



VERBRECHEN GEGEN DIE MENSCHLICHKEIT

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Darfur: Crimes Against Humanity

Campaign Week at the Jewish Museum Berlin from 15 to 22 March 2007

Organized by the Jewish Museum Berlin in Cooperation with Human Rights Watch.

OPINIONS AND QUOTATIONS

Statements from Panelists and Speakers

H.E. Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations, and patron of "Darfur: Crimes against Humanity" (in his message):

"The tragedy of Darfur has raged for over three years, and still reports pour in of villages being destroyed by the hundred, and of the brutal treatment of civilians spreading into neighbouring countries. How can an international community which claims to uphold human rights allow this horror to continue? ... Yet, more than a year after its adoption, this principle - to judge by what is happening in Darfur - demonstrates that our performance has not improved much since the disasters of Bosnia and Rwanda . Sixty years after the liberation of the Nazi death camps, and 30 years after the Cambodian killing fields, the promise of "never again" is ringing hollow."

Bishop Dr. Wolfgang Huber, Council Chairman of the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD) (in his message):

"People in Darfur are subjected to violence and persecution, robbed of their human dignity. The world cannot remain silent. The situation in Darfur is the expression of a profound social and political crisis as well as an admonition to the international community to fulfill its responsibility to protect. The underlying political and social causes as well as the external influences and interests that abet lawless violence must be addressed."





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Karl Cardinal Lehmann, Chair of the German Bishops' Conference (in his message):

"It is absolutely imperative that every one promptly campaigns for finding a solution to the conflict and for allowing the relief organizations unlimited access to the troubled region. Moreover, the Security Council should immediately determine and initiate all the measures necessary for reestablishing security in Darfur and enabling refugees to return protected to their villages. The catastrophic humanitarian situation in the refugee camps and in Darfur necessitates immediate action."

Prof. Dr. W. Michael Blumenthal, Director, Jewish Museum Berlin (opening address, Darfur Week, 15.03.2007):

"It is our aim to create a forum for serious discussion of the dire problems and violation of human rights in Darfur and to heighten the public awareness of these problems. We hope to appeal to the conscience of the international community to do more to stop these terrible human rights violations, which have already cost hundreds of thousands of lives, and to support the people in the refugee camps more effectively."

Joschka Fischer, former Federal Minister (opening address, Darfur Week, 15.03.2007):

"If the government in Khartoum continues in this way, if we allow it to continue, the question about the unity of the country will come up. Should Sudan rupture, however, then what we shall experience will be far worse than now. Not just humanity but also political sagacity are necessitating political action. And there are opportunities for taking action. ... It is not a question of extensive military deployment, but the international community and the United Nations must ask themselves how the existing UN resolutions can be implemented. ... The question of enforcing a no-fly zone will have to be deliberated and decisions made. Effective sanctions against the regime will also have to be administered, above all financial sanctions, which will have grave effects on an oil-exporting country such as this. It cannot continue in this way: too many people are dying; there are too many tragedies."



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Salih Mahmoud Osman, human rights lawyer and member of the opposition in the Sudanese parliament (opening address, Darfur Week, 15.03.2007):

"The situation in Darfur has become even more acute since late 2006. What is happening there is Genocide. The Sudanese government must be stopped. Please take action at last! It is your moral, legal, and political responsibility. Please help us!"

Carroll Bogert, Associate Director of Human Rights Watch (opening address, Darfur Week, 15.03.2007):

"One can discuss many different reasons for the crisis in Darfur but in essence it is not just a humanitarian crisis but a human rights crisis, for which the politics of the Sudanese government are responsible."

Richard von Weizsäcker, former German President (opening address, Darfur Week, 15.03.2007):

"Darfur is a new example of how the world is in danger time and again of looking the other way when large minorities are forced into complete submission. That the Jewish Museum Berlin is hosting this [project] has of course to do with what the Jews experienced in Germany and in other countries. I think it is noteworthy that it is being held here and would like ... the media to highlight this."

Lawrence Rossin, US-Botschafter a.D., Senior International Coordinator der Save Darfur Coalition (*Statement zur Eröffnung der Veranstaltungswoche, 15.3.2007*):

"Well, there is two contributions. One of them is to donate money, especially to the humanitarian groups that are trying to help the people in the camps. But the second thing is to know about Darfur, to learn more about Darfur and then to use that knowledge to be in touch with our government leaders and say to them "Our governments must act to end this genocide!." The genocide is still going on and therefore we have a chance to



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intervene. Our governments have a chance to bring pressure on the government of Sudan to stop killing people in Darfur."

Prof. Dr. Michael Naumann, former Minister of State for Culture and Media (conference on 16.03.2007, statement at the symposium on 18.03.2007):

"I hope that this campaign week will send out a clear signal that reaches the policy makers and the German people and thus end the inaction surrounding the gruesome crimes in Darfur."

Gerhart R. Baum, former Federal Minister, UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Sudan from 2001 to 2004 (conference opening speech on 16.03.2007; statement at the symposium on 18.03.2007):

"We have UN Resolution 1706, which demonstrates the international will to resolve the conflict. We have the "Responsibility To Protect" as a new chapter in international law. So there is no question of "whether." The question now is how the German government, how the Europeans, incorporate this obligation into their foreign policy. We now have to ask the German government: What will you do? There is no volition in this country to treat humanitarian catastrophes like atomic ones. This must change. That is the message of this campaign week."

Kerstin Müller, Member of the Bundestag, Foreign Affairs Speaker for the Alliance 90/The Greens parliamentary group (conference on 16.03.2007):

"The report of the high-level mission to the UN Human Rights Council has ... once more clearly stated that so far all the initiatives of the international community – whether acting through the United Nations or the African Union – have failed. The murdering continues, the number of refugees is higher than ever, and access for humanitarian aid has taken a dramatic turn for the worse. ... All in all, I regret to say that I'm very sceptical. So far I cannot see any signs of heightened involvement on the part of the EU and the



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German government. A sense of personal determination and public pressure are lacking. I am afraid that the murdering in Darfur will continue, which is why we must persist in demanding that the governments of Europe finally take decisive action. I hope that events such as this one and the current Darfur report to the UN Human Rights Council will help us to stimulate a new public awareness."

Lotte Leicht, Director of the EU office, Human Rights Watch (conference on 16.03.2007):
»Fifty years ago, the nations of Europe changed history when, after centuries of strife, they unified to create what we today know as the European Union. Next week, the current leaders of the European Union will congregate here in Berlin to mark this momentous occasion. While it is a time for celebration, it is also a time to reflect upon one of the underlying reasons for the very formation of the EU - the commitment of the nations of Europe to the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity. ... The international community must change the calculus of self-interest for the Sudanese regime, and this will require significant international political will and tough, targeted sanctions and other measures. ... While the EU should encourage (and EU foreign ministers have done so as recently as on March 5) the UN Security Council to take further measures against those responsible for serious human rights violations in Sudan, it should not be limited by them. The UN Security Council's actions should never be a ceiling for the EU's actions when it comes to protecting victims from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Nothing precludes the EU from imposing more comprehensive sanctions acting alone, or with other like-minded countries, to fulfil its responsibility to protect.«

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß, General Secretary of German Agro Action (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe) (conference on 16.03.2007):

"I am speaking here on behalf of a German organization which provides aid in humanitarian crises, but is obliged to take a developmentally sustainable approach. ...



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Neighbouring countries such as Chad, Libya, Uganda, the Central African Republic, Eritrea, and Ethiopia all play an important part in this conflict. The supranational dimension of this conflict must be made clear and all these countries invited to participate in the discussions. ... In the UN Security Council as well as in discussions involving Russia, China, the African Union, and the Arab League, the pivotal decision makers must be reminded time and again to act in concert. In the short term, humanitarian aid must be guaranteed and the aid organizations allowed unimpeded access to the refugees. And we need an increase in the contribution towards refugee aid and food security, which currently stands at 8 USD per refugee per month."

Prof. Dr. Omer Bartov, Brown University (conference on 16.03.2007):

»Intervention in genocide is ... in a real sense a test both for the international community and for the nature of politics in democratic states. Citizens cannot expect their governments to do the ‚right thing‘ but must demonstrate that it is in their interest – and therefore in the national interest – that genocide be prevented, stopped, or punished. States cannot rely on the international community to do the ‚right thing‘ either, but must repeatedly insist that it is in the interest of civilisation as a whole to curb crimes against humanity, and that particular national interest will ultimately be served by mobilizing against inhumanity.«

Prof. Dr. Dan Diner, Hebrew University of Jerusalem/Director, Simon Dubnow Institute for Jewish History and Culture at Leipzig University (symposium on 18.03.2007):

"It is sad but true that in this country it barely moves us or we have to force ourselves to look when Africans commit crimes against other Africans. The only way to escape this unbearable situation is to create independent institutions which are obligated to take action."



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Prof. Dr. Manfred Henningsen, University of Hawaii (symposium on 18.03.2007):

"Why are Germans – with whom the memory of the Holocaust will stay forever – not spurred by the genocidal events in the Darfur region of Sudan into action on the governmental level or that of citizens' initiatives? ... Political intervention ... can stop the genocide. Perhaps Federal Chancellor Merkel should propose to the European Council and the European Parliament to offer the UN a EU military group, taking the EU deployment in Bosnia as an example."

Prof. Dr. Herfried Münkler, Humboldt University Berlin (symposium on 18.03.2007):

"In this country, the willingness to intervene will be defined by the intensity of the flood of refugees which could burden our social welfare system. 350,000 new asylum seekers would provide the government with good reason to take action. ... But I am more than sceptical about military action."

DOCUMENTS

I. "Responsibility To Protect"

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations

60/1. 2005 World Summit Outcome

(15. September 2005, excerpt)

"The General Assembly Adopts the following 2005 World Summit Outcome:

(...)

Responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act



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in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.

139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out."

II. Resolution 1706 (2006)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5519th meeting, on 31 August 2006
(Excerpt)

"The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in the Sudan, in particular resolutions 1679 (2006) of 16 May 2006, 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, 1663 (2006) of 24 March 2006, 1593 (2005) of 31 March 2005, 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, 1574 (2004) of 19 November 2004, 1564 (2004) of 18 September 2004 and 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004 and the statements of its President concerning the Sudan, (...)

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides*, without prejudice to its existing mandate and operations as provided for in resolution 1590 (2005) and in order to support the early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, that UNMIS' mandate shall be expanded as specified in



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paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 below, that it shall deploy to Darfur, and therefore invites the consent of the Government of National Unity for this deployment, and urges Member States to provide the capability for an expeditious deployment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange the rapid deployment of additional capabilities for UNMIS, in order that it may deploy in Darfur, in accordance with the recommendation contained in his report dated 28 July 2006;

3. *Decides* that UNMIS shall be strengthened by up to 17,300 military personnel and by an appropriate civilian component including up to 3,300 civilian police personnel and up to 16 Formed Police Units, and expresses its determination to keep UNMIS' strength and structure under regular review, taking into account the evolution of the situation on the ground and without prejudice to its current operations and mandate as provided for in resolution 1590 (2005); (...)"