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## HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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URGING THE UNITED NATIONS, EUROPEAN UNION, AND NORTH ATLANTIC  
TREATY ORGANIZATION TO PURSUE POLICIES DIRECTED AT ENDING  
THE ONGOING CONFLICT IN THE DARFUR REGION OF WESTERN SUDAN.

1 WHEREAS, on September 1, 1969, while receiving medical  
2 treatment in Turkey, King Sidi Muhammad Idris al-Mahdi al-  
3 Senussi (Idris I) of Libya was deposed by military coup forces  
4 led by Captain Muammar Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi; and

5  
6 WHEREAS, the Crown Prince, Sayyid Hasan ar-Rida al-Mahdi  
7 as-Sanussi became King following the coup, but was likewise  
8 deposed and placed under house arrest on September 1, 1969; and

9  
10 WHEREAS, the removal of both the King and Crown Prince  
11 resulted in the dissolution of the monarchy and the foundation  
12 of the Al-Jamāhīriyyah al-`Arabiyyah al-Lībiyyah aš-Ša`biyyah  
13 al-Ištirākiyyah al-`Udhmā, with Colonel Gaddafi installed as the  
14 de facto leader; and

15  
16 WHEREAS, the installation of Colonel Gaddafi as the de  
17 facto leader of Libya by coup resulted in radical ideologies,  
18 including among others, a strong aspiration to create an Arab  
19 belt across the Sahel, causing political tensions between Sudan,  
20 Libya, and Chad; and

21  
22 WHEREAS, President Gadaffi established the Islamic Legion,  
23 an insurgency force comprised of Libyan-trained mercenaries  
24 recruited from across Northern and Western Africa, to facilitate  
25 both the destabilization of legitimate governments and the  
26 proliferation of Libyan power across Africa; and

27  
28 WHEREAS, as a result of the formation of the Islamic  
29 Legion, Darfur became a focal point for insurgency and counter-  
30 insurgency, leading to great strife and widespread conflict  
31 throughout the 1980s; and

1 WHEREAS, many villages, homes, livestock, and human lives  
2 were destroyed as a result of the conflict; and  
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4 WHEREAS, on July 21, 2001, a group of indigenous Zaghawa  
5 and Fur peoples met in Abu Gamra in North Dafur and swore oaths  
6 on the Qu'ran to work together to defend against government-  
7 sponsored attacks on their villages, forming a unified rebel  
8 movement, and;  
9

10 WHEREAS, at 5:30 pm on April 25, 2003, a highly organized  
11 rebel strike force, composed of Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and  
12 Justice Equality Movement (JEM) forces in 33 Toyota Land  
13 Cruisers attacked a Sudanese Air Force installation in al-  
14 Fashir, leading to the destruction of An-24 "Coke" tactical  
15 bombers and Mi-24 "Hind" assault helicopters, the death of 75  
16 Sudanese soldiers, pilots, and technicians, and the capture of  
17 32 individuals, including the installation commander; and  
18

19 WHEREAS, the al-Fashir raid resulted in a massive  
20 escalation of hostilities, leading to the Sudanese government  
21 waging total war with its conventional forces, as well as making  
22 use of the Janjaweed ("devils on horseback"), a paramilitary  
23 force which utilized rape, mutilation, torture, and other  
24 tactics of brutality; and  
25

26 WHEREAS, the Janjaweed were instrumental in devastating not  
27 only the rebel forces, but particularly non-Arab populations,  
28 causing the displacement of millions from their homes and the  
29 death of thousands; and  
30

31 WHEREAS, in 2004, Chad brokered negotiations in N'Djamena,  
32 leading to the April 8 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement between  
33 the Sudanese Government, JEM, and SLM, but Janjaweed and rebel  
34 attacks have continued since the ceasefire; and  
35

36 WHEREAS, continued strife and increasing escalation led to  
37 the United Nations approving a resolution to send a peacekeeping  
38 force to the region on August 31, 2006, but the deployment plan  
39 was indefinitely suspended due to Sudanese opposition; and  
40

41 WHEREAS, peacekeeping in Sudan and protection of foreign  
42 aid workers is currently the responsibility of the African Union  
43 (AU) which is ill-equipped and under-funded; and  
44

WHEREAS, the Sudanese Armed Forces is suspected of continuing to launch deliberate and unprovoked attacks on civilians; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that to date, some 400,000 persons have lost their lives and two million persons have been displaced or driven from their homes by the Darfur conflict; and

WHEREAS, the condition in Sudan is expected to worsen, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2007, the Senate concurring, that in the interest of humankind, the United Nations, European Union, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization are urged to pursue policies to ending the ongoing conflict in Darfur; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature of the State of Hawaii extends its deepest condolences to those who have lost their lives in the ongoing strife; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the President of the United States of America, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the European Commission, and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

OFFERED BY:

*Fida T.R. Cabanilla*

*Jylea B. Berg*  
*John M. Higgins*