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|  | **Events Leading to Genocide** | **Events of Genocide** | **U.S. Response** | **International Community Response** |
| **Armenia** | Armenians were not equal and had to put up with certain special hardships, taxes and second class citizenship, they were pretty well accepted and there was relatively little violent conflict | The atrocities committed against the Armenian people of the Ottoman Empire during W.W.I are called the Armenian Genocide | To sum it up, organizations in the U.S. did establish a relief. However, the U.S. was not a huge military power, as we know it today, and didn't become one until after WWII. The U.S. also didn't have any political sway, and the Ottoman Empire was one of the most powerful forces in the world. | New York-based human rights organization, ruled that the slaughter of some 1.5 million Armenians fits into the internationally accepted definition of genocide. The study was commissioned by TARC - a group of Armenians and Turks set up by the US State Department |
| **Holocaust** | The German Government enacts the Nuremburg Laws - codifying the "racial" definition of Jews depriving them of citizenship and fundamental rights. The Nazis intensify persecution of political dissidents and others considered "inferior" including Romanies ("Gypsies"), Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals. Many are sent to concentration camps. | A 1993 examination of approximately 5,000 long-term psychiatric inpatients in Israel identified about 900 Holocaust survivors. | US State Department policies made it very difficult for refugees to obtain entry visas. Despite the ongoing persecution of Jews in Germany, the State Department's attitude was influenced by the economic hardships of the Depression, which intensified grassroots antisemitism, isolationism, and xenophobia. | U.S. and Allied forces defeat the Nazis and liberate the remaining concentration camp survivors. |
| **Cambodia** | The Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979, during the Democratic Kampuchea  (DK) regime headed by Pol Pot, is considered to be one of the worst  human tragedies of the 20th century. In comparison with other  genocides that have happened in other countries, this one brought  together extremist ideology with ethnic hostility and also a terrible  indifference for human life | So, at short notice and under threat of death, the inhabitants of towns and cities were forced to leave them. The ill, disabled, old and very young were driven out as well, regardless of their physical condition: no-one was spared the exodus. | As the genocide occurred in Cambodia, the United States response remained limited. While the lack of military response could be justified by the aftermath of United States involvement in Vietnam and the ensuing climate of "Southeast Asia fatigue," Power finds striking the lack of even a 'soft response' to the genocide. | The US has called for "War Crimes Tribunals" to be held to prosecute the top members of the Khmer Rouge. This tribunal has finally been established in Cambodia with UN support but has made very little progress |
| **Bosnia** | The ethnic cleansing campaign that took place throughout areas controlled by the Bosnian Serb Army targeted Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats | - some killed by shells as they fled. Throughout the day a stream of refugees was slowly admitted inside: up to 6,000 by nightfall. 20,000 more were left waiting outside. There was no food, little water, and a lot of fear. | The U.S. under President George Bush chose not to get involved militarily, but instead recognized the independence of both Slovenia and Croatia. An arms embargo was imposed for all of the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations. However, the Serbs under Milosevic were already the best armed force and thus maintained a big military advantage. | The month before the 10th anniversary of the Srebrenica Massacre, both houses of the United States Congress passed similarly worded resolutions asserting that the policies of aggression and ethnic cleansing as implemented by Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, including the Srebrenica Massacre, constituted genocide |
| **Rwanda** | In 1990, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, a rebel group composed mostly of Tutsi refugees, invaded northern Rwanda from Uganda in an attempt to defeat the Hutu-led government. They began the Rwandan Civil War, fought between the Hutu regime, with support from Francophone Africa and France, and the RPF, with support from Uganda | On April 6, 1994, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana’s personal plane, a gift from French president Francois Mitterand, was as it returned to Rwanda, killing Haby shot down arimana, Burundian president Cyprien Ntarymira, and members of their entourages | Presidential Decision Directive 25 guides US government policy on peacekeeping operations, setting forth criteria that must be met before US participation can occur.  The document stipulates three different sets of criteria depending on the anticipated level of engagement. | Prior to the war, the U.S. government had aligned itself with Tutsi interests, in turn raising Hutu concerns about potential U.S. support to the opposition. Paul Kagame, a Tutsi officer in exile in Uganda who had co-founded the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in 1986 and was in open conflict with the incumbent Rwandan government, was invited to receive military training at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, home of the Command and General Staff College |

Confronting Genocide

The Five Case Studies