

day of the year and George is one of only four Coloradans to receive this prestigious and well deserved award.

George is being honored with this award for his work with George's Independent Boxing Club, which he has run off and on for almost two decades. He founded the organization in Durango, his hometown, as a way to provide children with an alternative way to focus their extracurricular activities. The original club was shut down in 1981, but because of George's tremendous efforts, he was able to open another club in Ignacio, Colorado in 1994, where it now has 17 active members.

George has always focused his energies in bettering his community. His work as the Executive Director of the Southern Ute Community Action Program is just one of the many organizations he has been a part of. Through George's hard work and determination he has helped the lives of hundreds of children by teaching them healthy lifestyle alternatives.

George Manzanares' work, through his boxing club and other activities in the community, have ensured that Southern Colorado's youth will have an active and successful future. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the State of Colorado and the US Congress I would like to congratulate Mr. Manzanares on this outstanding accomplishment as well as thank him for his commitment to America's youth.

HONORING HOBERT HURT AS THE
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER OF
THE YEAR FOR FAYETTE COUNTY

HON. ERNIE FLETCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 2000

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I acknowledge an outstanding educator in the Central Kentucky community. Mr. Hobert Hurt has dedicated twenty-six years to teaching technology at Leestown Math, Science, and Technology Middle School. Known as one of the founders of the math, science, and technology magnet program, Mr. Hurt has touched and improved the lives of so many throughout his years of dedicated service to our community.

Recently, Mr. Hurt was honored as Middle School Teacher of the Year for Fayette County. It is obvious that Mr. Hurt has worked hard to produce a positive change. His goal to ensure that middle school students have the opportunity to develop and hone their technological skills has been realized, as countless students are equipped to handle our increasingly technological society by attending the school he helped to develop.

It is a pleasure to recognize Hobert Hurt on the House floor today for his superior work in the field of education. As Middle School Teacher of the Year, our community salutes Mr. Hurt for his many years of dedicated teaching.

SUDAN'S POLICIES

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I express my profound disappointment with the Clinton Administration's policies toward Sudan. To be sure, there are many good people who have tried to implement worthy and thoughtful policies regarding Sudan during the tenure of this Administration. The problem with this Administration's Sudan policy, is that more often than not, the voices that should have been heard, have not carried the day.

I have been to Sudan three times since 1989 and have seen the conditions on the ground first-hand.

Since 1983, the government of Sudan has been waging a brutal war against factions in the south who are fighting for self-determination and religious freedom. Most people have died in Sudan than in Kosovo, Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda combined with the civil war resulting in over 2 million deaths. Most of the dead are civilians—women and children—who died from starvation and disease that has resulted from the dislocation caused by war.

The government of Sudan routinely attacks civilian targets—such as hospitals, churches and feeding centers—and uses aerial bombings to intimidate and kill the southern population. In the past few months, several hospitals and schools in the south have been bombed by the government, killing numerous innocent men, women, and children.

I wrote Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and National Security Adviser Samuel Berger on March 22, 2000, about the Government of Sudan's intentional bombings of a hospital in the south, enclosing an op-ed piece from the Wall Street Journal by Franklin Graham. Franklin Graham is the head of a non-governmental organization called Samaritan's Purse that operates a hospital in Southern Sudan that has been repeatedly bombed by the Government of Sudan. Mr. Graham wrote:

"The governments of the world could help the southern Sudanese through international trade sanctions, military action, and public condemnation. Despite empty, halfhearted rebukes, the international community has taken no meaningful action to condemn the Sudanese government. . . ."

But that wasn't the first time I've written this Administration about Sudan. Because of the millions of deaths and because of the atrocities that have been committed by the government of Sudan, soon after this Administration took office in 1993, I wrote to President Clinton asking him to appoint a special envoy to Sudan, explaining that:

"The appointment of a special envoy is especially timely since the State Department has recently declassified powerful new information detailing widespread human rights atrocities being committed by the military of Sudan. Most appalling among these abuses is the Sudanese government's practice of kidnapping and slavery of women and children from southern Sudan."

The Administration did appoint a special envoy in May 1994, but Melissa Wells held the position for only a short time. After some time had elapsed without a special envoy for

Sudan, I wrote the Administration at least seven more times about the importance of filling

To date, though, their efforts have not led to a peace. To bring about peace, the situation in Sudan needs the attention of and investment of time from the President, comparable to the efforts President Clinton has made in Northern Ireland and in the Middle East. While President Clinton has remained silent, hundreds of thousands of people have died.

This Administration knows that slavery, the selling of its own people, is in the government of Sudan's portfolio. The Sudanese government has done nothing to stop the slavery. Slave traders from the north sweep down into southern villages recently destabilized by fighting, and kidnap women and children who are then sold for use as domestic servants, concubines or other purposes. This is real-life chattel slavery. It exists today—at the threshold of the 21st century.

A de-classified U.S. State Department cable describes this administration's knowledge of this slavery since at least 1993. This cable, dated April 1993, which I include for the RECORD, states:

"Credible sources say GOS [Government of Sudan] forces, especially in the PDF, routinely steal women and children in the Bahr El Ghazal. Some women and girls are kept as wives; the others are shipped north where they perform forced labor on Kordofan farms or are exported, notably to Libya. Many Dinka are reported to be performing forced labor in the areas of Meiram and Abyei. Others are said to be on farms throughout Kordofan.

"There are also credible reports of kidnappings in Kordofan. In March 1993 hundreds of Nuer displaced reached northern Kordofan, saying that Arab militias between Abyei and Muglad had taken children by force, killing the adults who resisted. The town of Hamarat el Sheikh, northwest of Sodiri in north Kordofan, is reported to be a transit point for Dinka and Nuba children who are then trucked to Libya."

I wrote President Clinton about slavery in Sudan on September 9, 1997, saying, "Mr. President, women and children are being sold into slavery—real life slavery in Sudan . . . And the United States response? Talk tough but take no action."

On December 3, 1997, I again wrote President Clinton about this atrocity, saying that America has to stand up to the government in Khartoum.

The government of Sudan has been on the U.S. State Department's list of countries that sponsor terrorism since 1993. One can fly into Khartoum and find terrorist groups fully functioning there. The government of Sudan was implicated in the assassination attempt on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

On September 9, 1997, after hearing that the Administration was considering re-staffing the U.S. Embassy in Sudan, I wrote to President Clinton, reminding him that,

"there has been absolutely no progress on terrorism, human rights or religious persecution . . . The government [of Sudan] is harboring terrorists and has done nothing to deal with this issue. You say you are tough on terrorism. What kind of signal does this send. . . . Actions like these further erode my confidence in the administration's true willingness to stand up for human rights and against terrorism. It's time to do more than talk."