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Soggetti	Genocide - Rwanda - History - 20th century Tutsi (African people) - Crimes against - Rwanda - History - 20th century Hutu (African people) - Rwanda - Politics and government - 20th century Humanitarian intervention - Rwanda - History - 20th century Rwanda History Civil War, 1994 Atrocities Rwanda Ethnic relations
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 129-156) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The common wisdom -- Roots of the Rwandan tragedy -- Mechanics of the genocide -- When did we know? -- The military scene -- Transporting intervention forces -- Plausible interventions -- Contending claims -- Early warning and preventive intervention -- Lessons -- Appendixes -- A model of the genocide's progression -- Airlift in some previous U.S. military interventions -- Theater airfield capacity based on operation support hope.
Sommario/riassunto	In 1994 genocide in Rwanda claimed the lives of at least 500,000 Tutsi -- some three-quarters of their population -- while UN peacekeepers were withdrawn and the rest of the world stood aside. Ever since, it has been argued that a small military intervention could have prevented most of the killing. In <i>The Limits of Humanitarian Intervention</i> , Alan J. Kuperman exposes such conventional wisdom as myth. Combining unprecedented analyses of the genocide's progression and the logistical limitations of humanitarian military intervention, Kuperman reaches a startling conclusion: even if Western leaders had ordered an

intervention as soon as they became aware of a nationwide genocide in Rwanda, the intervention forces would have arrived too late to save more than a quarter of the 500,000 Tutsi ultimately killed. Serving as a cautionary message about the limits of humanitarian intervention, the book's concluding chapters address lessons for the future.

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