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| Soggetti | Intervention (International law) Genocide - Prevention Crimes against humanity - History - 20th century War crimes - History - 20th century Political atrocities - History - 20th century Massacres - History - 20th century Genocide - History - 20th century Electronic books. |
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| Nota di contenuto | Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- Introduction: Mass Killing in Historical and Theoretical Perspective -- 1. Mass Killing and Genocide -- 2. The Perpetrators and the Public -- 3. The Strategic Logic of Mass Killing -- 4. Communist Mass Killings: The Soviet Union, China, and Cambodia -- 5. Ethnic Mass Killings: Turkish Armenia, Nazi Germany, and Rwanda -- 6. Counter guerrilla Mass Killings: Guatemala and Afghanistan -- Conclusion: Anticipating and Preventing Mass Killing -- Notes -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Benjamin A. Valentino finds that ethnic hatreds or discrimination, undemocratic systems of government, and dysfunctions in society play a much smaller role in mass killing and genocide than is commonly assumed. He shows that the impetus for mass killing usually originates |

from a relatively small group of powerful leaders and is often carried out without the active support of broader society. Mass killing, in his view, is a brutal political or military strategy designed to accomplish leaders' most important objectives, counter threats to their power, and solve their most difficult problems. In order to capture the full scope of mass killing during the twentieth century, Valentino does not limit his analysis to violence directed against ethnic groups, or to the attempt to destroy victim groups as such, as do most previous studies of genocide. Rather, he defines mass killing broadly as the intentional killing of a massive number of noncombatants, using the criteria of 50,000 or more deaths within five years as a quantitative standard. *Final Solutions* focuses on three types of mass killing: communist mass killings like the ones carried out in the Soviet Union, China, and Cambodia; ethnic genocides as in Armenia, Nazi Germany, and Rwanda; and "counter-guerrilla" campaigns including the brutal civil war in Guatemala and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Valentino closes the book by arguing that attempts to prevent mass killing should focus on disarming and removing from power the leaders and small groups responsible for instigating and organizing the killing.
