

10 STAGES TO GENOCIDE

This revised list replaces the previous 8 stages of Genocide based on Gregory H Stanton of Genocide Watch - Source: Genocide Watch <http://genocidewatch.net/>

1. CLASSIFICATION	The differences between people are not respected. There is a division of 'us' and 'them' - German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi.
2. SYMBOLISATION	To the classification, names or symbols are used to distinguish between people such as forcing Jewish people to wear the yellow star (and other symbols) under Nazi rule and the blue scarf for people to identify those the Khmer Rouge planned to murder.
3. *NEW* DISCRIMINATION	The dominant group uses law, custom, and political power to deny the rights of other groups. Examples include the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 in Nazi Germany, which stripped Jews of their German citizenship, and prohibited their employment by the government and by universities. Denial of citizenship to the Rohingya Muslim minority in Burma is a current example.
4. DEHUMANISATION	All human rights are stripped away. People are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases. The Nazis referred to Jews as 'vermin' and during the genocide in Rwanda, Tutsis were referred to as 'cockroaches'. At this stage, hate propaganda in print and on radios are used to vilify the victim group.
5. ORGANISATION	Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, often using militias to provide deniability of state responsibility. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed.
6. POLARISATION	Propaganda continues to be spread by hate groups. The Nazis used the newspaper <i>Der Stürmer</i> to spread and incite messages of hate about Jewish people.
7. PREPARATION	National or perpetrator group leaders plan the "Final Solution" to the Jewish, Armenian, Tutsi or other targeted group "question." They often use euphemisms to cloak their intentions, such as referring to their goals as "ethnic cleansing," "purification," or "counter-terrorism."
8. *NEW* PERSECUTION	Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. In state sponsored genocide, members of victim groups may be forced to wear identifying symbols (symbolisation). Their property is often expropriated. Sometimes they are even segregated into ghettos, deported into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved. They are deliberately deprived of resources such as water or food in order to slowly destroy them. Programs are implemented to prevent procreation through forced sterilization or abortions. Children are forcibly taken from their parents. They are acts of genocide because they intentionally destroy part of a group. The perpetrators watch for whether such massacres meet any international reaction. If not, they realize that that the international community will again be bystanders and permit another genocide.
9. 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. Already dead bodies are dismembered; rape is used as a tool of war to genetically alter and eradicate the other group.
10. DENIAL	The perpetrators of genocide 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. There they remain with impunity, like Pol Pot or Idi Amin, unless they are captured and a tribunal is established to try them.