

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“And in Africa?” *The Sunday Times*, 17 Apr. 1994, p. 9.

This source enabled me to gain a quality understanding of the media’s role in the Rwandan genocide. This newspaper article was published just days after Rwanda’s president was killed and the genocide had already taken many lives. From this source, I obtained a quote that embodied the Rwandan genocide in its entirety. Additionally, it detailed how the media illuminated the situation throughout the world.

Berrington, Lucy. “Care Teams Prepare for Challenge of Refugees’ Trauma.” *The Times*, 28 July 1994, p. 15.

This article was beneficial to my research and project creation because it entailed what doctors and care teams did after the genocide. Additionally, it bettered my understanding concerning the short term impact of the genocide on people and the world. This article also improved my knowledge of lingering issues from the genocide that needed to be addressed and handled better to allow Rwanda to move on and recover.

“The Bleeding of Rwanda.” *The Economist* , 16 Apr. 1994, p. 77.

This article described the gruesome details concerning the genocide, including how the bodies were handled and where they were left. It provided a detailed account of what happened in the first ten days of this sickening event. This source also gave background from previous years that contributed to the genocide, as well as the United Nations’ peace deal and how it failed to prevent this gruesome event from happening.

Bone, James. "Presidents Death Raise UN Fears of Tribal Violence." *The Times* , 7 Apr. 1994, p. 15.

This article was beneficial to my research and project creation because it was written one day after the death of the Rwandan president, which marked the beginning of the murders. This article included many details concerning the events that happened during the first day. It also described the events that unfolded before the sudden murder of the president.

Carbone, Nick, and Ishaan Tharoor. "Rwanda's Genocide ." TIME, 16 May 1994, \ newsfeed.time.com/2013/02/27/time-turns-90-all-you-need-to-know-about-modern-history-in-90-cover-stories/slide/1994-war-in-rwanda/.

This website was useful because it provided an impactful cover story from the time period. The magazine cover states, "There are no devils in Hell," the missionary said. "They are all in Rwanda." This cover was beneficial to project creation because it showed how people at the time felt about what was happening in Rwanda. I used this cover in my project because it represents the reaction to the Rwandan genocide at the time it occurred.

"Doctors Battle To Contain Cholera In Rwandan Camps ." *BMJ: British Medical Journal* , vol. 309, no. 6950, 30 July 1994, pp. 289–289.

This article was beneficial because it bettered my understanding of what the Rwandan refugees endured during and as a result of the genocide: they lost friends, neighbors, family members, and their homes. This also helped better my understanding concerning one aspect of the world's role in moving forward after the genocide through providing medical doctors to aid those that were hurt and ill.

Foreign Staff. "Tribal Violence Flares in Rwandan Capita." *The Times* , 8 Apr. 1994.

This newspaper article gave me a glimpse into the media's role in the first few days of the Rwandan Genocide. The media's role was important in informing the outside world of the genocide's severity during its first few days. This was important because it wasn't just a few deaths, it was thousands within a few days of a death. Thus, the lack of UN and U.S. intervention was a factor in the duration and severity of the genocide, which the world watched on television news.

Kiley, Sam. "UN Dooms Its Rwanda Peace Force to Failure." *The Times* , 21 May 1994, p. 14.

This article was beneficial in the development of my project because it had an image of a small child who had escaped the massacre but was still injured. This image was taken during the genocide and I felt it truly captured the personal side of the genocide and its lasting scars. As a result, I used it on my website.

Perlez, Jane. "UN Battling Death Tends to 8000 Rwandan Orphan." *The New York Times*, 31 July 1994, p. 3.

This source was useful in my understanding of the genocide's effects for children who were left without parents and families. Because of this tragedy and the abundance of Rwandan orphans left behind, the adoption of Rwandan children increased. This was important because it affected many people, especially those who were looking to adopt and help children who had lost everything. Also, these children needed someone to love them and care about them after all they experienced.

"President Killed In Plane Crash: Rwanda Plunged Into Hell." *International Journal on World Peace* , vol. 11, no. 2, June 1994, pp. 67–72.

This article was beneficial in understanding the events leading up to the genocide. These events included the President's sudden death in a plane crash. Within hours of the President's death, chaos erupted and led to the slaughter of the Tutsis by Hutus. This article also delved into other newsworthy events that were happening at this time beyond the genocide.

Rhodes, Tom. "America to Boost Rwanda Aide Force." *The Times* , 28 July 1994, p. 15.

This article was beneficial to my research in learning what America was doing to in regard to this conflict. It was important to learn that Rwanda wasn't alone in this event though the United States didn't send troops in to help Rwandans return until the end of the genocide. However, it was understandable that they didn't want to put any American lives at risk in a conflict that had already taken many lives.

Rusesabagina, Paul, and Tom Zoellner. *An Ordinary Man* . Penguin Books, 2007.

This book, by Paul Rusesabagina, was important to my research and project creation. Because Paul Rusesabagina was actually present during the Rwandan genocide and tried to help those around him who were in danger, he offered a valuable perspective concerning the event. Rusesabagina saved thousands of Rwandans in his hotel by turning it into a hideaway for Tutsis looking for sanctuary. This book also included information about the history of the divide between the Hutus and the Tutsis and how it contributed to the genocide. I used several quotes from this book on my website.

“Rwandan Children Beg for Food and Water at the Doorway of a C-141 Starlifter Cargo Aircraft.” *Picryl*,
picryl.com/search?tags_all=rwandan&i=rwandan-children-beg-for-food-and-water-at-the-doorway-of-a-c-141-starlifter-5817b0.

This source was beneficial to my website because it provided an image of children begging for water and food from those who had arrived to help. This was important because it shows the far-reaching effects of the genocide on all members of Rwandan society, even children. Their innocence was stolen and many were scared for life by their experiences.

“Rwandan Refugees Who Have Come to Goma after a Civil War Erupted in Their Country.” *Picryl*,
picryl.com/media/rwandan-refugees-who-have-come-to-goma-after-a-civil-war-erupted-in-their-country-99920e.

This source provided a quality image of Rwandan refugees. This photograph portrayed refugees attempting to flee from all the violence taking place in their home country. These innocent victims lost everything and risked it all for a fresh start. Leaving their country and homes offered the only chance for a better life away from the violence that the Rwandan Civil War brought into their lives. As a result, I used this photograph on my website to show the impact of the genocide.

United States, Cong., Department of State, and Richard J Goldstone. "War Crimes." *War Crimes*, 1995, pp. 1–10.

This court document was useful in understanding legal actions that took place after the genocide, which is why I used information from it in the impact section of my website. It provided a detailed account concerning how the United States handled the genocide and put procedures in place to prevent an atrocity of this magnitude from happening again.

Secondary Sources

Badebye, Jessica. "'Never and Never Again!' – Rwanda Opposition Leader Vows." *The London Evening Post*, 8 Apr. 2015, www.thelondoneveningpost.com/never-and-never-again-rwanda-opposition-leader-vows/.

This website provided a photograph of a small child with a look of fear on her face. This image is impactful because it is a child who lost her family and was left without a home. Thus, this photograph showed what the genocide did to children and how it tore families apart. Many children ended up orphaned and homeless as a result of the genocide.

Burke, Collin. "Global Responsibility." t3ROPE, 9 Mar. 2015, t3rope.wordpress.com/tag/tl7/page/4/.

This source was useful in capturing the overall impact of my topic. This website provided a number of useful political cartoons that depicted how the rest of the world viewed the Rwandan Genocide. These cartoons were important for my project because there they capture the nuances of public opinion concerning this horrific event.

Cook, Melissa Jane. "Africa Remembers Rwanda Genocide, and Says 'Never Again'." Brand South Africa, 11 Apr. 2014, www.brandsouthafrica.com/people-culture/arts-culture/africa-remembers-rwanda-genocide-and-says-never-again.

This source was beneficial because it showed what the Rwandans did for their neighbors, friends, family, and others who lost their lives and livelihood to this horrific event. Many people made crosses to personalize the mass graves and represent the individuals who were buried in them. Thus, it personalized a tragedy that was otherwise marked by inhumanity and depersonalization.

de Dieu Basabose, Jean. "Genocide in Rwanda: a Commemoration." *Peace Insight*, 7 Apr. 2015, www.peaceinsight.org/blog/2015/04/21st-commemoration-genocide-rwanda/.

This article had quality information and a great photograph I used in my project. The photograph was tagged with the line, "Genocide Never Again," which sent an important message about the significance of learning from the past, so that it is not repeated. Thus, I used it in the impact section of my website.

Florence, Charlotte. "22 Years After the Rwandan Genocide." *The Huffington Post*, TheHuffingtonPost.com, 7 Apr. 2016, www.huffingtonpost.com/to-the-market/22-years-after-the-rwanda_b_9631032.html.

This article was beneficial to my research and project creation because it contained information about Rwanda today. Since this article was written just two years ago, it is a recent report. According to the article, women are getting involved in the market by producing goods such as handbags, jewelry and handmade woven baskets. This signals a sign of healing in Rwanda as a country, as their economic activity is increasing post-genocide.

Garrison, Ann. "Rwandan Refugees Fleeing Kagame's Repression near Kisangani, DR Congo 1997." *San Francisco Bay View*, 29 Dec. 2014, sfbayview.com/2014/12/rwanda-and-uganda-deploy-fdlr-excuse-threaten-cross-border-war-in-congo/rwandan-refugees-fleeing-kagames-repression-near-kisangani-dr-congo-1997/.

This online article was useful as it provided an impactful picture for my project. This photograph shows refugees displaced during the conflict. They completely filled the street looking for a place to go, or any available sanctuary from the storm of genocide.

"History of Rwanda." *HISTORY OF RWANDA*, www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ad24.

This website was beneficial as it provided useful information concerning Belgium's role in Rwanda. This source had information pertaining to the years prior to the genocide and how the tribal governmental structure mandated by the Belgium government led to division and discriminatory actions against the Hutu. This provided important context concerning the retaliatory measures taken by the Hutus when the structure was later abolished.

Kaphle, Anup. "11 Powerful Photos from the Aftermath of the Rwandan Genocide." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 2 Apr. 2014, www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2014/04/02/11-powerful-photos-from-the-aftermath-of-the-rwandan-genocide/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.0dbc0551bbc1.

This source was impactful because it provided many powerful photographs from the time period. Additionally, it benefited my project because the images show many of children who experienced the genocide in poverty and facing life as a refugee. One image in particular, depicted a man helping another bury his 2-week old daughter. Another showed small children being trapped behind a fence, waiting. Thus, these images told the story of real people affected by the tragedy.

Kudele, Ashley. "10 Photos from the Rwandan Genocide." *BORGEN*, 20 Mar. 2017, www.borgenmagazine.com/photos-from-rwandan-genocide/.

This website was helpful for finding powerful photographs pertaining to the Rwandan genocide. This source contained images of refugees, wounded Rwandans, and many other photographs for my project. It is often said that a picture is worth a thousand words and sometimes pictures are better at getting a point across than words. Thus, I felt it was important to include pictures in my project that could help tell the story.

Laing, Aislinn. "Hotel Rwanda Inspiration Accused of Funding Terrorism." *The Telegraph*, Telegraph Media Group, 28 Oct. 2010, www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/rwanda/8092926/Hotel-Rwanda-inspiration-accused-of-funding-terrorism.html.

This website was beneficial to my project because it provided information on Paul Rusesabagina and his life post genocide. In this article I got a quality image of him as well as his accomplishments, such as receiving the US Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George W. Bush in 2005. This was important to my topic because he was quite important because of all he did for the Tutsis being murdered by hiding them in his hotel.

"New MSF Case Study on Response to Rwandan Genocide." *Doctors Without Borders*, 3 Apr. 2014, www.doctorswithoutborders.org/news-stories/field-news/new-msf-case-study-response-rwandan-genocide.

This website was useful in building understanding about the short term impact of the genocide. After being driven from their homes, many Rwandans got diseases in refugee camps. Thus, the organization Doctors Without Borders intervened to treat the refugees who had lost everything and had nothing to give in return. This showed the importance of actions during tragedies.

Podium, Rwanda. "INDIA : Lessons from Rwanda Genocide Tell Us to Worry About Hatred on WhatsApp." *Rwanda Podium*,
www.rwanda-podium.org/index.php/actualites/education/851-india-lessons-from-rwanda-genocide-tell-us-to-worry-about-hatred-on-whatsapp.

This article was useful because it provided a quote that connected well with my topic. The media can send their prayers and thoughts, but that means little when thousands of people are killed and the thoughts can't save them. Also, the media often tries to spin stories and control the message in a manner that can be harmful.

"Pope Seeks Forgiveness for Catholic Church's Role in Rwanda Genocide." *Premium Times Nigeria*, 20 Mar. 2017,
www.premiumtimesng.com/foreign/africa/226627-pope-seeks-forgiveness-catholic-churchs-role-rwanda-genocide.html.

This website provided a powerful picture for my project. It showed dead Rwandans who lost their lives as a result of the genocide. This got the point across that there were so many bodies that volunteers were unable to effectively deal with them. In fact, volunteers made crosses of scrap material to mark graves and often the identities of the dead were unable to be determined.

P'RayanKigali, Albert. "Orphans of the Genocide." Wordpress, 1 Feb. 2002,
www.worldpress.org/africa/355.cfm.

This source was beneficial to my project because it provided information and stories about Rwandan orphans who were adopted after the genocide. Thus, it provided many impactful photographs of children who had been through a lot during this time. These children lost everything: their families, homes, and hope. However, these families were willing to open their homes to these orphans and restored their hope.

Rosen, Jon. "The President's Assassins." *Slate*, 4 Apr. 2014, www.slate.com/technology/2018/02/why-vero-a-barely-capable-anti-facebook-app-is-going-viral.html.

This website was useful because it provided a quality image of the plane crash that killed the Rwandan President. This event was significant because it was what fueled the mass murder. The death of the President ignited the feud between the Hutus and Tutsis population, which caused a hundred day genocide.

"Reflections on 'End Genocide Now.'" *Orange County for Darfur Blog*, 26 Sept. 2008, ocfordarfur.wordpress.com/2008/09/24/reflections-on-end-genocide-now/.

This website provided a powerful photograph of people laying on the ground spelling "End Genocide Now!" This picture was important because it tells a story about the need to intervene in order to stop this type of atrocity from ever happening again.

Rivero, Anais. "Anniversary of Rwandan Genocide Reminds Us How We Devalue Black Lives." *Affinity Magazine*, 23 Apr. 2017, affinitymagazine.us/2017/04/23/anniversary-of-rwandan-genocide-reminds-us-how-we-devalue-black-lives/.

This website supplied an impactful picture of young, devastated children that I used on my website. I used this image because it portrays the idea that even a young child can experience devastation and have their lives altered in an unreparable way. This genocide is evidence of that.

"Rwandan Civil War- Alchetron, The Free Social Encyclopedia." *Alchetron.com*, 18 Jan. 2016, alchetron.com/Rwandan-Civil-War.

This website was helpful in gathering information about the Rwandan Civil War, as well as finding an image of soldiers in the civil war. This source portrayed what I imagined when learning about the civil war and genocide. Thus, I also gained a greater understanding of what happened throughout the civil war.

“The Rwandan Refugee Crisis: Map.” *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.ushmm.org/confront-genocide/cases/rwanda/turning-points/the-rwandan-refugee-crisis-map.

This website was useful in provide a map of Rwanda, which was perfect for showing the area where the genocide occurred, as well as where refugees were displaced to before and during the Genocide. Thus, this map provided a helpful visual aid for website visitors that helped complement and support the written content of the project.

Willard, Emily. “Rwanda: The Failure of the Arusha Peace Accords.” *The National Security Archive*, 21 May 2014, nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB469/.

This archive was important for my understanding of a key event that led to the Rwandan genocide, the Arusha Peace Accords. This website detailed particulars of the Arusha Peace Accords and why it didn't solve the ongoing ethnic conflict in Rwanda. Additionally, this source revealed why the agreement was needed and what eventually led to its downfall and failure. The final factor in its failure was the death of Rwanda's president, after which the genocide began in full force.