

DOWNLOAD PDF EXTREME POVERTY LED TO THE RWANDA GENOCIDE

PAUL MAGNARELLA

Chapter 1 : Rwanda: Achieving Food Security, Reducing Poverty, Moving up the Value Chain

Rwanda is dependent on a stable government and peace as the lack of these two can bring in the ethnic divide which led to the genocide in So Kagame is a strong leader and is referred to as a pillar of strength.

This paper analyzes United States foreign policy in relation to the Rwandan Genocide of . This research project will use the qualitative approach to analyze the United States foreign policy in relation to the genocide. Rwandan genocide is used as a case study in this paper because the genocide occurred at a time when the United States was the sole hegemon in international affairs. This paper uses and examines data from until . Historical analysis is incorporated in this paper that examines the social fabric of Rwandan society to gain a broader understanding of the genocide. Moreover, this paper provides an in-depth analysis and conclusions of the genocide and in relation to the United States foreign policy. The principle objective of this paper is to examine and analyze the factors that impeded the United States from interfering in the Rwandan genocide. The Rwandan genocide was one of the worst massacres in recent human history after the Holocaust in . The genocide was carried out by government backed militia against the Tutsi ethnicity. The demographics of Rwanda is primarily composed of two major ethnicities. The first ethnicity is Hutu they make up the majority of Rwandese population. Despite the ethnic composition of Rwandan population, colonial history mostly contributed in the Rwandan genocide. Rwanda was colonized by two different European powers. The first European colonizer was Germany from Belgium both inherited Rwanda and Burundi, the Belgium colony had the most pernicious and detrimental effects because it contained mechanisms of divide and rule system which weakened the socio-political fabric of the state. For this specific paper, Rwandan Genocide will be used as a case to analyze and evaluate United States foreign policy inaction. In the first part of the paper, I provide examples of some relevant events and factors that contributed to the Rwandan genocide. In the second part I analyze the United States foreign policy in relation to the Rwandan Genocide by examining factors that led to policy-inaction. As well, the paper will conduct an evaluation of the foreign policy action taken by the United States in relation to Rwanda. There are multiple factors that shape the foreign policy of a state. This paper will demonstrate the factors and reasons that led United States not intervening and preventing the Rwandan genocide. What were the factors that impeded the United States to not interfere in the Rwandan genocide? Therefore, the Belgium colony was interested in Tutsi because they advanced Belgium interests in Rwanda. Furthermore, the Belgium instituted racial identification cards that were color conscience. The colour conscience concept was based on skin complexities issued to Tutsi and Hutu ethnicities. Tutsi identity cards were issued because they were light skinned and taller. Whereas, Hutus were identified as agriculturalist not suitable for administrative positions. The transfer of power from Tutsi to Hutus initiated the conflict which was followed by mass killing and ethnic cleansing. As a result, many ethnic Tutsi, fled their country fearing retribution from Hutu and moved to neighboring countries such as Uganda, Kenya, and Congo. During the late s and the early s, Tutsi diaspora organized both a repatriation movement and an armed rebellion against the Hutu regime in Rwanda. It was also during this time a powerful militia group RPF Rwandan Patriotic Front emerged and started operating its action from the neighbouring territory of Uganda. In response to the assassination, Hutus retaliated against the minority Tutsi believing that their armed movement assassinated the 3 President of Hutu origin. The Rwandan genocide began in the middle of , the genocide lasted for days. During the grotesque days in Rwanda, the Rwandan government under Habyrama contributed to the genocide by assisting and arming the Hutu militia. The purpose of this militia supported by the government was to eliminate the Tutsi ethnicity and expel them completely from Rwanda. The RPF cause was supported by the Ugandan government, the mission of this group was to change the Hutu hegemony and domination. Given to such sort of assistance it made RPF a substantial force to attack Rwanda in their claim of bringing political change in the Rwandan Government. The RPF declared war against the Rwandan government that lasted four years and ended in genocide. The Genocide that followed had drastic consequences in the socio-political

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

fabric of the country. In days at least, innocent Tutsi and moderate Hutus lost their lives in Rwanda and many others were displaced. The Rwandan genocide occurred at a time when the United States was the sole superpower in international affairs. The Cold War had just ended and the United States was viewed as a protector and defender of human rights and global security. Despite having the capacity to intervene the United States foreign policy approach at that time allowed them not to intervene during the Rwandan genocide. There were specific national interests and international regional power dynamics that contributed in making that specific policy choice. In , the Somali government collapsed due to internal conflict and civil war. The various militias in Somalia could not restore order and bring peace because the militias began to fight for power. The situation in Somalia escalated and became worse and required the assistance of the international community. In response to the Somali conflict, President George H. Bush acted on a humanitarian mission to intervene in Somalia. The United States and international community launched Operation Hope to restore order and lawlessness in Somalia. Efforts by the United States and the international community did not produce the intended results to end the conflict in Somalia. The US humanitarian intervention in Somalia was not able to restore order in that state. The mortification occurred because US peacekeepers corpses were dragged through the streets of Mogadishu due to a confrontation that resulted between Somali militia and US peacekeepers. At the time, President Clinton had succeeded George H. Bush and decided to end the humanitarian mission in Somalia due to public opposition and the embarrassment that United States encountered. Instantaneously after the end of the Somali Mission, the Rwandan security was on a verge. The damages and cost of the Rwandan genocide to the minority Tutsi were more horrifying than what happened in Somalia. The genocide required humanitarian intervention to stop the ethnic cleansing in Rwanda. Furthermore, images of the US peacekeepers corpses were still vivid and new in the minds of the American people. Heinz reinforces the argument that another humanitarian intervention in Africa would have been a challenge to the Clinton administration. Such sort of opinion that generated among the public created a dilemma for the Clinton administration to not intervene in Rwanda. It was more of the incident that happened in Somalia rather than the political pressures that resulted to such course of action. Foreign policy of a state is largely shaped by the domestic interest and this was also a factor why US did not intervene during the Rwandan genocide. Among other things, PDD required that U. Another rationale that the United States encountered was that the Clinton administration perceived the Rwandan conflict as an internal matter. The Genocide Convention was established to safeguard human rights, the dignity of humanity and to punish individuals complicit in genocide. Under the Article Eight of the Genocide Convention, the United States would have been forced to investigate the genocide in Rwanda and to intervene to end the mass killing and sufferings of human beings. The genocide convention charter placed a burden on the Clinton administration because the administration could not have admitted publicly that genocide was taking place in Rwanda. It has been argued that the French government was indirectly supporting the Habyarimana government that carried out the genocide against its own people. Shukri acknowledges that at the time of genocide France had supported the government of Habyarimana. France and Rwanda signed a pact and military treaties to foster the relationship and reinforce francophone ties. Furthermore, in the s, French military advisors and personnel increased from French to in Rwanda. The presence of French personnel in Rwanda had two principal objectives to accomplish. The first objective was to protect the weak government of Habyarimana because he feared Tutsi armed soldiers RPF. Mitterrand viewed the revolutionary RPF as an external aggression and a threat to French interest in Rwanda. Therefore, the United States intervening would have undermined French influence in Rwanda. Evaluation of the policy action The United States should have intervened in the Rwandan genocide because the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda had a few flaws. The purpose of this mission was to facilitate the Arusha Accord reached in Tanzania. The Arusha Accord agreement stipulated many principles. For instance, the inclusion of all parties into the political system in Rwanda and the repatriation of Tutsis back to Rwanda. While the UN peacekeepers were fulfilling their mandate to facilitate the diplomatic agreement the genocide broke out. The UN peacekeepers encountered a few difficulties. The

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

first difficulty was that the UN peacekeepers possessed inadequate equipment to deal with the Rwandan genocide. The second difficulty was the UN mandate was too narrow for the UN peacekeepers. For example, the commander of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Rwanda Romeo Dallaire asked UN senior officials if he could stop shipment of weapons from being delivered to Hutu extremists. The UN rejected his plea to seize weapons and told that seizing weapons was not part of his mandate. General Dallaire repeated his requests the next month but again was turned down. Multilateralism means conducting foreign policy by collaborating with other nations to address issues of concern. The inaction to protect civilian undermined the United States ability to protect human rights at the international level. Furthermore, the reinforcement would have made the US more effective in its conduct of foreign policy and influence in Africa. First, President Clinton publicly acknowledged the conflict in Rwanda as genocide. President Clinton apologized for short-comings and not acting sooner to prevent the atrocities in Rwanda. On March 5, 1998, President Clinton briefly visited Kigali, Rwanda and met with victims and survivors of genocide. It was established by the blessing of the powerful countries. The purpose of this institution was to investigate the perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide. It was an achievement because the international court prosecuted many of the planners and master-mind of the Rwandan genocide. For instance, the court prosecuted the former mayor of Bourgmestra, Rwanda Mukingo Kajelijeli. Kejelijle who used his authority and power to direct the Hutu militia to eliminate the innocent Tutsis. Furthermore, the court had successfully prosecuted a high-profile figure in the Rwandan genocide.

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

Chapter 2 : Table of contents for Genocide

Extreme Poverty Led to the Rwanda Genocide Paul Magnarella 7. Tutsi Favoritism by the Roman Catholic Church Led to the Rwanda Genocide British Church Newspaper Correspondent Periodical Bibliography Chapter 3: Who Is Responsible for Genocide?

In the space of days more than , Tutsis and Hutu moderates were murdered and hundreds of thousands of women were raped. Most people were killed by machete or nail studded club, frequently, by neighbors who knew them well. The United Nations and international community chose not to intervene, and the genocide ended only when the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front resumed fighting and gained control of the country. It is not meant to be exhaustive. Those unable to visit might be able to find these works in a nearby public library or acquire them through interlibrary loan. The results of that search indicate all libraries in your area that own that particular title. Talk to your local librarian for assistance. The Path of a Genocide: The Rwanda Crisis from Uganda to Zaire. P [Find in a library near you external link] Series of essays tracing the Rwandan genocide and its aftermath, from the plight of exiles in Uganda through the refugee crisis in Zaire. Contains maps, a glossary, bibliography, and an index. Eyewitness to a Genocide: The United Nations and Rwanda. Cornell University Press, Discusses the moral responsibility individuals and the United Nations bear for their indifference and inaction during the genocide. Resources, Livelihoods and Security, edited by R. Subject File [Find in a library near you external link] Report by a former member of the Rwandan government analyzing land shortages, poverty, and the social, environmental, economic, and political factors causing violence in the region. Explains the role of the political elite in fomenting the ethnic tensions and genocide. Contains a chronology, tables, endnotes, and references. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, G68 [Find in a library near you external link] Comprehensive work detailing the Rwandan genocide, its precipitating factors, and aftermath based on investigative fieldwork in Rwanda. Includes interviews with perpetrators, bystanders, survivors, political and military leaders, and representatives from international organizations. The author discovered handwritten execution lists identifying Tutsis in North Kivu, as well as evidence of the Hutu militarization of refugee camps in Goma, Zaire. K43 [Find in a library near you external link] Memoir of a journalist that provides firsthand accounts of Rwandan Patriotic Front troops, survivors, and perpetrators infiltrating a refugee camp in Tanzania. Contains a detailed chronology. The Shallow Graves of Rwanda. Includes photographs, a map, bibliography, and an index. The International Dimension of Genocide in Rwanda. New York University Press, K55 [Find in a library near you external link] Analyzes the failure to prevent or intervene in the Rwandan genocide by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, France, Belgium, the United States, and governments in the region. Traces the actions or inaction of various parties with respect to the genocide convention, national sovereignty, humanitarian relief efforts, and post-conflict justice. Contains chapter notes and an index. The Limits of Humanitarian Intervention: Brookings Institution Press, K86 [Find in a library near you external link] Examines multiple military intervention scenarios to project how the Rwandan genocide could have been halted. Contains maps, tables, figures, chapter notes, appendices, and an index. When Victims Become Killers: Colonialism, Nativism, and the Genocide in Rwanda. Princeton University Press, M35 [Find in a library near you external link] Examines racial and ethnic identities in relation to political power in Rwanda from the colonial era through the conflicts of the 20th century. Includes chapter notes, a bibliography, and an index. M [Find in a library near you external link] Discusses the failure of international peacekeepers and the United Nations to intervene during the genocide. Includes maps, a chronology, the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, chapter notes, a bibliography, and an index. History of a Genocide. Columbia University Press, P78 [Find in a library near you external link] Combines a historical overview of Rwanda with scholarly analysis of the political and economic factors that contributed to the genocide. Discusses political leadership, periods of violence, the plight of refugees forced to remain in exile, the civil war, genocide, foreign

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intervention, and resulting refugee crisis in the Kivu regions of Zaire. Contains chapter notes, a bibliography, glossary, and an index. Rittner, Carol, John K. Roth, and Wendy Whitworth, editors. *Complicity of the Churches?* G [Find in a library near you external link] Compilation of essays examining the power of the church, its relations with the Rwandan government, and its role in the genocide. Contains a chronology, the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, a videography, list of Web links, bibliography, and an index. *Genocide and Crisis in Central Africa: S* [Find in a library near you external link] Analyzes the Rwandan genocide and its impact in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Includes a chronology, chapter notes, references, and an index. *Origins of Rwandan Genocide*. Includes a chronology, chapter notes, glossary, bibliography, and an index. *The Order of Genocide: Race, Power, and War in Rwanda*. S [Find in a library near you external link] Case study examining patterns of violence and regional instability based on interviews with confessed and convicted Hutu perpetrators. Reviews genocide theories and considers the dynamics of political and social manipulation that prompts ordinary citizens to commit mass murder. Contains maps, figures, tables, chapter notes, an appendix, and index. *The Rwandan Genocide of T39* [Find in a library near you external link] Draws on history, politics, and survivor interviews to examine state power and use of Rwandan mythology, ritual, and symbolism to incite citizen participation in the genocide as well as propaganda and hate speech. Contains sexually explicit cartoons published in Kangura, maps, chapter notes, a bibliography, and an index. *The Media and the Rwanda Genocide*. Covers the subsequent trials against the media for incitement to genocide and critiques international media coverage of the genocide. *The Debris of Ham: Ethnicity, Regionalism, and the Rwandan Genocide*. University Press of America, D44 [Find in a library near you external link] Emphasizes the significance of the Hamitic myth in relation to ethnic distinction, regional political divides among Rwandan Hutus, and the impact of the revolution as important precursors to the genocide. Discusses other social, political, and economic factors within a historical context, as well as government indifference and complicity in human rights violations to purposefully pave the path to genocide. Includes a chronology, bibliography, and an index. *The United Nations and Rwanda*, U54 [Find in a library near you external link] Explains the role of the United Nations in Rwanda prior to, during, and after the genocide with respect to policy and peacekeeping initiatives. Contains General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, Secretary-General reports and letters, reports on human rights and humanitarian assistance, communications from Rwanda, regional organizations, and United Nations member states, maps, a chronology, and an index. *The Development Enterprise in Rwanda*. U95 [Find in a library near you external link] Illustrates the role of international development projects in shaping civil society, political exclusion, and class distinctions in Rwanda. Includes a chronology, figures, tables, chapter notes, bibliography, and an index. *Subject File* [Find in a library near you external link] Discusses the social and psychological processes of radicalizing prejudice to incite genocide in Rwanda. *Fifty Years of Humanitarian Action*, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Subject File* [Find in a library near you external link] Discusses the resurgence of violence after the initial months of genocide, and the role of refugee camps which both provided shelter to victims and survivors, but also were used by perpetrators to regroup and mobilize for further attacks. Also analyzes the violence in neighboring countries as a result of cross-border violence and regional instability. Contains maps, photos, figures, and references. *Human Rights Watch*, D45 *Subject File* [Find in a library near you external link] Comprehensive study based on Rwandan government records examining the planning and implementation of the genocide, and actions taken by various parties at the local, national, and international level. Describes social and political precursors, administrative and military tactics used to carry out the mass murders, and individual survival strategies. A36 N48 [Find in a library near you external link] Report documenting the first seven weeks of the Rwandan genocide citing specific incidents and death tolls. Lists the names of Rwandan government officials, military officers, and owners and directors of the Radio des Milles Collines identified as parties responsible for the genocide. Critiques the lack of response from the international community and provides recommendations to avoid violence in the future. *The French Betrayal*

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of Rwanda. Indiana University Press, Includes a chronology, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, a bibliography, list of abbreviations, glossary, and list of personalities. M [Find in a library near you external link] Comprehensive investigation of the Rwandan genocide. Draws on primary sources including records of interim government cabinet members responsible for the genocide, as well as evidence and witness testimony before the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Includes maps, a chronology, the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, chapter notes, bibliography, and an index. Subject File [Find in a library near you external link] Presents eyewitness testimony confirming that thousands of women were gang-raped, sexually enslaved, tortured, mutilated, and killed during the Rwandan genocide.

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

Chapter 3 : Rwandan genocide - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! Genocide.. -- Discusses the nature, origins and prevention of genicide.

With the adaptation of this systemic ethnic division, Rwanda faced constant and impending ethnic conflicts between the Tutsis and the Hutu because the Tutsis were favored over the Hutus in terms of their education and class opportunities. The conflicts between the two groups were often violent and dangerous, and it eventually led to the most horrifying genocide in Central Africa – the Rwandan Genocide. It matters because it is the great core of Africa, its breadth nearly the distance between London and Moscow. It matters because its nine neighbors are all affected by its upheavals and because parts of it are stuffed with valuable minerals. And it matters because the war that engulfs it is brutal, unending and often overlooked. It has been noted that hundreds of thousands of people fled to other neighboring countries as well, such as Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda. Most refugees refused to return home. Many were guilty of genocide including former soldiers and officers of the Rwanda armed forces and members of militias. Many of the refugees in the camps however were women and children who were neither major perpetrators of the genocide nor a military threat. In his place, the Rwandans installed a guerrilla leader, Laurent Kabila. The question of why all the countries got involved lies in the fact that they all had legitimate interests in Congo. The failure of the Kabila government to curb these revels prompted Rwanda, Uganda and Angola to enter the war. Kabila left behind a negative legacy. For example, he is known as a dictatorial figure who jailed foreign businessmen and insulted foreign diplomats. Kabila was succeeded by his son, Joseph. Ever since his son took over the office, it has been reported by the United Nations that he is improving the conditions of the DR Congo. To prevent the Hutus from regrouping and invading Rwanda, the United Nations has proposed setting up a Congo-based border force. The ethnic violence between Hutu and Tutsi forces has been the main force driving the conflict between the DR Congo and Rwanda. Although there have been many attempts to end the violence and come to a peaceful agreement, it has been difficult for unstable Central Africa to stay out of war. Tutsi, Hutu and Twa. Most people, both the Tutsis and Hutu are Christians. Rwandan institutions were also shaped by pastoralists and cultivators, in which wealth and the status of power were measured by the number of cattles or lands that people in Rwanda owned or controlled. By this time, the word "Tutsi" described the status of a person rich in cattle referring to the elite group whereas the word "Hutu" meant an individual under the power of the elite group. The general grouping system developed as a norm as most people married within their occupational group, creating an exclusive gene pool. Intermarriage was not common, though it was practiced. However, the practice declined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as the ethnic difference between Tutsi elite and Hutu cultivators became increasingly defined. The Hutu Hutus constitute the vast majority of the population in Rwanda. Majority of Hutus were cultivators, working under the control of the Tutsis before and during the colonial period. They are generally characterized as having a darker complexion of skin, shorter, stronger and broader features. In spite of being the majority group in Rwanda, they were oppressed and lacked political and social power. This structure only worsened under German and Belgian rule. The Belgians, for example, who believed that the Hutu were not born to be leaders, but laborers, oppressed the Hutus through the labor force and through social aspects like education and employment. The Tutsi Tutsi is the second largest ethnic group in Rwadna. Historically speaking, Tutsis, characterized as tall and cattle herding warriors, migrated to Central Africa about years ago from South Ethiopia. Although intermarriage was not prohibited, it was not commonly practiced. Although intermarriage was not forbidden, it was not commonly practiced. Under the European colonist rule, the Tutsis were much favored. To them, the Tutsis were a group of people who owned land or other forms of wealth, such as ten or more cows. They were favored in terms of education and employment over the Hutus, who were simply neglected. This administration created a rift between the two groups which indeed led to the civil war. The Twa The Twa formed the smallest component of the Rwandan population. They were hunters and gatherers who tend to live exclusively out in the woods.

The ultimate goal for the European states was to maximize their economic profit. The Belgians indeed believed that Tutsi, Hutu and Twa were three distinct ethnic groups, in which the Tutsi were superior to both the Hutu and the Twa, with the Twa at the bottom of the racial pyramid. There is a myth that Europeans favored the Tutsis more than the other two groups because they thought that the Tutsi looked more like themselves. They also believed that the Tutsi were more reasonable, logical and fit for ruling the country. This system became a tool for the Europeans to easily identify the groups so that one would be favored than the others in terms of access to economic, political and social privileges. As a result, the Hutu had fewer opportunities to attend school and go on to higher education. On a broad scale, the colonial period contributed to the widespread discontent in rural areas. By the late s, two political parties emerged. At the same time, rumors emerged that a Hutu subchief was killed by a gang of Tutsi youths. This led to more rural uprisings, where the activists started going after Tutsi inhabitants and burning houses. The kingdom was only about , square miles and had to support a leisured class of some 2, chiefs and about 50, Tutsi who never tilled the soil. The high productivity of the land well manured by cattle, with bananas and a wide range of grains and leguminous crops, made land valuable, especially when large tracts served as pasture for the Tutsi herds. Natural Resources Rwanda is a small country as it covers an area of 26, square kilometers. In spite of the limited space, Rwanda is known to possess a great variety of bioclimatic regions that mass produce tea and coffee. Pastoralism was a much larger section in Central Rwanda than in the East. Eastern Rwanda, on the other hand, surrounded itself with more extensive natural resources led by pastoralist groups that carried out their pastoralist activities. It is important to note that with cattle overpopulation over time, some pastoralists living in the East migrated to the Western part of Rwanda in order to find more space for their herds. The migrating pattern created two different groups of people shooting for the same land resources in the same ecological environment. Many scholars argue that this ecological background set the foundation of the ethnic relationship and its conflict in the last centuries. The Tutsis used a system called *ubukake*— a clientage system in which a patron grants a cow and the rights to a client who in turn provides some form of labor for the patron. Instead of following the fair arrangement where the client would gain a certain level of protection through his patron, the Tutsis turned to more of a corrupt and exploitative business practice. In short, the system offered no reciprocal benefits to the clients Hutus since the laws that restrict such a corrupt practice were hardly enforced. Racial Stereotypes When the Europeans occupied Rwanda, they oversimplified and formed stereotypes about the Hutu and Tutsi people. The Tutsi were known to be taller and have lighter skin complexions. They were also described as quiet, reserved, and relaxed. They believed that the Tutsis were natural leaders and superior to the Hutu in all respects. On the other hand, the Hutus were characterized as shorter and darker than the Tutsis. They were also known to be the laborers not the leaders. The stereotypes were accentuated by the Europeans as they wanted to find a way to simplify the people in Rwanda for their economic interests. By , the Belgians were restricting enrollment at the main government school in Nyanza to Tutsis only. Conversely, education policies became one of the most effective means by the Belgians and white fathers to suppress and push the Hutus to the bottom class. The Tutsi supremacy system empowered the power of Tutsi chiefs not just in terms of their wealth, but in terms of their prestige, reputation and education. The Tutsi chiefs by the late s were part of the governing process in Rwanda where they were in charge of the collection of head taxes, providing work and completing public work projects: The reforms, which forced Belgians to educate Hutu, were ineffective because Belgians did not want to forfeit political and economic power. As such, even the educated Hutus were excluded from power. The educated group became increasingly frustrated with Belgian rule and broke into various political parties. The Hutu extremist party, the Parmehutu, was one of these new groups. Soon after, anti-Tutsi, racist ideology intensified, and the government took control of resources and power to safeguard Hutu dominance. Under the Kayibanda administration, Rwanda shifted its political focus to economic elevation and integrated development of Rwanda based on policies supporting Hutu causes. Kayibanda implemented a quota system that attempted to marginalize Tutsis, excluding them from education and jobs. The regime faced opposition to its power-hoarding in and Kayibanda

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responded with ethnic violence in schools. Juvenal Habyarimana took over the presidential seat following the disbandment of the former Parmehutu party. Indeed, ushered in a pursuit of justice so focused that it turned into revenge. Tutsi refugees responded by fleeing the country, which only complicated their refugee status. Both the Rwandan and Ugandan governments refused to take back the fleeing refugees, and many Tutsis were stuck without a place to stay. Habyarimana further institutionalized the split between Hutus and Tutsis by favoring Hutus and leaving Tutsis largely out of positions of power. Habyarimana told a journalist from *Le Monde* in , "I know some people favor multipartyism, but as far as I am concerned, I have had no hesitation in choosing the single party system. Given its growing economy, Punier argues that Rwanda was in a much better state compared to its unstructured and underdeveloped neighbors. But Habyarimana essentially used forced labor, and widespread discrimination and oppression was a reality of his regime. The country was becoming increasingly divided, leading to unrest in the country and in refugee populations elsewhere. Firstly, in , Pasteur Bizimingu and businessman Valens Kajeguhakwa told Tutsis in Uganda that the political system in Rwanda would collapse with any outside force. Then the Rwandan government called for delegates to visit Uganda so that some refugees would be repatriated. Finally, the political movement within Rwanda made the RPF think that the time was right. Frustrated Rwandans planned to create opposition parties. According to Punier, the RPF knew its legitimacy was based on a fight against a single-party state; if a multi-party state emerged, the RPF would have less popular support. The RPF expected major gains because of the surprise attack, but government forces responded and the RPF suffered casualties and desertions. It had turned into conventional warfare because the Rwandan government was soon backed by the French.

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

Chapter 4 : The Rwandan Genocide - Comparative Political Economy of Affirmative Action - NYU Wikis

More than two decades on, Rwanda's economy, left in tatters following the genocide, has come a long way. Rwandans are generally living healthier and wealthier lives. But while poverty has fallen rapidly, more than 60% of the population still live on less than \$ a day.

Achieving Justice and Ethnic Reconciliation in Rwanda. Extreme Poverty Led to the Rwanda Genocide. Genocide at the Cambodian Killing Fields. Genocide Did Not Occur in Kosovo. Genocide Did Occur in Kosovo. Genocide Is Not Occurring in Darfur. United Nations International Commission. Genocide Is Occurring in Darfur. The Bill of Rights in Action. The Persistence of Genocide. The Persistence of Human Brutality. Psychosocial Dissonance Contributed to the Cambodian Genocide. The Sudanese Government Engages in Genocide. Lastly, below you will find my research results on the topic of genocide. In the following viewpoint, Bruce Fein argues that creating a permanent international criminal court to address genocide and crimes against humanity would be counterproductive. According to Fein, international criminal courts have been ineffective, unsuccessful, and unfairly influenced by the politics of powerful nations. Fein is a lawyer and freelance writer specializing in legal issues. As you read, consider the following questions: According to Fein, what political bias was evident in the Nuremberg trials? Mencken reputedly quipped, there is a simple answer to every complex question, and it is wrong. And so it is with the simple-minded international initiative to enshrine a Permanent International Criminal Court ICC as an immaculate crusader for human rights. It is bold and noble in conception, but promises wretched results. Neither has proven inspiring. Only a handful of the 75 indictees in the case of the former Yugoslavia are in custody, and the chief culprits in genocide and war crimes, such as Bosnian Serbs Radovan Karadzic and Gen. Ratko Mladic, seem destined to defeat justice. A tiny number of their myrmidons may be punished, making a mockery of evenhanded justice. The Rwanda tribunal is an embarrassment to due process because of scarce and primitive legal talent and resources.

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

Chapter 5 : Paul Kagame's Rwanda. Country on the edge " African Democratic Institute

Rwanda is infamously known as the scene of the genocide during which more than 1,, Tutsis and moderate Hutus were massacred and which led an estimated 2 million people to flee the country. The Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) led by General Paul Kagame put an end to the bloodbath and won control over the country in July

World Bank President Jim Yong Kim has praised Rwanda as a nation to admire for its economic progress even though it has few natural resources as is the case with Singapore. This economic progress is becoming ever more evident when one looks at Kigali capital of Rwanda. Kigali is a modern city with new buildings of glass and steel with remarkable cleanliness. Shopping malls and hotels are booming in Kigali with demand outstripping supply when it comes to housing. A new airport and rising rent prices show progress. Extreme poverty has gone down. People are living longer and earning more. Rwanda is having an expanding services industry and moving towards a cashless society. How was so much success achieved? Many Rwandans point to one man, Paul Kagame. Rwanda in When talking about Rwanda, the genocide of is not easy to overlook. It was termed as one of the greatest crimes of the 20th century. Extremist Hutus murdered more than , Tutsis and moderate Hutus mostly by hacking the victims to death using machetes. Government institutions, schools and banks were closed. Businesses were looted and the government itself did not function for several months. Buildings, roads and airports were destroyed. The genocide left Rwanda a totally destroyed country. Paul Kagame-led Rwandan Patriotic Front defeated the Hutu government army and took power in the country. Kagame formed a government with the Tutsis. A fear of retribution led to an exodus of Hutus leaving the country. This was the state of the country when Kagame inherited it. Rwanda was in chaos. But it had to have economic growth to outshadow the devastation of the genocide. Economic growth was harder with the fact that Rwanda had few natural resources and no seaport. He was a rebel leader at the time of the genocide and resumed the war in and won it. Even in the six years before becoming the President, Kagame was the de facto leader of Rwanda. Kagame prioritised national development putting great efforts to transform Rwanda into a middle income country by The government has focused heavily on healthcare, education, services and tourism. Rwanda is dependent on a stable government and peace as the lack of these two can bring in the ethnic divide which led to the genocide in So Kagame is a strong leader and is referred to as a pillar of strength. Certain human rights groups have accused him of being undemocratic and suppressing the media. But many in Rwanda have agreed that a strong leadership is needed to keep Rwanda stable. He is very popular in Rwanda and has been called a miracle man. Kagame has introduced a new amendment after a referendum allowing him to run for president for a third term. The amendment does have a two-term limit but it does not take effect until So theoretically he can be president till Many would welcome this because of the stability brought by Kagame as his government has focused on economic growth over communal disharmony. Rwanda is still a poor country with most people living in rural areas but this is changing rapidly and the government has to continue. Rwanda of today The Rwanda of today is totally different to the one in Many Rwandans who fled the country and became successful abroad are reinvesting in the country. Rwanda has a higher percentage of female representatives which is well above the world average and women are allowed to own and inherit land unlike in certain other African countries. The Kagame government has bet on services and tourism to grow the economy. Poverty has decreased and around a million people were taken out of poverty in the last five years alone. Infant mortality rate has dropped a lot and so has dependency on foreign aid. Forgive and forget None of this could have been possible if not for the peace between the Tutsis and the Hutus. Rwandans as a whole made a wise decision to forgive and forget. Two decades ago, the Tutsis and Hutus were fighting each other to death. Today, they are doing joint ventures in businesses. Business partnerships between the Tutsis and Hutus are common. They prefer to partner with someone from the other ethnicity if it is good for business as now Rwandans put business before communal disharmony. Tutsis and Hutus are seen playing sports in the same team. The government has worked hard to bring communal harmony and remove division

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based on ethnicity. This has worked miracles for Rwanda. Rwanda moves forward Rwanda beats its neighbours in every kind of development. Kagame wants to turn Rwanda into a high tech hub for Central Africa. Another industry was the Arabica coffee industry which was destroyed after the genocide. Rwanda could not compete with countries like Brazil on quantity so the Rwandan coffee industry changed its strategy to focus on quality and today Rwandan coffee is found in cafes in the West. Like Singapore, Rwanda is doing its research and finding a way out of difficult situations which is remarkable. In , Marriot opened its first hotel in Rwanda seeing it as a transportation, logistics and services centre for Central Africa. Rwanda is a fast growing economy with a vision to become a cashless, service based economy with an efficient bureaucracy, business-friendly environment, good infrastructure, good education, healthcare and is a rising tourist destination. It has the potential to attract investments as it is undervalued. If it continues to have the same stability, peace and vision of the government, it can be an inspirational story for the world. A story of a devastated country with few resources and no seaport which made it to the top.

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Chapter 6 : 5 things to know about Rwanda's economy " The Express News Rwanda

Today, this quote below from Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda, is how Rwanda decided to bounce back after the atrocities of genocide. If you want to understand the reasons, you have to study the history of Rwanda, before, during, and after colonization.

Discuss the factors that gave rise to the Hutu-Tutsi conflict and the genocide. In this essay, I will attempt to discuss the different factors that have given rise to the Hutu-Tutsi conflict and the genocide. I will examine one by one the numerous causes that have been assigned to the conflict and the genocide by various authors. I will try to highlight their limits and to make their synthesis. In this respect, I will provide historical, political, economic, psychological and geopolitical approaches of the genocide. About 1, years AD, the Hutu, an agricultural people, arrived in the region and imposed their domination. But between the 11th and the 15th century, the Tutsi " a pastoral people accustomed to war and probably coming from southern Ethiopia ", imposed their rule. When first European settlers arrived in the late 19th century, Rwanda was a Tutsi kingdom with a monarch by divine right. Hutus and Tutsis had some physical differences though blurred by genetic mixing part , but the hierarchy was more based on social classes than on races. Hutus could become Tutsis by socio-economic promotion. During this period, Germans and Belgians have chosen to rule indirectly, on the basis of pre-existing monarchical social structures. This has increased centralization and strengthening Tutsi power, thus accentuating social grievances among Hutus. At a time when Social Darwinism was very influent, many Europeans thought that Tutsi economic and political success was due to a racial superiority. It was concluded that the Tutsi were not genuine sub-Saharan Africans but Hamitic people, maybe some descendants of the ancient Egyptians. Given the difficulty of distinguishing physically ethnic differences, Belgians used the cattle property as a main criterion: These were the same identity cards that have been used later to distinguish Tutsis during the genocide. Hence, between the Revolution and the independence in , half of the Tutsi population has fled in neighbouring countries " mainly Burundi and Uganda⁹. In Rwanda, the newborn Hutu First Republic radically reversed the previous situation, imposing state discrimination against the Tutsi e. From this time, Tutsi refugees have repeatedly tried to return to Rwanda by force, without success until the s. The defeat of the Rwandan army against the RPF constitutes one of the major factors explaining the genocide. Until its victory in , as the RPF advanced the Hutu population fled: This can be explained by the abuses of RPF soldiers such as looting, forced recruitment, strong pressure on the Hutu peasants on suspicion of collaboration with the regime, etc. Another major consequence of the military superiority of the RPF has been the arming of the Hutu population by the government, and the rise of militias. At this time, armed militias started to recruit unemployed youth and refugees between 30, and 50, in and began to sow terror in the country. If Habyarimana had initially attempted to avoid these pogroms, Hutu Power advocates have gained influence throughout the war to finally initiate the genocide in April The former fed aspirations for individual and group freedom, the latter gave rise to demands for loyalty to the nation. The two processes could not continue side by side, except through generating great tension. As war intensified and defeat loomed on the horizon, more and more of those in power, and even those in the population, came to see dissent not only as a luxury but, at a time of national crisis, a betrayal. Ndadaye had been elected in Burundi thanks to his reforming program in a country usually dominated by Tutsis. Although the perpetrators of the attack are unknown, many believe that they were Hutu extremists who considered this peace effort as a betrayal! On the same day Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, a member of the moderate opposition, was also brutally murdered. In doing so, I will attempt to briefly summarize it as well as to highlight its limits. I will try to show how and why Hutu Power extremists, using propaganda, have driven the Hutu to systematically kill their fellow Tutsi. This, unsurprisingly, is how the Rwandan government portrayed the invasion to the population inside and the world outside. Hutu Power press organs have been extensively involved in such incitements to hatred and violence. The 8th commandment was even: Some authors have seen in this ideology of violence

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PAUL MAGNARELLA

and its terrifying consequences a likeness with the Holocaust, exactly fifty years after its discovery. In this context, it was almost impossible for a Hutu to remain neutral: Thus, three months before it, Kangura stated: Rwanda is a highly centralized state, so from the Akazu the orders were quickly relayed to local authorities. Those who refused to participate were often slaughtered. The importance of the organization of the genocide by the state has been determinant. One shall not omit a bottom-up approach, at the level of the ordinary citizens who have committed these atrocities under peer pressure. One can identify two types of fears that led Hutus to slaughter their Tutsi neighbours. As explained before, there has been the fear of being killed yourself if you did not follow the orders and participate to the genocide. But there has also been another decisive fear diffused by propaganda: Thus they had to be eliminated preventively. Nonetheless, there are limits to this explanation. If the Rwandan political tradition of obedience to authority has probably had a significant influence on the course of events, it cannot explain everything. They do so on a daily basis when it comes to evading taxes, smuggling, avoiding mandatory meetings, escaping from community labor, engaging in petty crime, or illegally migrating. If they chose to follow orders to kill "deeply dramatic orders" and not others, it needs more explanation than their supposedly obedient nature. First, land scarcity in Rwanda has been an important factor in triggering the conflict; hence it can be illuminating in explaining the genocide. Rwanda is one of the smallest countries in Africa, with a size comparable to Belgium, but it is also the most densely populated. Practices of land division between male heirs had also contributed to the fragmentation of plots, which could have caused many conflicts between neighbours. Especially as land scarcity has also contributed to a rising poverty, along with food shortages. Besides, these problems have been largely exacerbated by an international economic crisis: This has greatly increased poverty and decreased opportunities for social redistribution. With the beginning of the war and the deepening of the economic crisis that it caused, many Hutu leaders began to accuse Tutsis of being at the origin of a conspiracy. However, here again, one must qualify this explanation. Several countries have already suffered worst crises without thereby seeing a part of its population exterminating the other on racial criteria: First, neighbouring countries have played a major role in the course of the conflict. Uganda has been a rear base for RPF soldiers, encouraged by the Museveni regime to return to Rwanda because they were causing problems with local populations. The role of the Arusha peace process on the unfolding of events has also already been mentioned. With power sharing measures, the Agreement was denounced as a betrayal by Hutu extremists and this has given them an additional impetus. The passivity of the international community has also widely been criticized. After the massacre of the Prime Minister with all ten Belgian soldiers who protected her, the United Nations decided to withdraw. But he has not been listened. The French army, for example, trained and armed the same Presidential Guard that has assassinated hundreds of political opponents, and that has afterward trained the Interahamwe. To put it in a nutshell, external geopolitical factors have also had a significant influence on the development of the events, and even on the tilting of the civil war in genocide. Each theory has its own strengths and weaknesses. Explanatory factors of the conflict and its development toward the genocide are diverse: Part of them could be easily found in different situations without the same terrible outcome. Only the very unfortunate combination of all these factors can explain gruesome events. Times Literary Supplement, July: Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda. Rwanda and genocide in the twentieth century. When victims become killers: Colonialism, nativism, and the genocide in Rwanda. Princeton University Press, History of a Genocide. Radio Propaganda and the Broadcasting of Hatred: Historical Development and Definitions. The Rwandan Genocide of

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Chapter 7 : In Rwanda, agricultural reforms boost food security and slash poverty - theinnatdunvilla.com

In , for example, Paul Kagame was acting chief of military intelligence. 58 He would lead the RPA's campaign to end the genocide and, in , became president in Rwanda's first post-genocide election.

A country on the edge Efforts to enhance and strengthen democracy in Africa have been a continuous struggle for the past three decades. The transition from colonial rule to self rule understandably, was focused more on the systems that should govern African countries post the colonialists. This journey towards good governance has often been criticised for its lack of tangible economic outputs. Rwanda has today risen from being a heaven for tribal hate to being one of the leaders in Africa. He was recently selected to lead the reform process of the African Union [1]. The progress of Rwanda post the genocide has been heart warming for Africa. This has made Rwanda a model for transition, reconciliation, good governance and economic growth. Although a classic example of successful transition, president Kagame has lately come under criticism for his intolerance of opposing voices. While there has been great progress in improving the economic standing of Rwanda, political freedoms have taken a back foot. Struggle for balance Often, most African countries find themselves at unfair cross roads. Having to choose between two things that are meant to be complimentary -Good governance and economic growth. Most African countries struggle to successfully find this important balance. As Rwanda emerged from the genocide in late , the country struggled to build momentum. Leaders like President Pasteur Bizimungu, courted international donors and sponsors â€”he laboured unsuccessfully to jumpstart investment, boost the overall economy and foster reconciliation. When current Rwandan President Kagame assumed office in March after Bizimungu resigned, and subsequently won the election in August , sceptics predicted more failure. It was a country cut along two parallel lines, the tribal line and the political line. The hope for a peaceful transition was slim, while fears of Rwanda sliding back to war were more pronounced. Against the odds, Kagame took over from Bizimungu and managed to build an attractive economy and a stable governing system. His rule has seen to tarmac roads, street lighting and thriving businesses to the site of one of the worst massacres of the genocide. Kigali is nurturing a reputation as the safest city on the continent. This followed a controversial constitutional amendment in allowing him to run for a further three terms. Economic growth or good governance The achievements of President Paul Kagame are incredible. Poverty reduction, access to education and infrastructure development were all key areas in improving the lives of Rwandans. The debate of what is more important, development coupled with economic growth or good governance misses the point. There is no doubt that the first fight is a bread and butter one. The real benefits to the people from any system of governing should be amongst others; alleviating poverty, preparing a better future through education and job creation through development i. Once people can sustain themselves and families through deliberate systems created or enhanced through state policy â€” other freedoms are then prioritised. Notwithstanding the milestones, Kagame has taken away crucial rights. These include right to protest, freedom of speech, and political plurality. These rights are the lifeline of any sustainable functional state. It is possible to improve the lives of Rwandans immensely while depriving them of these essential freedoms. Rwanda is at a risk of relapse post Kagame; transitions are harder when one man has led for more than two decades with an iron fist. His party is bound to go into factional wars while the evil head of tribal hate always has the potential to rise again. It is great achievement to serve the people and to serve them well. Kagame should first accept that he is not an eternal leader of Rwanda and if he thinks he is the only one capable to rule in Rwanda, his rule has been even more disastrous. To keep those gains of his rule, Kagame needs to peacefully hand over power, and allow a smooth democratic process. Anything else may cause very strong dissent. While it is heart warming to see Rwanda flourish, the persecution of opposition voices gives chills. Rwanda is in a volatile region; its history with rebellion still makes Rwanda itself volatile. Without allowing fair competition and real peace and reconciliation, Rwanda remains on the edge. Kagame to meet AU foreign ministers over reforms progress.

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Chapter 8 : 5 things to know about Rwanda's economy | World Economic Forum

Genocide 1. Achieving Justice and Ethnic Reconciliation in Rwanda. Extreme Poverty Led to the Rwanda Genocide. Paul Magnarella. The Ottoman Government.

A Gathering of Heroes: Reflections on Rage and Responsibility: A Memoir of the Los Angeles Riots. Black Dog of Fate: Ethnic Conflicts in Schools. Bickerton and Carla L. American Power and Ethnic Conflict. Hill and Wang, A History of Intolerance in America. Oxford University Press, Chartock and Jack Spencer, eds. Can It Happen Again? Chronicles of the Holocaust. A Little Matter of Genocide: Holocaust and Denial in the Americas, to the Present. City Lights Books, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, The War in Former Yugoslavia. Ethnic War and the Modern Conscience. Ethnic and Religious Conflicts: The International Dimension of Genocide in Rwanda. New York University Press, Terrorism in the 20th Century: From Ethnic Pride to Ethnic Terrorism. Challenging the Myths," Current, January Blood and Earth," September 23, The Riot that Never Was," April 24, History and Communal Responsibility," Commonweal, February 12, Available from E. Is a Unified Rwanda Possible? Balkans of the East? Joe McNally and Kenneth Miller. Available from 23rd St. NW, Washington, DC Loewenstein, a Boston-based international lawyer who served on the Atrocities Documentation Team commissioned by the U. State Department to interview Darfur refugees in eastern Chad, states in the following viewpoint that there is no question that genocide is occurring in Darfur, Sudan, in Africa. Loewenstein demonstrates through survivor interviews and other testimony that the Sudanese government is intent on eliminating targeted ethnic groups, which is a key qualification for labeling mass killings genocide. Her family, members of the Zaghawa ethnic group, had been farmers near the town of Kutum in Northern Darfur. She describes how, before fleeing to this desolate place, Sudanese soldiers and Janjaweed [Arabic Muslim] militias killed her husband and son, then burned her village. She recounts how she fled with other survivors, and how, during her escape, she became separated from three young boys with whom she was traveling. When she found them again, their throats had been cut, their hands chopped off, and their feet sliced from the big toe to the ankle. She saw that their heads had been broken open and their brains removed. Also, their penises had been cut off. In the summer of , I served on a team of lawyers and other investigators commissioned by the [U. Shortly after we returned"and based on our interviews"U. Unlike other groups, which merely failed to weigh in on the question, the United Nations affirmatively declared that the Sudanese government had not committed genocide. To be found culpable for genocide, one must commit certain criminal acts, such as killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm; and"this is the key part"these acts must be committed with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. When the Commission reported back several months later, it acknowledged that the government and Janjaweed had committed acts enumerated in the Genocide Convention and thus were likely culpable for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Yet the stories survivors told me made clear that Sudan intended to eliminate the targeted groups. Hilal, this man recalled, declared that his forces would "give the Arab people freedom" by "clear[ing] the land until the desert"â€"that is, the populated areas of Darfur. Another refugee, who lived near a Janjaweed training camp, explained that she heard the militia being ordered over a loudspeaker to "kill" the "Zaghawa people" of the nine surrounding villages. Still another told how she and six other women were captured by 30 Janjaweed who raped and beat them with leather whips. They shouted, invoking a local racial slur, "We must kill the Nuba. That precedent surely applies to Darfur, where young children, particularly boys"and even the unborn"are specifically targeted. Consider a mother who told me that soldiers inspected her seven-day-old infant to determine its sex. Or the many boys thrown into burning huts. Or the pregnant woman whose attackers stripped her clothes and then, using a boot, beat her abdomen to kill her fetus, because, they said, the unborn baby would be the "son of a black man. Hilal himself has acknowledged he acted on behalf of the governing regime. The regime certainly provided ample justification for such a finding: By absolving Sudan of this crime, it released the international community from

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its responsibility under the Genocide Convention to "prevent" this "odious scourge. Subsequent headlines represented an enormous propaganda victory for the regime: I interviewed only one Zaghawa man who had been captured and yet survived. Imperialism, Nationalism and the Destruction of the Ottoman Armenians. Robert Gellately and Ben Kiernan, eds. *The Specter of Genocide: Mass Murder in Historical Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, *Nazism, War and Genocide: Essays in Honour of Jeremy Noakes*. University of Exeter Press, Jean Hatzfeld *Into the Quick of Life: Jean Hatzfeld A Time for Machetes: Discovering God Amidst the Rwandan Holocaust*. Interpretation, Misinterpretation and the Claims of History. Indiana University Press, University of Utah Press, University of North Carolina Press, Patricia Marchak *Reigns of Terror*. Linda Melvern *Conspiracy to Murder: Midlarsky The Killing Trap: Genocide in the Twentieth Century*. The Politics of Global Justice. Odom *Journey into Darkness: Samantha Power A Problem from Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*. Cornell University Press, Schafft *From Racism to Genocide: Anthropology in the Third Reich*. University of Illinois Press, Sexual Violence and American Indian Genocide. Scott Straus *The Order of Genocide: Race, Power, and War in Rwanda*. Mass Killing and Genocide in the Twentieth Century. James Waller *Becoming Evil: Genocide, Terrorism, Righteous Communities*. America and the Armenian Genocide of Geetanjali Gangoli "Engendering Genocide: Lest We Forget Again," September 11, In the following viewpoint he argues that while social and political imbalances contributed to the Rwanda genocide, extreme poverty was the predominant factor that led to the killings.

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Chapter 9 : The United States Foreign Policy and the Rwandan genocide | Bilal Osman - theinnatdunvilla.c

Rwanda has made remarkable progress since the civil war and genocide that started in October and ended in July GDP per capita increased from US\$ in to US\$ in The poverty headcount ratio using the national poverty line fell from 78% in to 45% in / Rwanda's.

This ideologically driven genocide is a clear example of state sponsored mass-murder. In an attempt by the Hutu regime to annihilate each and every Tutsi, between , to , or even 1., Tutsis were killed at the hands of Hutus in the course of one hundred days. The motive behind this mass murder was the death of Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan President and a Hutu, on the 6th of April. However, the minority Tutsis who were herdsmen who came down from North Africa made up the majority of Rwandan aristocracy. Consequently, they ruled over the poor Hutu for years. For over half a millennium, the Tutsi and Hutu divided their farm land amongst themselves, as well as their language, culture, plus many inter-marriages took place between them. Construction of differences between the Hutu and Tutsi was the result of colonialism German colonial rule; Belgian colonial rule. Between the end of the 19th century to the culmination of the First World War, Rwanda was actually territory belonging to German East Africa along with Burundi and Tanzania. When under colonial rule, both Germany and Belgium dominated Rwanda using Tutsi monarchs and chiefs. This was because the Colonial Europeans believed the Hutu to be inferior to the Tutsi. This contributed towards nurturing Hutu discrimination from the Tutsi which banded together to form an aggressively resentful inferiority complex. Tutsi and Hutu were perceived and labelled as separate tribes by colonial rulers. Tutsi facial features regarded as closer to European ideal of beauty. Tutsi were also regarded as superior, where Hutu as inferior. Hutu became very resentful of Belgians who favoured the Tutsi over them. Between the and , when under Belgium rule, there was a national census undertaken, which included the introduction an identity card system which indicated whether an individual was of Tutsi, Hutu, or Twa heritage. A divide was then born. In November , Hutu led political movements revolted against Tutsi. This caused several violent encounters across Rwanda, and also led to the downfall of King Kigri V. By the s, Hutu violence had taken s of Tutsi lives and had forced over Tutsi civilians to flee the country and move to Uganda, Burundi and Zaire The Democratic Republic of Congo. On 1st of July , Rwanda was declared independent. As Rwanda gained national independence from the Belgians in , the Hutu were quick to take control of the country and exact vengeance on the Tutsi by systematically discriminating against them as well there being many accounts of violence against them. Anyway, Rwandan Tutsi refugees “ provided support from the largely-Tutsi government in Burundi- began launching unsuccessful attacks into Rwanda. These attacks were largely met with reactionary violence from the Hutu against local Tutsis. A notable example was at the end of where the Hutu government reacted to an unsuccessful attack as motive for large scale repression in which more than Tutsi civilians were murdered “ including any Tutsi politicians. Discrimination against Tutsi became institutionalised as the Tutsi became consigned to the private sector. Also, this regime inflexibly denied the refugees from returning to the country, claiming that the country was over-crowded and did not have enough jobs, land or resources to support them. This was a concern, however, as the countries which the refugees had fled to were also struggling to provide enough food, land and shelter for their own population as well as the Rwandan refugees. The violence resulted in the further displacement of thousands of Rwandans. Between to , it is estimated that Hutus slaughtered over two thousand Tutsis. After this, due to European influence “ notably from the French “ the Rwandan government granted political parties and the press greater freedoms. In the events that the Accords were to be implemented, Hutu elitists within the government and army would be stripped of their powers. However, this movement was met with some resistance, as seen when, following the signing, Radio Milles Collines was formed “ a private radio station which broadcast anti-Accord and anti-Tutsi propaganda. A missile was launched at the aircraft which killed the Rwandan president. Even to this day it has not been fully uncovered who was responsible for the attack; however, what is certain is that the

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consequences of the attack were catastrophic. The genocide campaign began in the capital Kigali and swiftly spread. Hutu extremists within the government also drew up a list political opponents who were also killed. In an attempt to stop the slaughter, RPF troops began fighting towards the South of the country and by July 18, reached the Zairian border. The RPF were able to vanquish the Hutu militias which opposed them and then installed a cease-fire on a bloody and violent three months in Rwandan history. It is estimated that more than Tutsi and between 20 Hutu had been killed. The speed at which national genocide began " including the efficiency of local governmental officials distributing stockpiled weapons " highlighted the tactical planning of the Hutu for this level of national violence. Victims were often killed by family and neighbours. The UN then witnessed the happening of mass genocide. General Romeo Dallaire, head the force, issued reports to UN headquarters warning of the impending genocide and requesting stronger levels of support. In fact, it can be seen that this was one of the main reasons for the speed and spread of genocide across Rwanda at this time. Furthermore, the factors behind this massacre can also be tracked to economic decline. The growth of population in Rwanda has created a shortage in food and land. Indeed, by the early s, the country was in a state of crisis " with severe drought, the land was difficult to farm, and this led to mass hunger across the country. Consequently, the Hutu and Tutsi were forced to compete for suitable farmland to grow crops or to raise their livestock. In the years that many of the Tutsi had left the country , the Hutu had claimed the majority of the farmland. The government motivated this seizure of land, claiming that the Hutu people could attain as much farmland as they needed if they drove the Tutsi out of the country. Elsewhere, political corruption was degrading the nation internally. At a stage when the nation was desperate for land, food or work, government authorities encouraged the Hutu youth to kill Tutsi civilians in exchange for food, money, shelter, vehicles or even electronics. Political administrators encouraged the Hutu youth to force the Tutsi into designated sectors in which their assailants were waiting " often churches, schools, government offices or public places. Hutu who refused these objects were scrutinized, assaulted or even threatened with death. However, by July , the RPF overturned the Rwandan government, which led to more than 2 million Hutu refugees fleeing the nation; many to escape charges of murder. Racial and ethnic hate was also a factor in the Rwandan genocide. Before the colonial rule, Tutsis and Hutus have occupied this part of Africa and had little conflict. Indeed the Belgians forced the Hutu into manual labor and often subjected them to violence. Naturally, as with any group of oppressed people, this nurtured a deep hatred and resentment in the Hutu at the treatment of inequality and discrimination. By s the Tutsis began to press for political freedom; consequently the Belgians changed their allegiance to support the Hutus which resulted in increased friction amongst the Hutu and Tutsi. This tension was furthered as, in , the Hutu were encouraged to destroy Tutsi houses, leaving thousands homeless or killed. It can be seen, therefore, that there was vast levels of hatred between the Hutu and the Tutsis, which led the slaughter of thousands of both groups. It is important that we investigate the history surrounding Rwanda, and Africa, to gain an understanding as to why genocide spread across Rwanda. As long as 35, years ago, Rwanda was occupied by the Twa, who now make up less than one percent of the population. With the arrival of the Hutu, the Twa relocated into the deep forests. This was primarily as a response to the Hutu clearing land in order to build their houses and farmland. By the end of the 13th century, the Tutsi entered Rwanda from the South of Africa, and within years the two groups had established themselves into separate states. However, political and financial friction emerged amongst the groups. This served to heighten the tensions between Hutu and Tutsi. As mentioned, the Europeans influence in Rwanda was also largely important in the relationship between the Hutu and the Tutsi. Also, in the colonial rulers at the time " Belgium " took away all powers over land from the Hutu and drove them to surrender their farmland to the Tutsi. As mentioned, in the ruling Belgians introduced ethnicity identity cards to Rwanda. On top of these oppressive acts, the European Catholic Church looked to reinforce the differences between Hutu and Tutsi, treating each as a different racial group. However, prior to the colonial rule of Rwanda by the Europeans " there were vast numbers of Tutsi living in poverty while there was also Hutu who had power and money. Needless to say these years of oppression, poverty and injustice spurred a longing for independence in the Hutu. After this the

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Hutu peasants started to gain greater economic and political status because the Tutsi were no-longer in total control. Also, the Catholic Church started to speak against the unfair oppression of the Hutu. In 1959, Rwandan land was split amongst the two groups by King Charles. This was badly received by the Tutsi and in turn resulted in the murder of the King. In reaction, the Tutsi tried to kill a leading political Hutu leader. There was further violence and aggression as a result of this action. No outside nation looked to calm or diffuse these tensions. Despite all of these longstanding and passionate rivalries, the Hutu and Tutsi actually lived alongside each other in great peace. However, with the large-scale growth in population during the 20th century, there was a greater strain put on these resources; indeed, by the 1960s the country was wrestling with a severe problem trying to accommodate its population and shortage of land. Indeed, there was widespread starvation across the country as the nation was ravaged by famines, especially in the 1940s and early 1950s. Therefore the people of Rwanda were left in a nation that offered no prospects, no work, no food, no education, and intense racial rivalry. As a result of the relocation or death of more than half the Tutsis in Rwanda in the 1950s, there were great amounts of available farmland in the East of the country which the Hutu used to farm and build settlements on. On top of all of these tensions, the violent encounters with the RPF in further added to the damaged state of Rwanda. The violence forced thousands of people to the North of the country; consequently putting a massive strain on resources in the area and, at the same time, disrupting food production. As a result, the people were forced to find alternative jobs than farming. This is why the Hutu militia recruited so heavily from poor Hutu people who would profit greatly from violence against the Tutsi. However, we cannot entirely locate the motivations for genocide on economic and social conditions, and the tactics of influential Hutu figures must be considered. For example, in the years between the 1940s and the 1950s, the Hutu elite actively propagated the idea that the Tutsi were immigrants and should not be treated like Rwandan civilians. Elsewhere Rwandan agricultural production and exportation from the farmland to the cities was greatly restricted. The governmental officials did not look to diversify the Rwandan economy, to establish a suitable non-agricultural industry, nor to restrict population expansion other than by killing the Tutsi. Elsewhere, the government treated the RPF and anyone who supported them as opponents and they encouraged people to kill them in return for land, cattle and wealth. To conclude, the primary factors which drove the mass slaughter of thousands of Rwandan civilians were an imbalance in resources, such as food and land, the spread of famine and starvation, the tactical decision of political leaders to enhance these tensions, and the violence history between the two group. The Rwandan government did not employ any economic policies which would have nurtured the relations between the Hutu and Tutsi in a peaceful manner, such as encouraging the use of birth control, promoting economic diversification into non-agrarian sectors, requests for food aid, peaceful negotiations with violent groups such as the RPF, and attempts to negotiate the safe return of refugees.