

The Sudan Conflict Genocide — or Not?

October 29 - 31, 2004

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29 - A SYMPOSIUM

6pm Woodburn Hall, Indiana University campus, Bloomington
The Sudanese "Genocidal" Conflict and the International Response
Panel discussion: What is happening in Sudan today—and why

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30 - A CELEBRATION

Noon – 2pm Speakers & Celebration - IMU, Gregorian Room
Speakers on *The Sudan Conflict and the International Response*
Question & answer discussion
A celebration of Sudanese culture, including Sudanese artists and musicians

2:30pm-5 pm Dinner & Presentation - IMU, Gregorian Room
Sudanese dinner (free)
Learn ways you can help the people of southern Sudan:
presentation by South Sudanese Friends International

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31 - A DAY OF PRAYER

Pray for Peace: Set aside this day for a time of individual and congregational prayer for the people of Sudan.

This symposium, celebration, and dinner are free to the public.
Donations and contributions for humanitarian aid to Sudan are welcome.

sponsored by
IU African Students Association
South Sudanese Friends International

For more information contact:
South Sudanese Friends International
812-333-0318 or 812-333-1798
www.southsudanfriends.org

What is happening in Darfur—and Why*

- The conflict has historical roots. It escalated in February 2003, when two rebel groups, drawn from members of the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa ethnic groups, demanded an end to chronic economic and political marginalization and sought power-sharing within the Arab-ruled Sudanese state.
- The government of Sudan responded by targeting civilian populations from which the rebels were drawn, and organizing a military and political partnership with Arab nomads comprising the *Janjaweed*. It armed, trained, and organized them and provided impunity for all crimes committed.
- The government/ *Janjaweed* partnership is characterized by joint attacks on civilians rather than on the rebel forces. The government/ *Janjaweed* attacks are frequently supported by the Sudanese air force.
- Assaults have decimated small farming communities. The uncontrolled presence of *Janjaweed* in the countryside has driven civilians into camps and settlements outside the larger towns, where the *Janjaweed* kill, rape, and pillage—even stealing emergency relief items—with impunity. They have killed thousands, raped women, and destroyed villages, food stocks and other supplies essential to the civilian population. They have driven more than one million civilians, mostly farmers, into camps and settlements in Darfur where they live on the very edge of survival, hostage to *Janjaweed* abuses. More than 110,000 others have fled to neighbouring Chad. The vast majority of war victims remain trapped in Darfur.
- The United States Agency for International Development warns that unless the Sudanese government breaks with past practice and grants full and immediate humanitarian access, at least 100,000 war-affected civilians could die in Darfur from lack of food and from disease within the next twelve months.
- The international community... must act now. The UN Security Council, in particular, should take urgent measures to ensure the protection of civilians, provide for the unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance and reverse ethnic cleansing in Darfur. It will soon be too late.



*This summary and map are taken from Human Rights Watch Summary (May 2004). For HRW's complete summary, see: http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/sudan0504/2.htm#_Toc71531687