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# Purify And Destroy The Political Uses Of Massacre And Genocide The Ceri Series In Comparative Politics And International Studies

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The Political Uses of Massacre and Genocide  
The Survival of the Jews in France, 1940 - 44  
A People's History, 1962—1976  
Final Solutions  
What is Genocide  
A Global Perspective  
Resisting Genocide  
The Impossible Indian  
The Presidential Character  
Anatomy of the Red Brigades  
Revolution and Violence in the Early Twentieth  
Century  
Race, Power, and War in Rwanda

Resisting Genocide  
Language, Rhetoric and the Traditions of Hatred  
The Young Turks' Crime Against Humanity  
The Black Book of Communism  
Fashion Myths  
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Kingdom of Characters  
The Armenian Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in  
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The Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution  
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## **NELSON ANGELICA**

### The Political Uses of Massacre and Genocide

Purify and Destroy The Political Uses of Massacre and Genocide

Jacques Semelin is a historian and political scientist and senior researcher at CERI Sciences po-CNRS, Paris. --

*The Survival of the Jews in France, 1940 - 44* Cosimo, Inc.

The Sumerians, the pragmatic and gifted people who preceded the Semites in the land first known as Sumer and later as Babylonia, created what was probably the first high civilization in the history of man, spanning the fifth to the second millenniums B.C. This book is an unparalleled compendium of what is known about them. Professor Kramer communicates his

enthusiasm for his subject as he outlines the history of the Sumerian civilization and describes their cities, religion, literature, education, scientific achievements, social structure, and psychology. Finally, he considers the legacy of Sumer to the ancient and modern world. "There are few scholars in the world qualified to write such a book, and certainly Kramer is one of them. . . . One of the most valuable

features of this book is the quantity of texts and fragments which are published for the first time in a form available to the general reader. For the layman the book provides a readable and up-to-date introduction to a most fascinating culture. For the specialist it presents a synthesis with which he may not agree but from which he will nonetheless derive stimulation."—American

Journal of Archaeology "An uncontested authority on the civilization of Sumer, Professor Kramer writes with grace and urbanity."—Library Journal *A People's History, 1962–1976* University of Chicago Press An unprecedented look at secret documents showing the deliberate nature of the Armenian genocide Introducing new evidence from more than 600

secret Ottoman documents, this book demonstrates in unprecedented detail that the Armenian Genocide and the expulsion of Greeks from the late Ottoman Empire resulted from an official effort to rid the empire of its Christian subjects. Presenting these previously inaccessible documents along with expert context and analysis, Taner Akçam's most authoritative

work to date goes deep inside the bureaucratic machinery of Ottoman Turkey to show how a dying empire embraced genocide and ethnic cleansing. Although the deportation and killing of Armenians was internationally condemned in 1915 as a "crime against humanity and civilization," the Ottoman government initiated a policy of denial that is still maintained by the Turkish

Republic. The case for Turkey's "official history" rests on documents from the Ottoman imperial archives, to which access has been heavily restricted until recently. It is this very source that Akçam now uses to overturn the official narrative. The documents presented here attest to a late-Ottoman policy of Turkification, the goal of which was no less than the

radical demographic transformation of Anatolia. To that end, about one-third of Anatolia's 15 million people were displaced, deported, expelled, or massacred, destroying the ethno-religious diversity of an ancient cultural crossroads of East and West, and paving the way for the Turkish Republic. By uncovering the central roles played by demographic

engineering and assimilation in the Armenian Genocide, this book will fundamentally change how this crime is understood and show that physical destruction is not the only aspect of the genocidal process. Routledge  
A highly original theoretical intervention into the causes of genocide, combining Marxism and psychoanalysis. *Final Solutions* Cornell University

Press  
The concluding volume-- following Mao's Great Famine and The Tragedy of Liberation-- in Frank Dikötter's award-winning trilogy chronicling the Communist revolution in China. After the economic disaster of the Great Leap Forward that claimed tens of millions of lives from 1958-1962, an aging Mao Zedong launched an ambitious scheme to shore up his

reputation and eliminate those he viewed as a threat to his legacy. The Cultural Revolution's goal was to purge the country of bourgeois, capitalistic elements he claimed were threatening genuine communist ideology. Young students formed the Red Guards, vowing to defend the Chairman to the death, but soon rival factions started fighting each other in the

streets with semiautomatic weapons in the name of revolutionary purity. As the country descended into chaos, the military intervened, turning China into a garrison state marked by bloody purges that crushed as many as one in fifty people. The Cultural Revolution: A People's History, 1962-1976 draws for the first time on hundreds of previously classified party documents, from secret

police reports to unexpurgated versions of leadership speeches. After the army itself fell victim to the Cultural Revolution, ordinary people used the political chaos to resurrect the market and hollow out the party's ideology. By showing how economic reform from below was an unintended consequence of a decade of violent purges and entrenched fear, The Cultural

Revolution casts China's most tumultuous era in a wholly new light. **What is Genocide** Hurst & Company What did the peoples and governments of occupied Europe do--or not do--to impede Nazi administrators and armies, to facilitate an Allied victory, and to resist the Holocaust? These are some of the questions raised and examined in detail in Semelin's fascinating

account. Essential concepts such as "resistance" or "non-cooperation" and "legitimacy" are explored as to their implications for what happened and what the meaning may be for future proponents of non-violence in the face of aggression.

### **A Global Perspective**

Harvard University Press  
Focusing on the activities and aspirations of the private entrepreneurs

who are driving China's economic growth.

### **Resisting Genocide**

Columbia University Press  
Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung's Korea, Vietnam under "Uncle Ho," and Cuba under Castro.

The Impossible  
Indian John  
Wiley & Sons  
Besides products and services multinational corporations also sell myths, values

and immaterial goods. Such »meta-goods« (e.g. prestige, beauty, strength) are major selling points in the context of successful marketing and advertising. Fashion adverts draw on deeply rooted human values, ideals and desires such as values and symbols of social recognition, beautification and rejuvenation. Although the reference to such meta-goods is obvious to some



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disembodied readings of Islamist violence by focusing on the highly diverse, local origins of this contemporary phenomenon. Contributors: Amélie Blom (Centre de Recherches Internationales de la Sorbonne (CRIS, Université Paris-I); Ludmila du Bouchet (University of Cambridge); Lætitia Bucaille (University of Bordeaux); Olivier Grojean (Université de Lille 2); Jan- Erik Lane (University of Geneva); Pénélope Larzillière (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement); Luis Martinez (CERI-Sciences-Po); Hamadi Redissi (University of Tunis, Tunisia) Anatomy of the Red Brigades Cambridge University Press Qigong a regimen of body, breath, and mental training exercises was one of the most widespread cultural and religious movements of late-twentieth-century urban China. The practice was promoted by senior Communist Party leaders as a uniquely Chinese healing tradition and as a harbinger of a new scientific revolution, yet the movement's mass popularity and the almost religious devotion of its followers led to its ruthless suppression. In this absorbing and revealing

book, David A. Palmer relies on a combination of historical, anthropological, and sociological perspectives to describe the spread of the qigong craze and its reflection of key trends that have shaped China since 1949, including the search for a national identity and an emphasis on the absolute authority of science. Qigong offered the promise of an all-powerful technology of the body rooted in the mysteries of Chinese culture. However, after 1995 the scientific underpinnings of qigong came under attack, its leaders were denounced as charlatans, and its networks of followers, notably Falungong, were suppressed as "evil cults." According to Palmer, the success of the movement proves that a hugely important religious dimension not only survived under the CCP but was actively fostered, if not created, by high-ranking party members. Tracing the complex relationships among the masters, officials, scientists, practitioners, and ideologues involved in qigong, Palmer opens a fascinating window on the transformation of Chinese tradition as it evolved along with the Chinese state. As he brilliantly

demonstrates, the rise and collapse of the qigong movement is key to understanding the politics and culture of post-Mao society.

**Revolution and Violence in the Early Twentieth Century**

Penguin Group  
The Killing Trap offers a comparative analysis of the genocides, politicides and ethnic cleansings of the twentieth century, which are estimated to have cost upwards of forty million lives. The

book seeks to understand both the occurrence and magnitude of genocide, based on the conviction that such comparative analysis may contribute towards prevention of genocide in the future. Manus Midlarsky compares socio-economic circumstances and international contexts and includes in his analysis the Jews of Europe, Armenians in the Ottoman

Empire, Tutsi in Rwanda, black Africans in Darfur, Cambodians, Bosnians, and the victims of conflict in Ireland. The occurrence of genocide is explained by means of a framework that gives equal emphasis to the non-occurrence of genocide, a critical element not found in other comparisons, and victims are given a prominence equal to that of perpetrators in understanding

the magnitude of genocide. Race, Power, and War in Rwanda Bloomsbury Publishing Between the French defeat in 1940 and liberation in 1944, the Nazis killed almost 80,000 of France's Jews, both French and foreign. Since that time, this tragedy has been well-documented. But there are other stories hidden within it-ones neglected by historians. In fact, 75% of France's Jews escaped the extermination,

while 45% of the Jews of Belgium perished, and in the Netherlands only 20% survived. The Nazis were determined to destroy the Jews across Europe, and the Vichy regime collaborated in their deportation from France. So what is the meaning of this French exception? Jacques Semelin sheds light on this 'French enigma', painting a radically unfamiliar view of

occupied France. His is a rich, even-handed portrait of a complex and changing society, one where helping and informing on one's neighbours went hand in hand; and where small gestures of solidarity sat comfortably with anti-Semitism. Without shying away from the horror of the Holocaust's crimes, this seminal work adds a fresh perspective to our history of the Second World War.

Resisting  
Genocide

PublicAffairs

This volume is  
part of a

comprehensiv  
e effort by

Professor  
Rummel to

understand  
and place in

historical  
perspective

the entire  
subject of

genocide and  
mass murder-

what is herein  
called

"Democide." It  
is the third in

a series of  
volumes

published by  
Transaction, in

which Rummel  
offers a

comprehensiv  
e analysis of

the  
120,000,000

people killed

as a result of  
government

action or  
direct

intervention.  
Curiously,

while we have  
a considerable

body of  
literature on

the Nazi  
Holocaust, we

do not have a  
total

accounting-at  
least not until

now with the  
issuance of

"Democide.  
"In addition to

the  
quantitative

lacunae, there  
remains a

paucity of  
theoretical

information  
distinguishing

the historical  
descriptive

and the  
anecdotal

accounts. This  
study of Nazi

killings in cold  
blood is a

path-finding  
effort in

political  
psychology.

While Rummel  
does not claim

to give a  
definitive

accounting,  
his

explanation  
for the

numbers  
reached-and

they are high-  
is compelling.

In addition, we  
now have a

correlation of  
information on

the murder of  
diverse

groups: Jews,  
Gypsies,

Poles,  
Ukrainians,

and even  
Germans

themselves. It is now possible to fathom the Nazi genocidal policies-which were collective and which were selective. Rummel's volume is a clear guide to a murky past. It offers the first systematic effort to ascertain the nature and the extent of the Nazi genocide from the point of view of the perpetrator's aims rather than the victims' consequences . This is not a pretty picture,

but it is not a partisan one either. The materials are presented in a clinical as well as a systemic fashion. Rummel has a deep sense of the life-saving instincts of individuals and the life-taking propensities of impersonal state machinery. It is thus, a humanistic effort, one that plumbs the effects of the Nazi war-machine on innocents in order to better understand present conditions. Professionals

ranging from social scientists to demographers will find this a quintessential effort at political reconstruction .  
Language, Rhetoric and the Traditions of Hatred  
Penguin  
Winner of the Award for Excellence in Government and Political Science (AAP)  
The Rwandan genocide has become a touchstone for debates about the causes of mass violence and the responsibilities of the international

community. Yet a number of key questions about this tragedy remain unanswered: How did the violence spread from community to community and so rapidly engulf the nation? Why did individuals make decisions that led them to take up machetes against their neighbors? And what was the logic that drove the campaign of extermination? According to Scott Straus, a social scientist

and former journalist in East Africa for several years (who received a Pulitzer Prize nomination for his reporting for the *Houston Chronicle*), many of the widely held beliefs about the causes and course of genocide in Rwanda are incomplete. They focus largely on the actions of the ruling elite or the inaction of the international community. Considerably less is known about how and why elite decisions

became widespread exterminatory violence. Challenging the prevailing wisdom, Straus provides substantial new evidence about local patterns of violence, using original research—including the most comprehensive surveys yet undertaken among convicted perpetrators—to assess competing theories about the causes and dynamics of the genocide. Current



interpretations stress three main causes for the genocide: ethnic identity, ideology, and mass-media indoctrination (in particular the influence of hate radio). Straus's research does not deny the importance of ethnicity, but he finds that it operated more as a background condition. Instead, Straus emphasizes fear and intra-ethnic intimidation as the primary drivers of the violence. A	defensive civil war and the assassination of a president created a feeling of acute insecurity. Rwanda's unusually effective state was also central, as was the country's geography and population density, which limited the number of exit options for both victims and perpetrators. In conclusion, Straus steps back from the particulars of the Rwandan genocide to offer a new,	dynamic model for understanding other instances of genocide in recent history—the Holocaust, Armenia, Cambodia, the Balkans—and assessing the future likelihood of such events. <u>The Young Turks' Crime Against Humanity</u> Oxford University Press The Red Brigades were a far-left terrorist group in Italy formed in 1970 and active all through the 1980s.
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Infamous around the world for a campaign of assassinations, kidnappings, and bank robberies intended as a "concentrated strike against the heart of the State," the Red Brigades' most notorious crime was the kidnapping and murder of Italy's former prime minister Aldo Moro in 1978. In the late 1990s, a new group of violent anticapitalist terrorists revived the name Red Brigades and killed a

number of professors and government officials. Like their German counterparts in the Baader-Meinhof Group and today's violent political and religious extremists, the Red Brigades and their actions raise a host of questions about the motivations, ideologies, and mind-sets of people who commit horrific acts of violence in the name of a utopia. In the first English edition of a book that has won critical

acclaim and major prizes in Italy, Alessandro Orsini contends that the dominant logic of the Red Brigades was essentially eschatological, focused on purifying a corrupt world through violence. Only through revolutionary terror, Brigadists believed, could humanity be saved from the putrefying effects of capitalism and imperialism. Through a careful study of all existing

documentation produced by the Red Brigades and of all existing scholarship on the Red Brigades, Orsini reconstructs a worldview that can be as seductive as it is horrifying. Orsini has devised a micro-sociological theory that allows him to reconstruct the group dynamics leading to political homicide in extreme-left and neofascist terrorist groups. This "subversive-revolutionary

feedback theory" states that the willingness to mete out and suffer death depends, in the last analysis, on how far the terrorist has been incorporated into the revolutionary sect. Orsini makes clear that this political-religious concept of historical development is central to understanding all such self-styled "purifiers of the world." From Thomas Müntzer's theocratic

dream to Pol Pot's Cambodian revolution, all the violent "purifiers" of the world have a clear goal: to build a perfect society in which there will no longer be any sin and unhappiness and in which no opposition can be allowed to upset the universal harmony. Orsini's book reconstructs the origins and evolution of a revolutionary tradition brought into our own times by the Red

<p>Brigades.  <i>The Black Book of Communism</i>  Oxford University Press  How can we comprehend the sociopolitical processes that give rise to extreme violence, ethnic cleansing, or genocide? A major breakthrough in comparative analysis, <i>Purify and Destroy</i> demonstrates that it is indeed possible to compare the Holocaust, the Rwandan</p>	<p>genocide, and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina while respecting the specificities of each appalling phenomenon. Jacques Semelin achieves this, in part, by leading his readers through the three examples simultaneously, the unraveling of which sometimes converges but most often diverges. Semelin's method is multidisciplinary, relying not only on</p>	<p>contemporary history but also on social psychology and political science. Based on the seminal distinction between massacre and genocide, <i>Purify and Destroy</i> identifies the main steps of a general process of destruction, both rational and irrational, born of what Semelin terms "delusional rationality." He describes a dynamic structural model with, at its core, the matrix of a social</p>
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imaginaire that, responding to fears, resentments, and utopias, carves and recarves the social body by eliminating "the enemy." Semelin identifies the main stages that can lead to a genocidal process and explains how ordinary people can become perpetrators. He develops an intellectual framework to analyze the entire spectrum of mass violence, including terrorism, in the twentieth

century and before. Strongly critical of today's political instrumentalization of the "genocide" notion, Semelin urges genocide research to stand back from legal and normative definitions and come of age as a discipline in its own right in the social sciences. *Fashion Myths* Princeton University Press Genocide has tragically claimed the lives of over 262 million

victims in the last century. Jews, Armenians, Cambodians, Darfurians, Kosovons, Rwandans, the list seems endless. Clinical psychologist Steven K. Baum sets out to examine the psychological patterns to these atrocities. Building on trait theory as well as social psychology he reanalyzes key conformity studies (including the famous experiments of Ash,

Millgram and Zimbardo) to bring forth an understanding of identity and emotional development during genocide. Baum presents a model that demonstrates how people's actions during genocide actually mirror their behaviour in everyday life: there are those who destruct (perpetrators), those who help (rescuers) and those who remain uninvolved, positioning themselves

between the two extremes (bystanders). Combining eyewitness accounts with Baum's own analysis, this book reveals the common mental and emotional traits among perpetrators, bystanders and rescuers and how a war between personal and social identity accounts for these divisions. **A Cultural Critique** Harvard University Press This volume explores the sources and manifestations

of political violence in South and Southeast Asia and the myriad roles that it plays in everyday life and as part of historical narrative. It considers and critiques the manner in which political violence is understood and constructed, and the common assumptions that prevail regarding the causes, victims, and perpetrators of this violence. By focusing on the social and political

<p>context of these regions, the book presents a critical understanding of the nature of political violence and provides an alternative narrative to that found in mainstream analysis of terrorism. Political Violence in South and Southeast Asia brings together political scientists and anthropologists with intimate knowledge of the politics and society of these regions, who present</p>	<p>unique perspectives on topics including assassinations , riots, state violence, the significance of geographic borders, external influences and intervention, and patterns of recruitment and rebellion. Contributors include Paula Banerjee (Calcutta University and Calcutta Research Group), Vincent Boudreau (City College of New York), Paul R. Brass (University of Washington), Naureen</p>	<p>Chowdhury Fink (International Peace Institute, New York), Natasha Hamilton-Hart (National University of Singapore), Sankaran Krishna (University of Hawaii--Manoa), Darini Rajasingham (Social Scientists Association and International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Sri Lanka), Geoffrey Robinson (UCLA), Varun Sahni (Jawaharlal Nehru University,</p>
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<p>New Delhi), Shamuel Tharu (Jawaharlal Nehru University). <i>The Cultural Revolution</i> Cambridge University Press As a sequel to Studies in the Problem of Sovereignty, this volume, originally published in 1919, expands Laski's</p>	<p>pluralist doctrine of the state, (using France as its reference) but covers rather broader ground, since its main object is to insist that the problem of sovereignty is only a special case of the problem of authority. The result is a positive, constructive analysis of politics and</p>	<p>the theory of the state which examines the division and organisation of power, the limitations of power and the significance of freedom, the political theory of Bonald, the revival of traditionalism and the role of the Church and the Civil Service.</p>
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