I.Genocide

A. Crime: Definition

1. Churchill: “in the midst of a crime without a name”

2. Lemkin; Genocide

B. Crime: Precedents

1. Nuremberg Trial: International Military Tribunal
2. Japanese War Crimes Trial
3. Indictments
   1. crimes against the peace: “aggressive war”
   2. war crimes: “total war”
   3. crimes against humanity “genocide . . . occupied territories
   4. conspiracy

C. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.(1948)

1. following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or

in part, a national, ethnical, or religious groups

a. killing members of the group

b. causing serious bodily or mental harm to members

c. deliberately inflicting on the group the conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.

d. imposing measure intended to prevent births within the group

e. forcibly transferring children of the group to another group

2. motives not relevant as defense

a. security threat

b. necessity

3. prevention

a. any signer many call on U.N. to take action

b. disputes taken to International Court of Justice

4. punishment

a. persons (rulers, officials, soldiers, private citizens)

b. domestic laws priority

c. international penal tribunal when necessary

5. US opposition: sovereignty, ‘entangling alliances,” 1988

D. International Criminal Court

1. standing tribunal

2. try: war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide

E. Examples

1. Early: Columbus/Taino, Belgium/Congo, British/India,

U.S/native Americans

1. Twentieth century: Holocaust, CamodiaKhmer Rouge,

Turkey/Armenians, Rwanda, Pakinstan/E.Bangledesh

1. Twenty-first century: Sudan/Darfur
2. New name: “ethnic cleansing’
   1. Iraq
   2. Palestine

II. Social pre-conditions to Genocide

A. Ideology: “Evil Other”

1. group:

a. homogenous identity

b. identity: determining factor in who they are

c. Jews: racial religious anti-semitism vs racial antisemitism

2. demonized

a. inhuman

b. propaganda: Jews = “vermin”

3. existence is a threat

a. Jewish conspiracy

b. Sadam and Anfal

4. extermination: necessary no other solution

B. Institutionalization

1. government: exclusion

2. church

3. education

2. media

3. socialization

C. Economic conditions

1. Depression, inflation, high unemployment

2. scapegoating: blame the other

D. War

1. Breakdown of democratic institutions

2. Destruction of social and cultural institutions, norms,

and roles

3. Justification

III. Collective Behavior and Rwandan Genocide

L. April to Mid-July: Genocide not war (Dallaire)

1. attempt to exterminate the Tutsi

a. cockroaches

b. “God wants you to die”

c. men, women, and children

d. moderate Hutus

2. planned and highly organized

a. lists drawn up

b. weapons stored (40 million tons by 1992, 500,000 machetes)

c. units trained

d. plan: kill Belgian peacekeepers

e. . state radio Radio Mille Collines directed the slaughter, identifying targets and locations

f. DIA: May 9, not spontaneous

3. spontaneous and coerced participation: hundreds of thousands of Hutus

a. under the banner of Hutu Power and

b. the slogan"Do your work"

c. most killing done by machetes

4. Drs killed patients, teachers killed students, students

killed students, ministers killed their congregation,

neighbor killed neighbor, family member killed family