing of civilian targets. Senator Danforth succeeded in getting both the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to agree to allow a monitoring team to verify their stated commitment not to intentionally attack civilian targets. That happened in spring. But at the time of the hearing, we still had no monitors on the ground. Meanwhile, reports of attacks on civilians persist. What are we waiting for, I asked. When will the team be functioning on the ground?

I was told that this effort was taking shape, and that the team would be functioning by the end of August. But today, the team is still not in place, still not functioning. We cannot even move to the very important work of trying to link documented incidents of attacks on civilians to clear consequences, because we remain, apparently, incapable of deploying a qualified and appropriately equipped team of people with experience in Sudan and in human rights monitoring.

I spend a great deal of time trying to call the administration's attention to very serious issues in sub-Saharan Africa that are deserving of more American time and interest. I do not have to do that when it comes to Sudan. Bringing peace to Sudan appears to me to be this administration's most significant policy initiative in the region, and I commend the administration for its efforts. That said, this element of the effort, following up on the commitments obtained by Senator Danforth relating to the bombing of civilian targets, this element of the effort is quite plainly falling short.

If the administration needs additional resources, personnel, or logistical capacity to make this happen efficiently and effectively, I know that many in Congress stand ready to help. Many of my colleagues have long history of working to address the crisis in Sudan, notably my partner in on the African Affairs Subcommittee, Senator FRIST, and I admire their commitment and their work. In calling attention to this issue, and in criticizing the administration for its failure to move forward on the civilian bombing monitoring issue, I do not seek to inject

partisanship into the Sudan policy debate. But I do want to make it clear that this is not a small thing and not a secondary priority. The administration's capacity to help bring peace to Sudan is strongest when the diverse community of Sudan advocates and the entire Congress is united in support for that effort. We need to sustain our faith in this endeavor with concrete steps even as our country continues to facilitate big-picture negotiations. And so I encourage the administration to make deploying a qualified and well-organized monitoring team at the earliest possible date a real priority.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF BISHOP WILLIAM T. CAHOON

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the work of Bishop William T. Cahoon on the recent Holy Convocation in New Jersey.

For more than a quarter century, Bishop Cahoon has dedicated himself to bringing together the ministry and local communities. He currently serves as the Jurisdictional Prelate for the Garden State Jurisdiction, Church of God in Christ, and in 1984 was elected and served as Secretary of the National Board of Trustees. During this time, he has championed issues which empower the family, church and community, and is the founder of the Community Development Corporation, known as the New Garden State Caring Families and Neighborhoods, Inc. In 1997, he was recognized as one of the 100 Most Influential Persons in the State of New Jersey and was given the Man of Distinction Award of his Jurisdictional efforts in 1998.

Bishop Cahoon has always believed that "We must minister to the realities of our unique communities through whatever social, economic, political and spiritual means necessary." It is this openness to new ideas of ministering to the people of New Jersey that inspired the recent Holy Convocation, the goal of which was to the paradigm shift to ministering in the 21st century.

It was an honor to see Bishop Cahoon at work during the recent Holy Convocation and I wish him the best in his mission.●

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

• Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate the Jewish National Fund as the group celebrates its 100th anniversary on October 6, 2002. Without the efforts of the Jewish National Fund, the nation of Israel might very well not exist. Today, through the efforts of the JNF, Israel not only exists as a Jewish State, but flourishes despite numerous geographic and political changes.

The Jewish National Fund was established at the Fifth Zionist Congress in

1901 with the express purpose of allowing Jews from around the world to join together and make the Zionist dream a reality. Jewish communities from around the world participated by collecting donations in signature "Blue Boxes." These donations were used to purchase the land that would one day become the state of Israel. Jews united could not achieve their nationalist dream and create a Jewish state in the land of Israel, but together, through the work of the Jewish National Fund, they began to build a nation. JNF purchased the land, developed and built the infrastructure, and planted the forests that made the country green. I am confident that through the dedication and hard work of the Jewish National Fund, Israel will continue to thrive for the next 100 years and beyond.

Since 1901, the Jewish National Fund has planted over 220 million trees, built over 120 dams and reservoirs, developed over 250,000 acres of land, created more than 400 parks throughout Israel and educated students around the world about Israel and the environment. The Jewish National Fund is also active in funding arid land research and has partnered with the USDA Forest Service and the Arizona-based International Arid Lands Consortium.

This past year marked a great milestone for the Jewish National Fund. The group celebrated a great century and witnessed the birth of their dream: a thriving Jewish homeland. I wish the Jewish National Fund the best of luck as they embark on their second century of service.●

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT GREENE CLAY

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the late Albert Greene Clay, a man whose contributions were instrumental to the tobacco and horse industries, and whose presence was well-known at the University of Kentucky.

A native of Mount Sterling, KY, Albert received a bachelor's degree from Duke University in 1938, and attended Harvard Business School in 1939. On October 26, 1939, Albert married his college sweetheart, Lorraine Case Newlin. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincerest condolences to his family, especially his wife Lorraine, his sons Robert and John, his daughter Charlotte Clay Buxton, and seven grandchildren.

Albert left behind a legacy as an individual whose contributions to the tobacco industry are far-reaching and long-lasting. He played a key role in the establishment of the Burley Auction Warehouse Association in the 1940s, and continued his involvement by serving as chairman and president of the organization's board for 25 years.

Albert's leadership extended to the national level, where he served as director of the National Tobacco Tax Council, Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco