

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GENOCIDE SCHOLARS RESOLUTION ON DARFUR, JULY 2007

In 2005, the International Association of Genocide Scholars called for immediate effective international action to stop the genocide in Darfur.

In 2004, The US State Department conducted a scientifically sound survey of crimes witnessed by refugees from Darfur and declared that genocide had taken place and was continuing in Darfur with the support of the Government of Sudan. Thereafter, in 2005, a flawed UN investigation neutralized the effect of the State Department report.

In 2007, the death toll from organized mass atrocities in Darfur and eastern Chad has been estimated to exceed 400,000. Hundreds of thousands of people have been subject to organized mass rape, forced expulsions from their homes, pillaging, and the destruction of their habitat. Over two million people are refugees or internally displaced persons.

We reaffirm our previous resolution, with the following recommendations:

- (1) Targeted sanctions by the United Nations Security Council and individual nations should be imposed to prevent international travel and to freeze financial accounts of Sudanese government officials and members of militias who are responsible for the genocide and atrocity crimes in Darfur.
- (2) UN member states should provide assistance to the International Criminal Court to investigate, indict, arrest, bring to trial and punish alleged individual perpetrators, conspirators, inciters, and those complicit in the genocide, including leaders of Janjaweed militias and officials of the Government of Sudan.
- (3) UN Security Council Resolution 1706 should be enforced. Paragraph 12 of that resolution invokes Chapter VII of the UN Charter to authorize a force of up to 23,000 armed UN troops and military police to enter Sudan, with or without the permission of the Sudanese government, with the mandate to use all necessary means to prevent attacks and threats against civilians, and to protect UN personnel, humanitarian workers, and civilians under threat of physical violence. Those means should include the imposition of a No-Fly Zone forbidding Sudanese government military aircraft to fly over Darfur if they continue to bomb or otherwise attack villages in Darfur.
- (4) Aiders and abettors of the genocide in Darfur, especially those – such as Russia and China -- that sell arms and provide oil royalties to the government of Sudan, should be censured by national governments.
- (5) The Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008 should be boycotted by those who would attend as spectators, and national laws should be passed outlawing contracts by companies that provide, either directly or indirectly, financial support for those Olympic Games.
- (6) Investments in PetroChina and Petronas and in other petroleum companies that are profiting from Sudanese oil extraction should be outlawed by state and national governments. Companies implicated in the use of forced expulsions of Sudanese people inhabiting lands designated for oil prospecting should be prosecuted for crimes against humanity.
- (7) Procedures should be established requiring the Sudanese government to compensate victims of the atrocity crimes and genocide perpetrated in Darfur and other regions of Sudan and Chad.