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Film and response
Chapter 27
04/20/2023

Goldhagen is horrified that more has not been done by the international community to stop the spread of genocidal killing and thinks that it is worse than war. It can be found in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Rwanda, and Tibet.

One might have anticipated that the discussion of mass murder would open with a description of what has happened in one of those nations, but Goldhagen instead makes a strong opening statement: "Harry Truman, the thirty-third president of the United States, was a mass murderer." With full knowledge that the nuclear bombs would kill numerous Japanese civilians, he gave the orders to drop them on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Despite his best efforts to defend his actions, Truman ultimately bears the blame for the deaths of nearly 300,000 men, women, and children who had no bearing on any specific military operation. He, along with numerous other ruthless leaders, were responsible for the mass killing of more than 100 million people during the 20th century.

The Holocaust serves as a good place to start when trying to define and comprehend genocide. Here, common Germans killed men, women, and children without showing the slightest mercy, driven by a pervasive hatred of Jews and inspired by Hitler's leadership. This is an illustration of what Goldhagen refers to as "eliminationism," a political strategy that aims to eliminate threatening groups or populations through mass incarceration, expulsion, and murder. Mass killings are political acts that are justifiable on the grounds that the victims are inferior beings, animals, criminals, or a serious threat to society. In three months, the Hutu attacked the Tutsi in Rwanda and brutally slaughtered about 800,000 men, women, and children. The author looks at a number of causes.

The concept of sovereignty allows for the right of murder in attacks against one's own people by dictators and others. Goldhagen suggests using the phrase "war against humanity" instead of "crimes against humanity" to describe genocide. The author suggests placing bounties

on the heads of genocide leaders and lays out a three-pronged strategy to stop eliminationism with great authority and clarity.

Tragically, the issue of genocide is not going away anytime soon. It has been brought out of the shadows and into the light by Goldhagen, who has done a brilliant and moral job of it.

We must concentrate on the perpetrators and be able to empathize with the victims. imagining them as our parents, siblings, brothers, and so on. The key is diplomatic intervention. After a contentious election in Kenya in 2008, it was successful.