

106<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

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**H. CON. RES. 75**

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Condemning the National Islamic Front (NIF) government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human rights violations, and for other purposes.

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## **CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Whereas according to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR) an estimated 1,900,000 people have died over the past decade due to war and war-related causes and famine, while millions have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families;

Whereas the National Islamic Front (NIF) government's war policy in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the

Ingessena Hills has brought untold suffering to innocent civilians and is threatening the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese;

Whereas the people of the Nuba Mountains and the Ingessena Hills are at particular risk, having been specifically targeted through a deliberate prohibition of international food aid, inducing manmade famine, and by routinely bombing civilian centers, including religious services, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing genocide in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills;

Whereas the Convention for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, defines “genocide” as official acts committed by a government with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group, and this definition also includes “deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part”;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government systematically and repeatedly obstructed peace efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) over the past several years;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles (DOP) put forth by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development mediators is the most viable negotiating framework to resolve the problems in Sudan and to bring lasting peace;

Whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains, dete-

riorated in 1998, largely due to the National Islamic Front government's decision to ban United Nation's relief flights from February through the end of April in 1998 and the government continues to deny access in certain locations;

Whereas an estimated 2,600,000 southern Sudanese were at risk of starvation late last year in southern Sudan and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance;

Whereas the United Nations-coordinated relief effort, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), failed to respond in time at the height of the humanitarian crisis last year and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct the relief efforts;

Whereas the relief work in the affected areas is further complicated by the National Islamic Front's repeated aerial attacks on feeding centers, clinics, and other civilian targets;

Whereas relief efforts are further exacerbated by looting, bombing, and killing of innocent civilians and relief workers by government-sponsored militias in the affected areas;

Whereas these government-sponsored militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil West, Twic, and Gogrial counties in Bahr el Ghazal/Lakes Region, killing hundreds of civilians and displacing thousands;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination throughout the country;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government-sponsored militias have been engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, including children, women, and the elderly;

Whereas the now common slave raids being carried out by the government's Popular Defense Force (PDF) militias are undertaken as part of the government's self-declared jihad (holy war) against the predominantly traditional and Christian south;

Whereas, according to the American Anti-Slavery Group of Boston, there are tens of thousands of women and children now living as chattel slaves in Sudan;

Whereas these women and children were captured in slave raids taking place over a decade by militia armed and controlled by the National Islamic Front regime in Khartoum—they are bought, sold, branded, and bred;

Whereas the Department of State, in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997, affirmed that “reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarmingly”;

Whereas the enslavement of people is considered in international law as “crime against humanity”;

Whereas observers estimate the number of people enslaved by government-sponsored militias to be in the tens of thousands;

Whereas former United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, and his successor, Leonardo Franco, reported on a number of occasions the routine practice of slavery and the complicity of the Government of Sudan;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in the North and that many northerners have been killed by this regime over the years;

Whereas the vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not subscribe to the National Islamic Front's extremist and politicized practice of Islam and moderate Muslims have been specifically targeted by the regime;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community to be a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people;

Whereas according to the Department of State's Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, "Sudan's support to terrorist organizations has included paramilitary training, indoctrination, money, travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge in Sudan";

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has been implicated in the assassination attempt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995 and the World Trade Center bombing in 1993;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has permitted Sudan to be used by well-known terrorist organizations as a refuge and training hub over the years;

Whereas the Saudi-born financier of extremist groups and the mastermind of the United States embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, Osama bin-Laden, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there;

Whereas on August 20, 1998, United States Naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khar-

toum, the capital of Sudan, in retaliation for the United States embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam;

Whereas relations between the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of human rights violations, the government's war policy in southern Sudan, and the National Islamic Front's support for international terrorism;

Whereas the United States Government placed Sudan in 1993 on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

Whereas the struggle by the people of Sudan and opposition forces is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against the extremist regime in Khartoum: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring), That the Congress—*

3            (1) strongly condemns the National Islamic  
4        Front government for its genocidal war in southern  
5        Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human  
6        rights violations;

7            (2) strongly deplores the government-sponsored  
8        and tolerated slave raids in southern Sudan and  
9        calls on the government to immediately end the  
10       practice of slavery;

1           (3) calls on the United Nations Security Council to condemn the slave raids and bring to justice  
2 those responsible for these crimes against humanity;  
3

4           (4) calls on the President—

5           (A) to increase support for relief organizations that are working outside the United Nations-coordinated relief effort, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), in opposition-controlled  
6 areas;  
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8           (B) to instruct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the heads of other relevant agencies to significantly increase and better coordinate with nongovernmental organizations outside the Operation Lifeline Sudan system involved in relief work in Sudan;  
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10           (C) to instruct the Administrator of USAID and the Secretary of State to work to strengthen the independence of Operation Lifeline Sudan from the National Islamic Front government;  
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12           (D) to substantially increase development funds for capacity building, democracy promotion, civil administration, judiciary, and infrastructure support in opposition-controlled  
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1 areas, and to report on a quarterly basis to the  
2 Congress on the progress made under this sub-  
3 paragraph;

4 (E) to instruct appropriate agencies to  
5 provide humanitarian assistance directly, in-  
6 cluding food, to the Sudan People's Liberation  
7 Army (SPLA), its NDA allies, and other indige-  
8 nous groups in southern Sudan and the Nuba  
9 Mountains;

10 (F) to intensify and expand United States  
11 diplomatic and economic pressures on the Na-  
12 tional Islamic Front government by maintaining  
13 the current unilateral sanctions regime and by  
14 increasing efforts for multilateral sanctions;

15 (G) to provide the Sudan People's Libera-  
16 tion Army (SPLA) and its National Democratic  
17 Alliance (NDA) allies with political and mate-  
18 rial support;

19 (H) to take the lead to strengthen the  
20 Intergovernmental Authority for Development's  
21 (IGAD) peace process; and

22 (I) not later than 3 months after the adop-  
23 tion of this resolution, to report to the Congress  
24 about the administration's efforts or plans to  
25 end slavery in Sudan;

1           (5) calls on the United Nations Security  
2 Council—

3           (A) to impose an arms embargo on the  
4 Government of Sudan;

5           (B) to condemn the enslavement of inno-  
6 cent civilians and take appropriate measures  
7 against the perpetrators of this crime;

8           (C) to swiftly implement reforms within  
9 the Operation Lifeline Sudan to enhance inde-  
10 pendence from the National Islamic Front re-  
11 gime;

12           (D) to implement United Nations Security  
13 Council Resolution 1070 relating to an air em-  
14 bargo;

15           (E) to make a determination that the Na-  
16 tional Islamic Front's war policy in southern  
17 Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes  
18 genocide or ethnic cleansing; and

19           (F) to protect innocent civilians from aer-  
20 ial bombardment by the National Islamic  
21 Front's air force;

22           (6) urges the Inter-Governmental Authority for  
23 Development (IGAD) partners under the leadership  
24 of President Daniel Arap Moi to call on the Govern-

1       ment of Sudan to immediately stop the indiscrimi-  
2       nate bombings in southern Sudan;

3           (7) strongly condemns any government that fi-  
4       nancially supports the Government of Sudan;

5           (8) calls on the President to transmit to the  
6       Congress not later than 90 days after the date of  
7       the adoption of this concurrent resolution, and not  
8       later than every 90 days thereafter, a report regard-  
9       ing flight suspensions for humanitarian purposes  
10      concerning Operation Lifeline Sudan; and

11          (9) urges the President to increase by 100 per-  
12      cent the allocation of funds that are made available  
13      through the Sudanese Transition Assistance for Re-  
14      habilitation Program (commonly referred to as the  
15      “STAR Program”) for the promotion of the rule of  
16      law to advance democracy, civil administration and  
17      judiciary, and the enhancement of infrastructure, in  
18      the areas in Sudan that are controlled by the opposi-  
19      tion to the National Islamic Front government.

Passed the House of Representatives June 15, 1999.

Attest:

*Clerk.*