

acre Kona Forest Unit on the leeward, western, slopes of Mauna Loa volcano. The Refuge's purpose is to protect and manage endangered Hawaiian forest birds and their rain forest habitat.

Eight of the 14 native bird species occurring at Hakalau are endangered. Thirteen migratory bird species and twenty introduced species, including eight game birds, as well as the endangered 'ope'ape'a, Hawaiian hoary bat, our only endemic terrestrial mammal, also frequent the Refuge. Twenty-nine rare plant species are found on the Refuge and adjacent lands. Twelve of these plants are currently listed as endangered. Two endangered lobelias have fewer than five plants known to exist in the wild.

The forested parcels authorized for inclusion in this bill include 13,129 acres for addition to the Hakalau Forest Unit and 2,604 acres for addition to the Kona Forest Unit. The proposed areas for addition contain some of Hawaii's and the world's rarest forest bird species, including the rare endangered Hawaiian honeycreepers such as the 'akiapola'au, the 'akepa, and the Hawaii Creeper, as well as significant numbers of more numerous native honeycreepers such as the 'iwi, 'amakihi, and 'apapane and a native flycatcher, the 'elepaio. In addition, these lands are habitat for the endangered pueo, Hawaiian owl, and the 'io, Hawaiian hawk. The proposed expansion areas also include large numbers of native trees, primarily koa and 'ohia, some 31 endemic species of flowering plants, and 37 endemic ferns. Due to its geographic isolation—more than 2,000 miles from a major land mass—these bird species and plants only exist in the Hawaiian islands, and, in many cases, are restricted to this one island.

The current owners of the two parcels authorized for acquisition under this Act are willing sellers. Due to the ecological importance of these parcels, there is strong interest in the conservation community in Hawaii in assisting with bridge financing to secure the parcels for ultimate acquisition by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

As Members of Congress, it is our duty to help to preserve our precious natural heritage for future generations. Hawaii, much like the Galapagos, is a hotspot of species diversity and unique adaptations. And the Big Island of Hawaii, where this Refuge is located, is one of the world's great biological laboratories. This one island, comprised of 4,028 square miles, contains eleven of the world's 13 climatic zones. One of the most isolated relatively large land masses in the world, species arrived in our islands by chance and then evolved to take advantage of every ecological niche. And being an island, most of the animal species that arrived were birds and insects.

So much has been lost in our world and Nation due to extinction, but we also know that through our intervention much has been saved. The bald eagle has been taken off the Endangered Species List; I am hopeful that we can also see the recovery of Hawaii's magnificent forest birds through preservation and restoration of habitat. Opportunities like this—to secure such valuable habitat from willing sellers—doesn't come along often. I am committed to protecting our natural world's biological diversity. As the Member of Congress

representing one of the most beautiful and ecologically important places in our world, I am determined to do what I can to help preserve Hawaii's unique animals and plants. I would be grateful for your support.

HONORING SPECIALIST WADE
SLACK

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Specialist Wade Slack of Waterville, Maine who was killed while serving his country in Afghanistan.

Wade was a beloved member of the Waterville community. He is remembered for a kindness, compassion and wisdom that exceeded his years. On May 6th, Specialist Slack succumbed to wounds sustained by enemy mortar fire in the Wardak Province of Afghanistan. At just 21 years old, Specialist Slack's youth punctuates an already painful loss.

Wade Slack, a fan of video games and hunting, enlisted while still an honors student at Waterville High School. After graduating in 2007, he completed his basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO., and his advanced individual training at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama and Englin Air Force Base, Florida. He was an E4 specialist with a focus in explosive ordnance disposal, serving with the Army's 707th Ordnance Battalion.

Mainers come together during a crisis, and I know that everyone in Waterville and the state stand together to support the Slack family. Wade is survived by his parents Alan and Mary, his stepmother Rose, six bothers and sisters, two step siblings and countless close friends. He is mourned by all as a true American hero and a defender of the freedom we all hold dear.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of Specialist Wade Slack for his patriotism and devotion to his community and his country.

OBAMA IGNORES SUDAN'S
GENOCIDE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I submit a piece by actress and activist Mia Farrow which ran in today's Wall Street Journal. It is appropriately titled, "Obama Ignores Sudan's Genocide." The President has failed to exhibit the necessary leadership on this issue. He has barely uttered a word on Sudan or Darfur since coming to office.

Having spent extensive time in the region, Farrow points out, "When Barack Obama was elected President of the United States, hope abounded, even in Darfur's bleak refugee camps." Later she continues, "Such hopes did not last long."

Were the President to move swiftly to empower Secretary of State Clinton and U.N. Ambassador Rice to take the reins of the administration's languishing Sudan policy, perhaps hope could be restored.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 25, 2010]

OBAMA IGNORES SUDAN'S GENOCIDE

(By Mia Farrow)

Last week U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Scott Gration told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that although he remains supportive of "international efforts" to bring Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir to justice, the Obama administration is also pursuing "locally owned accountability and reconciliation mechanisms in light of the recommendations made by the African Union's high-level panel on Darfur."

Mr. Bashir is indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for war crimes and crimes against humanity, but the African Union Panel on Darfur has clearly aligned itself with Khartoum. One panel member, former Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Al Sayed, said in an interview with an Egyptian newspaper, "The prosecution of an African head of state before an international tribunal is totally unacceptable. Our goal was to find a way out."

The African Union panel is led by former South African President Thabo Mbeki, who in 2008 dismissed the ICC indictment, saying that it is "the responsibility of the Sudanese state to act on those matters." Then, late last year his panel proposed a counter initiative to the ICC in the form of a hybrid, Sudan-based court with both Arab and African judges to be selected by the African Union.

But all this is moot since Mr. Bashir swiftly rejected Mr. Mbeki's proposal. Perversely, Mr. Gration has now thrown U.S. government support to a tribunal that does not and probably will never exist. Even if it did, the "locally owned accountability" he refers to is not feasible under prevailing political conditions, as any Sudan-based court will be controlled by the perpetrators themselves.

For seven years, the people of Darfur have been pleading for protection and for justice. They do not believe either peace or justice can come while Mr. Bashir—orchestrator of their suffering—remains president of Sudan. Nor do they believe "locally owned accountability" is remotely possible under the current regime.

When Barack Obama was elected president of the United States, hope abounded, even in Darfur's bleak refugee camps. Darfuris believed this son of Africa could understand their suffering, end the violence that has taken so much from them, and bring Mr. Bashir to justice. The refugees hoped that "Yes we can" was meant for them too. They believed President Obama would bring peace and protection to Darfur and would settle for nothing less than true justice.

I have held new babies named Obama and watched as Darfuris began to dream again. Fatima Haroun, a 24-year-old widow and mother, told me the day was surely near when the refugees could leave the filth and hunger of the camps and safely return to the ashes of their villages. First, she said, they would honor their lost loved ones; they would search the ashes for bones, wrap them in best cloths, and bury them with respect. They would gather wood and tall grasses to rebuild their homes, they would sing new songs and prepare their fields for planting. Hunger and terror would go away. Omar al-Bashir would rot in jail.

Such hopes did not last long.