

The Eight Stages of Genocide

Step 1: Classification

- All cultures have **categories** to distinguish between “us” and “them” **by race, ethnicity, religion, nationality.**
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Step 2: Symbolization

- We give **names or other symbols** to the classifications.
- We name people “Jews” or “Gypsies”, or distinguish them by colors or dress; and apply them to members of groups.
- When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of lower groups, such as the yellow star for Jews under Nazi rule.



Step 3: Dehumanization

- One group denies the humanity of the other group.
 - Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases.
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- At this stage, hate propaganda in print and on hate radios is used to vilify the victim group.

Step 4: Organization

- Genocide is **always organized**, usually by the state, though sometimes informally or by terrorist groups.
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- **Special army units or militias** are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings.

Step 5: Polarization

- **Extremists** drive the groups apart.
- Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda.
- **Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction between the two groups.**

Stage 6: Identification

- Victims are **identified and separated out** because of their ethnic or religious identity.
- Death lists are drawn up. Members of victim groups are **forced to wear identifying symbols.**
- They are often **segregated into ghettos**, forced into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved.

Stage 7: Extermination

- Extermination begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called “genocide.”
 - It is “extermination” to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human.
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- When it is sponsored by the state, the armed forces often work with militias to do the killing.
 - Sometimes the genocide results in revenge killings by groups against each other.

Stage 8: Denial

- It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres.
 - The perpetrators of genocide **dig up the mass graves**, burn the bodies, try to **cover up the evidence** and intimidate the witnesses.
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- They **deny that they committed any crimes**, and often blame what happened on the victims.
 - They **block investigations** of the crimes, and continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile.

Rwanda

100 Days of Horror

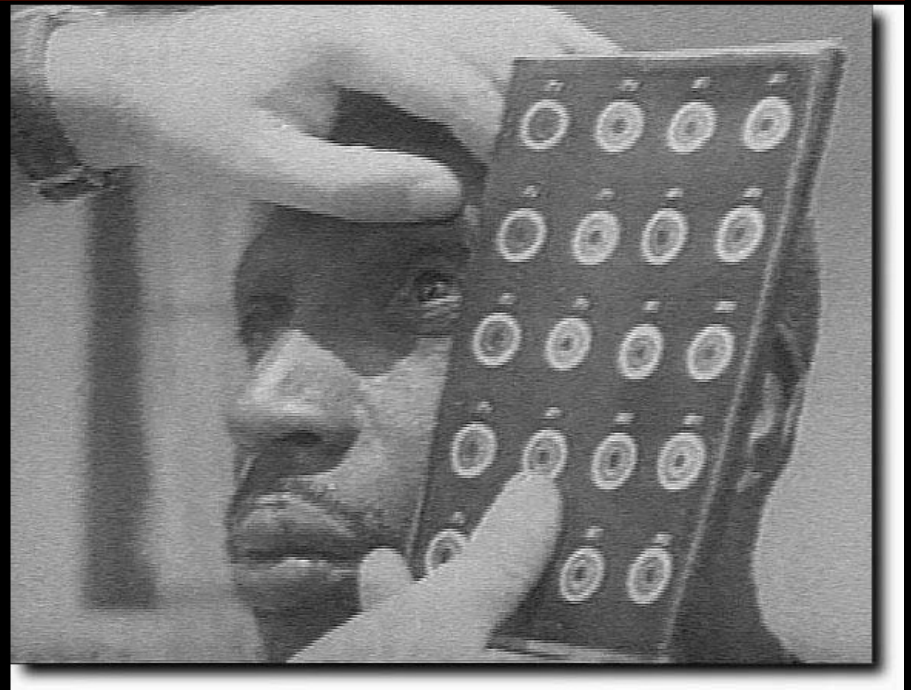
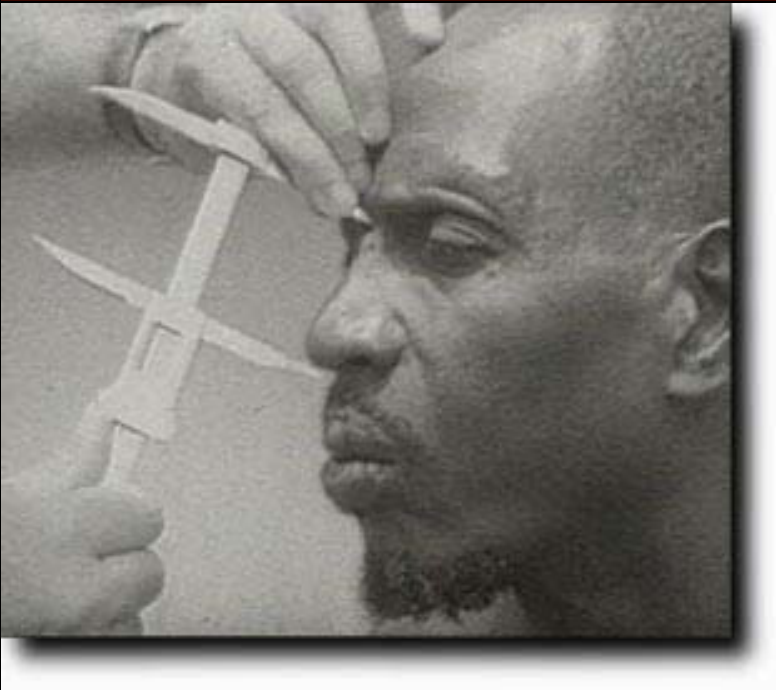
One example of genocide

Hutus and Tutsis

- Rwanda's population essentially consists of two groups, the **Hutu majority** (roughly **85%**), the **Tutsi minority** (roughly **15%**).
 - **Tutsis** = the aristocratic **upper classes**
 - **Hutus** = **peasant** masses.

Imperialism as a Cause

Belgian colonialists believed Tutsis were a naturally superior nobility. The Rwandan royalty was Tutsi.



Belgians distinguished between Hutus and Tutsis by nose size, height & eye type. Another indicator to distinguish Hutu farmers from Tutsi pastoralists was the number of cattle owned.

Hotel Rwanda Clip Explaining the Difference Between Hutus and Tutsis

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6TOSq9a8Hc8>

1950s and 60s Civil War: Background

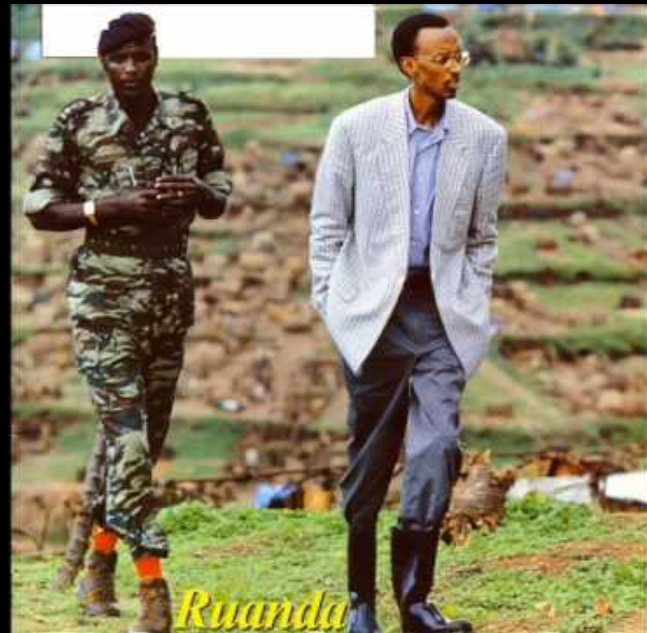
- late '50s, early '60s: Hutu revolution, in the name of majority rule
- The Hutu majority now was in charge
- Systematic political violence used to maintain Hutu power
- → hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Tutsis living in exile

1990s

- By 1990s, Tutsi were blamed for increasing social, economic, political problems
- 1990: Tutsi-led rebel army takes Rwandan government by surprise → civil war off-and-on from 1990-1993
- Cease-fire : 1993
 - ethnic power sharing
 - political power sharing
 - Creation of a multi-party state
 - Integration of the armies
 - Return of the refugees (people who had fled the area)

Hutu Reaction to ceasefire

- Hutus: the threat of peace was even greater than the threat of war, because it amounted to a defeat.
- It meant that they couldn't have a total victory.



Spark

- Death of Hutu president in April, 1994
- Hutus blamed Tutsi for the death → extermination!
- 200,000 participants
- Women brutally raped



**Government organized extermination
of Tutsis in Rwanda in 1994**



- “What’s happening?”
- “They killed Habyarimana.”
- We ask all our Hutu brothers not to let this crime remain unpunished. Get up. Get to work. Take your tools and eradicate this race of cockroaches....”

A Warning

- An informant told the United Nations what was being planned in Rwanda: that an extermination was being planned of Tutsis
- Worst part: this was a high-level, governmental plan to eliminate part of the population
 - What if President Obama ordered the 'extermination' of Texans?

Why weren't they STOPPED?

- Simple answer: **INTERNATIONAL DENIAL.**
 - Members of the UN, including **France & the US**, refused to **acknowledge the genocide**
 - Did not challenge the authority of the genocidal government
 - **Did not and WOULD NOT** declare that a government such as this would not receive international assistance
 - Did not try to silence radio calls for extermination
 - **Would not label this as a “genocide”**
- Eventually, leaders voiced disapproval, but by this point, the government had changed its tactics



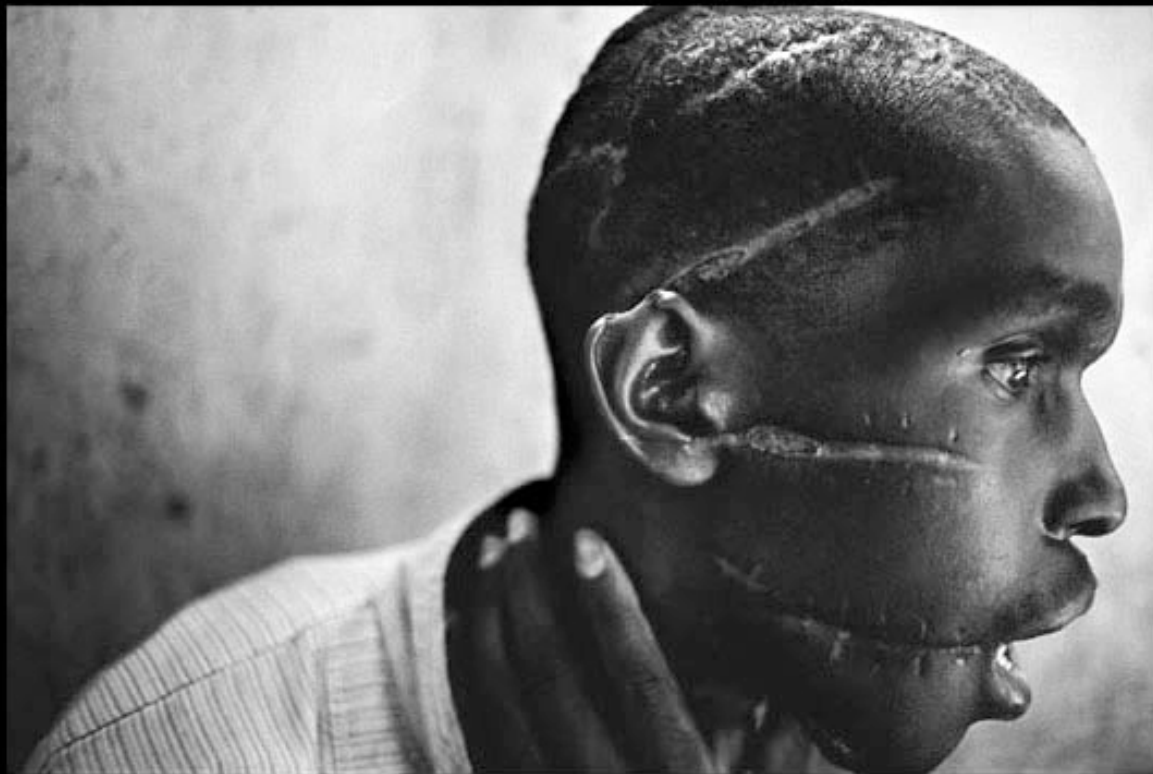
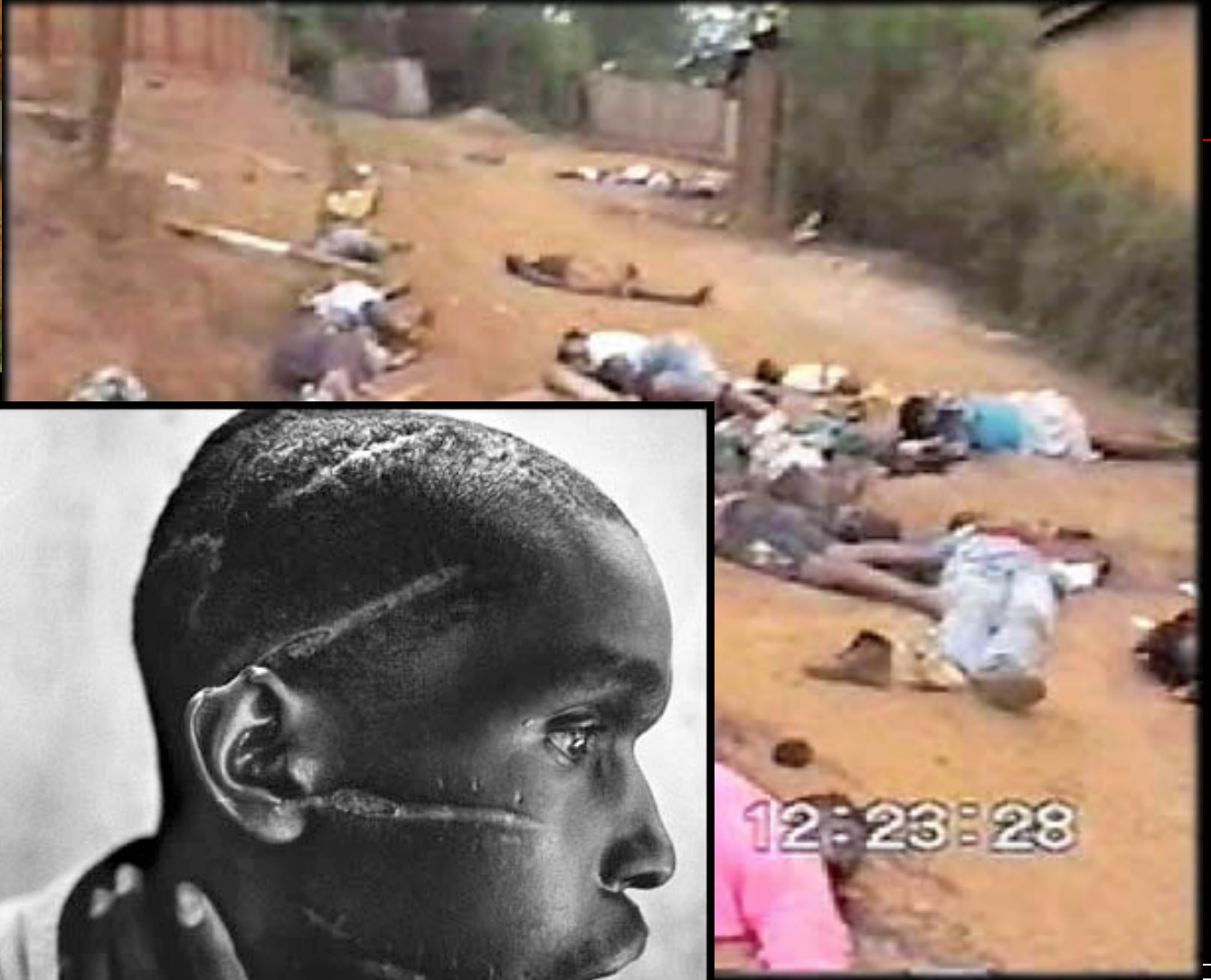
A woman revisiting the location of her old hiding spot. She hid in this cramped space with seven other women. When she finally came out, she discovered her family had been slaughtered.

Child Survivor of Rwanda



The Numbers & Statistics

- 800,000 Tutsis murdered in the course of 100 days.
 - 8,000 murders a day, 5 murders a minute
- This was conducted largely with machetes
 - Other ways: people were battered to death, were hacked to death, were stabbed to death, hand to hand
 - Happened across the country on this kind of industrial scale.





A heap of clothing belonging to people who died in the Rwandan Genocide (Murambi Memorial Center)

How did it End?

- Rwandan Patriotic Front overtook country, ending the genocide

Rwanda Today

- Still ruled by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)
 - Overseen trials of over a million genocide suspects since 1994.
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
- Decreasing rates of AIDS

WANTED FOR GENOCIDE



FELICIEN KABUGA

AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA

JEREMPTISTE SATITE

AUGUSTIN BICUMAGO

THARCISE RENZIHO



DELPHINE HATUNGIRWA

AUGUSTIN GAKWAYI

DELPHINE NZIRINDA

FICOLIS MUYAKA

DAVIDE NDIRIKURWA

YUSUF JOHN MUYAKAZI, RYKINDIKAYO, CHARLES SHUKIRWABO, ALOYS NOMBATI

INDICTED

Rewards of up to U.S. \$5,000,000 are offered for information that leads to the arrest of persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for serious violations of international humanitarian law and their transfer to Tribunal custody. If you have information about any of the above persons, please contact Rewards for Justice through the telephone number or email below.

CALL NOW - Kinshasa (243)96367190 or (243)8800308 | In the eastern Congo: (00250) 08574066
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