<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO WHOM PAID</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King &amp; Tyson</td>
<td>Bread, herrings, 1,080 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>beef, ducks, 1,080 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>fish, 1,080 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>passage of E. &amp; J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>charter of the vessel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Lewis</td>
<td>compensation forvoyage of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slaves, 1,080 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 dollars per slave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Beatty</td>
<td>travel expenses of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vessel and crew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliz. Coale</td>
<td>brandy, whiskey, 100 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Lawrence</td>
<td>parsley, tea, mustard, pepper,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr. W. Southgate</td>
<td>stationery, and English paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the ship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 dozen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 barrels flour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000 lbs. nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Rowland</td>
<td>20 barrels port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>100 pair shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Owen</td>
<td>1,700 feet pipe wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byon &amp; Co.</td>
<td>4 barrels molasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Ferguson</td>
<td>harness, 100 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Allyn</td>
<td>hinges, 100 l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Ashley</td>
<td>2 sacks salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
St. Louis, MO Old Courthouse in 1862. Wikipedia.
Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

Constitution of the United States, Article I Section 2

Non-person

noun

A person regarded as non-existent or unimportant, or as having no rights; an ignored or forgotten person.

Oxford Dictionaries
A person is juridically classified in two groups: natural persons and juridical persons. The first group refers to a human being, who is an individual being capable of assuming obligations and capable of holding rights. The second group refers to those entities endowed with juridical personality who are usually known as a collective person, social person, or legal entity.

Elvia Arcelia Quintana Adriano: The Natural Person, Legal Entity or Juridical Person and Juridical Personality, 2015
Johnston’s map of the United States of North America
1861. From The New York Public Library

A map of the free and slave states, and of the unsettled territory of America. Wood engraving. wellcomeimages.org
But the question of whether to count slaves in the population was abrasive. After some contention, antislavery forces gave way to a compromise by which three-fifths of the slaves would be counted as population for purposes of representation (and direct taxation). Slave states would thus be perpetually overrepresented in national politics; provision was also added for a law permitting the recapture of fugitive slaves, though in deference to republican scruples the word slaves was not used.
Statement showing the expenditure of the appropriation for the prohibition of the slave trade during the year 1826, and an estimate for 1827. From The New York Public Library
DRED SCOTT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Whether the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal to settle grave political questions in which the rights of the States are involved, has ever been in controversy among the statesmen of the Republic, and it would be hardly proper to say, that it is yet determined, notwithstanding we have the great name and influence of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States in favor of the power of the Court in the premises. There are indications already, that the North, hitherto asserting the power in its broadest sense, is about to change its position, and lead off by Mr. Justice McLean, a dissenting member of the Court, consolidate all of its isms, and organize upon the basis of this another party, which shall struggle again for the control, and as must be the result if successful, the overthrow of the Republic.

Our prayers, however, are for a different state of things, and may the results of the deliberations, almost unanimous, of the gravest, the most learned, and most august tribunal in America and perhaps in the world, prove to be oll thrown upon the turbulent waters of party and fanatical strife, and may the councils of peace and brotherly accord once more be established in the country. Alas that the wish should be only ours. The expectation is but small indeed.

The decision of the majority of the Court to wit: six Judges (Taney, Wayne, Daniell, Grier, Campbell) out of ten, as read by Chief Justice Taney, and which we append, establishes the following points. (Judge Nelson, in a separate opinion, without touching the question of the Missouri Compromise, held that a slave carried into a free State remained a slave, whenever returning to the place in which his owner resided. Judge Catron, also in a separate opinion, denied the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, or the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Northwest Territory.)

1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory on negroes not citizens by the Constitution.

3. The provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was
But whatever doubts or opinions may, at one time, have been entertained upon this subject, we are satisfied, upon a careful examination of all the cases decided in the State courts of Missouri referred to, that it is now firmly settled by the decisions of the highest court in the State, that Scott and his family upon their return were not free, but were, by the laws of Missouri, the property of the defendant; and that the Circuit Court of the United States had no jurisdiction, when, by the laws of the State, the plaintiff was a slave, and not a citizen.
Edmonton, August 27th, 1927.

To His Excellency
The Governor-General in Council
Rideau Hall,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

As persons interested in the admission of women to the Senate of Canada, we do hereby request that you may be graciously pleased to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing, consideration and adjudication the following constitutional questions:

1. Is power vested in the Governor-General in Council of Canada, or the Parliament of Canada, or either of them, to appoint a female to the Senate of Canada?

2. Is it constitutionally possible for the Parliament of Canada under the provisions of the British North America Act, or otherwise, to make provision for the appointment of a female to the Senate of Canada?

These questions are respectfully referred for your consideration pursuant to Section 50 of the Supreme Court Act, R.S.C. 1906, Cap.139.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Hgd.) Henrietta Maier Edwards (Macleod)
Mollie L. McClung (Calgary)
Louise C. McKenney (Clarsholm)
Emily F. Murphy (Edmonton)
Irene Farley (Alix)

Kindly address communications to
Mrs. Emily F. Murphy,
12011-88th Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta.
Famous Five, petitioners in the groundbreaking Persons Case, a case brought before the Supreme Court of Canada in 1927 and later decided by the Judicial Council of Britain’s Privy Council (1929), Canada’s highest court at the time, that legally recognized women as “persons” under British common law. Led by judge Emily Murphy, the group included Henrietta Muir Edwards, Nellie McClung, Louise Crummy McKinney, and Irene Parlby. Together, the five women, who lived in the Canadian province of Alberta, had many years of active work in various campaigns for women’s rights dating back to the 1880s and ‘90s, and they enjoyed a national and, especially in the case of McClung, an international reputation among reformers.

Encyclopaedia Britannica
possible for the Parliament of Canada, under the provisions of the British North America Act, or otherwise, to make provision for the appointment of a female to the Senate of Canada?

To avoid delay and also the contingency of having to again appeal on this matter to the Supreme Court, your petitioners, as so entitled, have further enlarged their enquiry by the submitting of a third question to His Excellency, the Governor-General for the consideration and adjudication of the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the event of this having not already reached you, permit us to say that it reads as follows:-

"2. If any statute be necessary to qualify a female to sit in the Senate of Canada, must this statute be enacted by the Imperial Parliament, or does power lie with the Parliament of Canada, or the Senate of Canada?"

Your petitioners were gratified to have the assurance contained in the above mentioned minute of the Privy Council that the Honourable the Minister "considers that it would be an act of justice to the women of Canada to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada upon the point."

Changing the word "point" to "points", we can have no doubt concerning the kind intent and good will of the Honourable, the Minister of Justice, and that he, accordingly, will take the necessary procedure to refer these three important and well-considered questions on constitution to the Supreme Court of Canada in their original wording and in their given order.

On behalf of your petitioners,
Mrs. Emily Murphy
11011 98 ave.
Edmonton.

Emily Murphy
Some see the Famous 5 as a symbol of modernity, women's political rebellion and progress, and human rights more generally. Still others have criticized some members of the group as racist and elitist and see their accomplishments as tarnished by associations with the eugenics movement.
SYNOPSIS

CITIZENS UNITED v. FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No. 08-1966

Argued March 26, 2010—Decided January 21, 2010

As amended by §305 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA), federal law prohibits corporations and unions from using their general treasury funds to make independent expenditures for speech that is an "electronic communication," or for speech that expressly Advocates the election or defeat of a candidate. 2 U.S.C. §434(k)(1). An electronic communication is "any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication" that refers to a clearly identified candidate for Federal office and is made within 30 days of a primary election, §434(l)(1)(A), and that is "publicly distributed," §434(l)(1)(C)(iv), which in "the case of a candidate for nomination for President . . . means that the communication "[p]lan be received by 50,000 or more persons in a State where a primary election . . . is being held within 30 days," §100.25(d)(1)(iv). Corporations and unions may establish a political action committee (PAC) for express advocacy or electronic communication purposes, 2 U.S.C. §434(a)(7)(B)(i). In McConnell v. Federal Election Commission, 540 U.S. 93 (2003), this Court upheld limits on electronic communications in a facial challenge, relying on the holding in Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce, 494 U.S. 652, that political speech may be limited based on the speaker's nonhumanity.

In January 2008, appellant Citizens United, a nonprofit corporation, released a documentary film, Hillary: A Woman of substance, about Senator Hillary Clinton, a candidate for her party's Presidential nomination. Anticipating that it would make Hillary available on cable television through video-on-demand within 30 days of primary elections, Citizens United produced television ads to run on President.
Pro-life

Opposing abortion and euthanasia.

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Life

noun

1  [mass noun] The condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, functional activity, and continual change preceding death.

1.1 Living things and their activity. ‘lower forms of life’

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Public Law 107–207

107th Congress

An Act

To protect infants who are born alive.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF BORN-ALIVE INFANT.

(a) In general.—Chapter 1 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“18. ‘Person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘individual’ as including born-alive infant:"

(1) In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any rule, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the words ‘person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘individual’, shall include every infant member of the species homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of development.

(2) As used in this section, the term ‘born alive’, with respect to a member of the species homo sapiens, means the complete expulsion or extraction from his or her mother of a product of conception, whether alive or dead, and the existence from that point onward of the independent existence of the product as a separate being from the mother.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affirm, deny, expand, or restrict any legal status or legal right applicable to any member of the species homo sapiens at any time prior to the time of the complete expulsion or the extraction from the mother of a product of conception, whether alive or dead.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“18. ‘Person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘individual’ as including born-alive infant.”

Approved August 5, 2002.

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According to the ruling of this act a pregnancy can be terminated upon a woman’s request:

1) when continuing the pregnancy or giving birth would pose a danger to her due to her illness, disability, or weakness;
2) when, considering the living conditions and other circumstances of her or her family, giving birth to a child and taking care of it would cause her significant stress;
3) when she has been impregnated under the conditions referred to in section 3 of the 17th Chapter of Penal code, or in section 1–3, or 5, or the 3rd subsection of section 6, or section 7 of the 20th Chapter; (24.7.1998/572)
4) when, at the time of the impregnation, she was under 17 or over 40 years old, or has given birth to more than four children;
5) when there is reason to believe that the child would be mentally defective or that it would have or would develop a severe illness or disability;
6) when an illness, disorder in mental capacity, or other such conditions of one or both of the parents severely restricts their ability to take care of the child.

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Finnish Law: Law on the termination of pregnancy, 1970

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John Paul II: Evangelium Vitae (Gospel of Life), 1995
8-cell human embryo, day 3, from the medical gallery of Mikael Häggström.
‘14-day rule’ — a legal and regulatory line in the sand that has for decades limited in vitro human-embryo research to the period before the ‘primitive streak’ appears. This is a faint band of cells marking the beginning of an embryo’s head-to-tail axis. The formation of the primitive streak is significant because it represents the earliest point at which an embryo’s biological individuation is assured. Before this point, embryos can split in two or fuse together. So some people reason that at this stage a morally significant individual comes into being.

Although the preimplantation human embryo warrants serious moral consideration as a developing form of human life, it does not have the same moral status as an infant or child. This is because of the absence of developmental individuation in the preimplantation embryo, the lack of even the possibility of sentience and most other qualities considered relevant to the moral status of persons, and the very high rate of natural mortality at this stage.

The least stringent standard would be that benefits can be expected from the human research. A somewhat more stringent standard would be that human research should hold out the prospect of more significant or more reliable benefits than research employing animal models. The most stringent standard would require that the promised benefits of human research be achievable only through research using human gametes and early human embryos.

Restrictions on research on embryos

The production of embryos exclusively for the purpose of research shall be forbidden. Embryos that have been used for research may not be implanted in a human body or be kept alive for longer than 14 days from their formation, not including any time during which they have been kept frozen. Research may use embryos that have been stored for up to 15 years, after which the embryos must be destroyed.
There must be some barriers that are not to be crossed, some limits fixed, beyond which people must not be allowed to go. Nor is such a wish for containment a mere whim or fancy. The very existence of morality depends on it. A society which had no inhibiting limits, especially in the areas with which we have been concerned, questions of birth and death, of the setting up of families, and the valuing of human life, would be a society without moral scruples. And this nobody wants.
Purpose of animal experiments

(1) Animal experiments may be performed only:

1) for the purposes of development or production of medicinal products, foods or other substances and products, where their quality, efficacy or safety is tested in order to combat, prevent, determine or treat a human, animal or plant disease, ill-health or other disorder or their effects;
2) assess, investigate, regulate or modify the vital functions of humans, animals or plants;
3) to protect the environment;
4) to determine, assess, investigate, regulate, modify or treat physiological conditions, diseases, ill-health or other disorders in humans, animals or plants;
5) in forensic medicine research; or
6) when necessary for scientific research.

(2) In addition to the provisions of subsection 1, animal experiments may be performed for the purpose of training or instruction aimed at treating and performing tests on humans and animals or at the care or use of experimental animals, if performing the experiments is absolutely essential for the training or instruction and the same purpose cannot be achieved as efficiently using an audiovisual or other suitable method. Animal experiments involving the setting free of an experimental animal must not be performed solely for the purpose of training or instruction.

Human being

a culture-bearing primate classified in the genus Homo, especially the species H. sapiens. Human beings are anatomically similar and related to the great apes but are distinguished by a more highly developed brain and a resultant capacity for articulate speech and abstract reasoning. In addition, human beings display a marked erectness of body carriage that frees the hands for use as manipulative members. Some of these characteristics, however, are not entirely unique to humans. The gap in cognition, as in anatomy, between humans and the great apes (orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos) is much less than was once thought, as they have been shown to possess a variety of advanced cognitive abilities formerly believed to be restricted to humans. (...)

Encyclopædia Britannica
ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

BY CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNEAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.

The right of Translation is reserved.
Progress

noun

1. Forward or onward movement towards a destination.
2. Development towards an improved or more advanced condition.
Ernst Haeckel's Tree of Life from the The Evolution of Man (Published 1879). Wikipedia
The Belmont Report
Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research

Informed consent

Permission granted in full knowledge of the possible consequences, typically that which is given by a patient to a doctor for treatment with knowledge of the possible risks and benefits.

Oxford Dictionaries
THE NUREMBERG CODE

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. The means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overbearing, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved, as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person, which may possibly result from his participation in the experiment.

2. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

3. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods of study, and not random and uncontrolled in nature.

4. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problems under study, that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.

5. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.

6. No experiment should be conducted, where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.

7. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.

8. Proper precautions should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against all possible forms of injury, disability, or death.

9. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.

10. During the course of the experiment, the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end, if, he has reached the physical or mental state, where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.

11. During the course of the experiment, the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.


GERMAN GUIDELINES ON HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION 1931

The following guidelines for therapeutic and scientific research on human subjects, which are thought to be the first of their kind, were published originally as a Circular of the Reich Minister of the Interior dated February 28, 1931. The guidelines remained in force until 1945, but were not included in the Reich Legislation valid at the end of World War II. It is interesting to note the discrepancy between the guidelines and the practice of the Nazi researchers.

1. In order that medical science may continue to advance, the initiative in appropriate areas of therapy involving new and as yet insufficiently tested means and procedures cannot be avoided. Similarly, scientific experimentation involving human subjects cannot be completely excluded as such, as this would hinder or even prevent progress in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases.

2. The freedom to be granted to the physician accordingly shall be weighed against his special duty to remain aware at all times of his major responsibility for the life and health of any person on whom he undertakes innovative therapy or performs an experiment.

3. For the purposes of these Guidelines, "innovative therapy" means interventions and treatment methods that involve humans and serve a therapeutic purpose, in other words that are carried out in a particular, individual case in order to diagnose, treat, or prevent a disease or suffering or to eliminate a physical defect, although their effects and consequences cannot be sufficiently evaluated on the basis of existing experience.

4. For the purposes of these Guidelines, "scientific experimentation" means interventions and treatment methods that involve humans and are undertaken for research purposes without serving a therapeutic purpose in an individual case, and whose effects and consequences cannot be sufficiently evaluated on the basis of existing experience.

5. Any innovative therapy must be justified and performed in accordance with the principles of medical ethics and the rules of medical practice and theory.

In all cases, the question of whether any adverse effects which may occur are proportionate to the anticipated benefits shall be examined and assessed. Innovative therapy may be carried out only if it has been tested in advance in animal trials (where these are possible).

6. Innovative therapy may be carried out only after the subject or his legal representative has unambiguously consented to the procedure in the light of relevant information provided in advance. Where consent is refused, innovative therapy may be initiated only if it constitutes an urgent procedure to preserve life or prevent serious damage to health and prior consent could not be obtained under the circumstances.

7. The question of whether to use innovative therapy must be examined with particular care where the subject is a child or a person under 18 years of age.
Interior building details of Building B, Room B-003—wood columns and kickers; southeasterly - San Quentin State Prison, Building 22, Point San Quentin, San Quentin, Marin County, CA. By Hicks, Robert A. Wikipedia
Stanley

Dr. Louis Leakey, who worked at San Quentin Prison for forty years, performed a series of experiments — which were eugenics in nature — on inmates, both male and female, by implanting them with “sterilizing substances” in some cases. In one case, including testicular implant surgery, Leakey claimed the decline of white, masculine vigor would lead to a decline of the country.

Stanley was indoctrinated with eugenic ideas; he was afraid that “undesirables” would reproduce faster than “superior” people — i.e., white Christians — and would flood society with their “inferior” genes. He reinforced these beliefs white men, and by
Monster

To be sacred is to remain in place. To break out, to cross boundaries, is to open the world to the threat of chaos, to commit transgression. Associated with this worldview is the notion that the mixing of realms is the result of evil influence and leads to monsters, hybrids, and uncleanness.

Encyclopædia Britannica
Savage

*adjective*

1 (Of an animal or force of nature) fierce, violent, and uncontrolled.
1.1 Cruel and vicious; aggressively hostile.
2 (Of something bad or negative) very great; severe.
3 (Chiefly in historical or literary contexts) primitive; uncivilized.
3.1 (Of a place) wild-looking and inhospitable; uncultivated.

---

Harvest

*verb*

[with object]

1 Put a harness on (a horse or other draught animal).
2 Control and make use of (natural resources), especially to produce energy.

---

Oxford Dictionaries
Congo Free State

It was created in the 1880s as the private holding of a group of European investors headed by Leopold II, king of the Belgians.

At the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884–85, its name became the Congo Free State, and European powers recognized Leopold as its sovereign.

It was the world’s only private colony, and Leopold referred to himself as its “proprietor.”

---

The subject that calls us together today is one that demands a first place in the attention of friends of humanity. To open to civilisation the only part of our globe where she has not yet penetrated, to pierce the darkness that envelops entire populations, is, I may venture to say, a crusade worthy of this century of progress...

I should be happy if Brussels became in some sort the general quarters of this civilising movement.

...and, with the authority that you have, decide in common on the ways to follow and the means to employ to plant finally the standard of civilisation on the soil of Central Africa...

...to suppress the slave-trade in the interior of Africa...

---

I was anxious to see to what extent the natives had adopted the fostering care of your Majesty’s ‘benevolent enterprise’ (?), and I was doomed to bitter disappointment. ...they everywhere complain that their land has been taken from them by force; that the Government is cruel and arbitrary, and declare that they neither love nor respect the Government and its flag. Your Majesty’s Government has sequestered their land, burned their towns, stolen their property, enslaved their women and children, and committed other crimes too numerous to mention in detail.

---

Of the imports going into the Congo something like 80% consisted of articles which were remote from trade purposes. Yet, the Congo was exporting increasing quantities of rubber and ivory for which, on the face of import statistics, the natives were getting nothing or next to nothing. How, then, was this rubber and ivory being acquired? Certainly not by commercial dealing. Nothing was going in to pay for what was coming out.

---

The native doesn’t like making rubber. He must be compelled to do it.

---

The Congo Independent State is not a slave State, there are no slaves therein, every man is free.

...any labour performed by blacks in and for Congo state is paid for, and secondly, that to the negroes work voluntarily, he should not be made to work without pressure or compulsion.

---

The Congo Free State

Leopold II: The speech in the Geographical Conference in 1876, Leopold II (1835–1909), King of Belgium

---

I made war against them. One example was enough: a hundred heads cut off, and there have been plenty of supplies at the station ever since. My goal is ultimately humanitarian. I killed a hundred people... but that allowed five hundred others to live.

---

To prove that he had not wasted bullets—or, worse yet, saved them for use in a mutiny—for each bullet expended, a Congolese soldier of the Force Publique had to present to his white officer the severed hand of a rebel killed. Baskets of severed hands thus resulted from expeditions against rebels. If a soldier fired at someone and missed, or used a bullet to shoot game, he then sometimes cut off the hand of a living victim to be able to show it to his officer.

---

Cut off hands - that’s idiotic. I’d cut off all the rest of them, but not hands. That’s the one thing I need in the Congo.

---

It was most interesting, lying in the bush and watching the natives quietly at their day’s work... I opened the game by shooting one chap through the chest, he fell like a stone...

---

“Exterminate all the brutes!”

---

An open letter to king Leopold II by George Washington Williams in 1890.

George W. Williams (1849–1891), African American historian, clergymen and lawyer
Industrial Revolution

The main features involved in the Industrial Revolution were technological, socioeconomic, and cultural. The technological changes included the following: (1) the use of new basic materials, chiefly iron and steel, (2) the use of new energy sources, including both fuels and motive power, such as coal, the steam engine, electricity, petroleum, and the internal-combustion engine, (3) the invention of new machines, such as the spinning jenny and the power loom that permitted increased production with a smaller expenditure of human energy, (4) a new organization of work known as the factory system, which entailed increased division of labour and specialization of function, (5) important developments in transportation and communication, including the steam locomotive, steamship, automobile, airplane, telegraph, and radio, and (6) the increasing application of science to industry. These technological changes made possible a tremendously increased use of natural resources and the mass production of manufactured goods.

Resource

noun

1 (usually resources) A stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively.

Colonia

(lat.)

Land possession. Landed estate, farm. Colony.

The word colony contains the same element as the verb colere, “to cultivate”
Cultivate
verb
[with object]

1 Prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening.
1.1 Break up (soil) in preparation for sowing or planting.
1.2 Raise or grow (plants), especially on a large scale for commercial purposes.
2 Try to acquire or develop (a quality or skill).
2.1 Try to win the friendship or favour of (someone)
'it helps if you go out of your way to cultivate the local people'
2.2 Try to improve or develop (one’s mind).

Rubber

One lucrative source of wild rubber was the Landolphia vines in the great Central African rainforest, and no one owned more of that area than Leopold. Detachments of his 19,000-man private army, the Force Publique, would march into a village and hold the women hostage, forcing the men to scatter into the rainforest and gather a monthly quota of wild rubber. As the price of rubber soared, the quotas increased, and as vines near a village were drained dry, men desperate to free their wives and daughters would have to walk days or weeks to find new vines to tap.

Forced labour

Forced labour differs from slavery in that it involves not the ownership of one person by another but rather merely the forced exploitation of that person’s labour.
Columbite-tantalite — coltan for short — is a dull metallic ore found in major quantities in the eastern areas of Congo. When refined, coltan becomes metallic tantalum, a heat-resistant powder that can hold a high electrical charge. The recent technology boom caused the price of coltan to skyrocket to as much as $400 a kilogram at one point, as companies such as Nokia and Sony struggled to meet demand.

Nearly all computers, cellphones and other high-tech gadgets use tantalum, a pearly, blue-gray mineral found in Brazil and Australia but also in Rwanda and the DRC, which has endured what the International Rescue Committee calls the bloodiest conflict since World War II.

According to Homer’s Odyssey, Book XI, in Hades Tantalus stood up to his neck in water, which flowed from him when he tried to drink it; over his head hung fruits that the wind wafted away whenever he tried to grasp them (hence the word tantalize). According to Pindar’s first Olympian ode, a rock hung over his head ready to fall and crush him.

The illegal mining of so-called “conflict minerals” such as gold, cobalt and coltan, is rife in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes Region. The earnings help finance the fighting there and are linked to human rights abuses and phenomena such as coercion and child labour.

Tantalize

verb

1 Torment or tease (someone) with the sight or promise of something that is unobtainable.

— Oxford Dictionaries
Nsala looking at the severed hand and foot of his five-year-old daughter, Boali, a victim of the Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company (A.B.I.R.) militia. Picture taken in 1904.
No one knows the exact number.
The boundary between Reds and Whites in Finnish Civil War in 1918.

Suomen Sotakirjuri Oy Dictionaries
Civil War

noun

A war between citizens of the same country.

Oxford Dictionaries

Finnish Civil War

27 January - 15 May 1918

This battle is the grandest and bloodiest ever fought in Finland. This victory is also the most glorious ever won by Finnish troops.

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim
(1867-1951), Regent of Finland
Causes of war death 1918 according to the political affiliation of the killed persons

The chart presents figures outlining causes of war death in 1918 according to the political affiliation of the killed persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of death</th>
<th>Reds</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed in action</td>
<td>5324</td>
<td>3279</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>9087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executed, shot, murdered</td>
<td>7207</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>8920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died in prison camps</td>
<td>11785</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>12291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died after being released</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes of death</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27426</td>
<td>4821</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>34277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It seems reasonable to ask why does the war here spare those women who are known and seen by everyone to represent the most brutal element in the civil war. Is it not a prejudice of sorts, or even very short-sighted, that those who enhance the enemy’s strength by merely breeding, shall enjoy impunity? Wouldn’t it be a proper strategy to take a certain percentage of the enemy’s other sex too – thus giving a moral lesson to the female accomplices of these miserable creatures? In wolf hunting it is the she-wolf rather than the male that makes a better target. For the hunter knows that the bitch will produce new whelps to bring eternal trouble. It has been proven that the Red Guards in the Finnish civil war are beasts, and many of their women wolf bitches; I venture to say even she-tigers. Isn’t it completely insane not to shoot down the beasts that harass us?

Author Ilmari Kianto (1874–1970) in Keskisuomalainen newspaper April 4 1918

The management plan for the wolf population in Finland is a tool for adaptive population control. The management plan tries to reconcile both the needs of the wolves and protecting wolves, and the needs of the people living in the wolf territories. The plan is also a response to international obligations affecting Finland.

The first management plan for the Finnish wolf population was established in 2005. During the period when the management plan was being executed, there was an increase in the wolf population, which reached its present-day peak in 2007, when the population was estimated to be at least 270–300 individuals. Afterwards, there was a decrease in the wolf population, with the minimum population estimate reaching 125–135 individuals in 2013. Poaching is considered the most important reason for the decrease in wolf population.

Simultaneously, with the decrease in the wolf population, the opinions that are hostile to wolves and criticize wolf-related government policies have gained strength. Two sources for this can be found. Firstly, wolves are considered to have lost some of their natural fear for humans as they have spread to areas more densely populated by humans. Secondly, people living in the same territories with wolves feel they have no way to intervene in the disturbing behavior of wolves.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: The management plan for the wolf population in Finland, 2015
Wolves attack (1883), Józef Chełmoński

Little Red Riding Hood (19th century), Gustave Doré

Odin and Fenris (1909), Dorothy Hardy
Actually the wolves should be put away from Finland altogether since they are useless pests. Also, the position of people adoring wolves, should be viewed critically. One option would be to capture the person who’s given a statement positive towards wolves and to interrogate whether the statement is just a provocation, or does this person really have so rotten an attitude that he’s willing to destroy other people’s lively hood and hobbies. If the latter holds and this person has such behavioral problem, then they should perhaps be exiled.

Finnish online debater, 2015

I think that wolves ought to be fed with Vihtavuori dry food [gun powder] there’s plenty of room in Siberia let them stay there

Finnish online debater, 2015
But the Wolf has trespassed on the hunter’s territory! Wolves belong in the backwoods where there are no people. There aren’t many places like that in Finland. If you don’t control the population but let it grow, and maybe even help it to spread, then a hunter will always beat a wolf, no matter what the ‘fox girls’ say.

Finnish online debater, 2014

I can assure you that HUNTING WILL NEVER STOP. We do know how you protectors have aimed at preventing the hunting, haha in your dreams. I hope we’ll soon get rid of those wolf mongrels.

Finnish online debater, 2015
Little Red Riding Hood (19th century), Gustave Doré

A German woodcut of werewolf from 1722

Two bulls defending a cow attacked by wolves (1845), Jacques Raymond Brascassat

Little peasants surprised by a wolf (1833), François Grenier de Saint-Martin
Susiraja

1 (humorous) Literally “wolf border,” the boundary between the capital region and the rest of Finland; the name suggests that rest of the country is wilderness.

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Wild

*adjective*

1 (of an animal or plant) living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated.
2 (of a place or region) uninhabited, uncultivated, or inhospitable.
  2.1 (of sea or the weather) rough and stormy.
  2.2 (of people) not civilized; primitive.
  2.3 (of a look, appearance, etc.) indicating distraction or strong emotion.
3 Lacking discipline or restraint.
  3.1 informal Very enthusiastic or excited
  3.2 informal Very angry.
4 Not based on sound reasoning or probability.

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Beast

*noun*

1 An animal, especially a large or dangerous four-footed one.
  1.1 (usually beasts) A domestic animal, especially a bovine farm animal.
  1.2 archaic, humorous An animal as opposed to a human.
  1.3 An inhumanly cruel, violent, or depraved person.
  1.4 informal An objectionable or unpleasant person or thing.
  1.5 (the beast) A person’s brutish or untamed characteristics.

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Wolf

*(noun)*

1 A wild carnivorous mammal which is the largest member of the dog family, living and hunting in packs. It is native to both Eurasia and North America, but is much persecuted and has been widely exterminated.
2 Used figuratively to refer to a rapacious, ferocious, or voracious person or thing.
The largest massacre of women in Finland, according to research

The Finnish Civil War ended in May 1918, when some 13,000 members of the Red Guards were taken as captives to Hennala prison camp, one of the biggest prison camps in Finland. Previous studies have suggested that there were only a couple of hundred female prisoners, but Liukkonen’s research claims that the actual number is many times greater. According to her, there were as many as 2,216 female prisoners held in Hennala camp. The number includes the wives, mothers, and daughters of the Red Guard soldiers who had escaped from southern and southwestern parts of Finland. Also, there were women who had assisted the Red Guards in their military mission, as well as female soldiers. Of the women shot without trial in Hennala, the youngest was a girl only fourteen years old. According to the researcher, German soldiers had earlier been blamed for these executions. The information in the new study argues completely the opposite. “In every memoir I’ve found in the archives, Red prisoners as well as both Finnish and German soldiers tell that shooting women was a Finnish project,” Liukkonen says. According to her research, there was, for instance, the ideology of eugenics in the background of the femicide – depraved and arrogant female soldiers were seen as a threat to the chaste sexuality of the bourgeoisie. It has been claimed previously that the execution of the pants-wearing Red Guard female soldiers is a myth, notes the researcher.

“Study: Over 200 women were killed arbitrarily in Hennala prison camp – the youngest was only 14 years old” in Finnish Broadcasting Company news, 2016

Bitch
	noun

1  A female dog, wolf, fox, or otter.
2 informal A spiteful or unpleasant woman.
2.1 offensive A woman.
2.2 informal A person who is completely subservient to another.

Oxford Dictionaries
Photo archive of Vapriikki Museum Centre, photographers: Matti Luhtala, Hannu Rantakallio and August Schuffert, 1918–1919.
unrational anti-women whose breath stinks of blood

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

crude and brutish beasts boiling with rage

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

feral female soldiers

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

they attacked like savages

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

poor man’s amazons

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

furies with brimmed hats

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war

unrational anti-women whose breath stinks of blood

Political crime court document
after Finnish civil war
Amazons (1881), Franz XaverSimon
She doesn’t strive to be equal with men. She is equal.

Penthesilea

in Greek mythology, a queen of the Amazons, well respected for her bravery, her skill in weapons, and her wisdom. She led an army of Amazons to Troy to fight against the Greeks. She was said to have killed Achilles, but Zeus brought him back to life, and Achilles killed her. One version says that Achilles was so overcome with remorse that he killed a man who mocked his grief.

Encyclopædia Britannica

on that day when the Amazon women came,
men’s equals

Homer: The Iliad
(transl. Richmond Lattimore)
A 16th or 17th-century engraving depicting the war between the Amazons and the Greeks.

Amazons (c. 1830), Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein
Break

verb

4  [with object] Crush the emotional strength, spirit, or resistance of.
4.1 [no object] (Of a person’s emotional strength or control) give way.
   'her self-control finally broke'
4.2 Destroy the power of (a movement or organization)

Tame

verb

1  Domesticate (an animal)
1.1 Make less powerful and easier to control.

Oxford Dictionaries
Finland cannot provide shelter any more to any of these women, for they might spawn mongrels that will forever bastardize our breed and weaken our fitness. The act of cleansing demands that this wretched, miserable group of women, who have served as whores and accomplices, be collected and branded with eternal stigma — The great cleansing has begun.

Kaleva News paper February 8 1918
This sandy soil in the courtyard of the Finnish Barracks reminds me of a tree that once grew there. Before the summer was gone the tree had been eaten away, literally, as the prisoners climbed the trees, ate the leaves and peeled the trunk, until it was completely consumed. This linden tree was supposed to provide protection from the sun and bring something green to the barracks yard; but it never had a chance to do this, because the hungry prisoners gnawed it to a skeleton.

And this is where the animal cry, that didn’t quite resemble the human voice, came from. And that was how it always went: when the guards took prisoners out from the punishment cell, the flogging cell; they were so completely beaten that they could barely walk.

Then there was the so-called louse hour, during which everyone sat on the floor where they could find a spot and then picked the lice from their clothes and killed them. People even made jokes even though the situation was rather sad. Someone made a comment that if anyone sees such and such louse that has a saddle on its back they should know that the louse in question is hers and so on. We even organized races for the lice.

Excerpts from the memoirs of Elli Nurminen (1899–1987), former political prisoner, who later became a member of Finnish parliament. In Tuulikki Pekkalainen: “She-wolves and little maidens”, 2011
Perttula Training School for the Feebleminded was established by Edvin and his wife Emma Hedman in 1890.

Edvin Hedman started his work among the feebleminded with Christian-philanthropic ideas. During the years 1907–1912 he rejected the old view and adopted a new eugenic one.

In 1912, the alegal [i.e. without any regulating law] sterilization of inmates started in Perttula. Between 1912 and 1922 altogether 18 inmates were sterilized there.

What took place in Perttula is an early and extensive example of sterilizing inmates in Europe.

The eugenic view adopted by the Hedmans provided their work with new and more profound importance. In the old Christian-philanthropic view the feebleminded were to be protected against society. The new eugenic view looked upon hereditary feeblemindedness as a severe menace to society which, in turn, needed to be protected. Hence, the work with the feebleminded became a “national issue”.

Markku Mattila: “Eugenics in Finland”
Idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics can be ordered to undergo sterilization if there is reason to believe that they should produce offspring, or if it is probable that their children would not be taken care of due to their parents' condition.

Finnish sterilization law, 1935
Finns Party politician suggests sterilizing African immigrants

Finnish Broadcasting Company, 26 May 2015
The Florin Commission, a private organization, was found in 1911. It consisted mainly of Swedish-speaking doctors. In 1921 the name was changed to Samfundet Folkhälsan i Svenska Finland (“Organization of Public Health in Swedish Finland”). The motive of both of the organizations was patriotic: the decline, even disappearance of the Swedish population in Finland seemed to be drawing near. The objective of the Florin Commission was to study “whether the vitality of the Swedish-speaking population was increasing or declining”; that is to say whether the population was in a process of degeneration.

The quarrel between Finnish and Swedish speakers sharpened during the spring of 1919 when Finland, a new commonwealth, needed to form its own government: Swedish speakers saw this as a crucial turning point in terms of their language and culture. The situation also affected the work of the Florin Commission: both the number and quality of the population, as well as public health were considered so important.

Markku Mattila: “Finnish eugenics”
Inyenzi means cockroach, which is of course demeaning. Originally the word *inyenzi* had a positive connotation, to do with the Tutsi rebel movement that devastated Rwanda throughout the 1960s and 1970s. ...Aloys Ngurumbe explained that *Inyenzi* is the acronym of ‘Ingangurarugo yemeye kuba ingenzi.’ *Ingangurarugo* was an army division under Kigeli Rwabugili, a Tutsi king who ruled Rwanda at the end of the nineteenth century. Hence, *Inyenzi* means ‘a member of *Ingangurarugo* who has committed himself to bravery.’ ... More broadly, *ingangurarugo* then means troublemakers. ...Ngurumbe stated that his supporters chose the label, not extremist Hutus, to whom it is attributed in many writings on the 1994 Rwanda genocide. In the 1960s and 1970s, *Inyenzi* would attack at night and kill innocent civilians. Then they would rapidly vanish in the countryside or retreat into Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda or Zaire. Due to this ability to terrorize the country and to disappear, the population associated the attackers with cockroaches instead of bravery.

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**Pest,** any organism judged as a threat to human beings or to their interests. When early man hunted animals and foraged for food, he shared the natural resources with other organisms in the community. As human culture developed and population rose, people made ever-increasing demands on these resources. One result of changing the environment has been a great increase in the number of species that are now recognized as competitors of humans. These competitors are usually referred to as pests.

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Encyclopaedia Britannica
On April 6, 1994...

...over the course of some 100 days...

More than 800,000 civilians—primarily Tutsi, but also moderate Hutu—were killed...

Encyclopædia Britannica

...between 100,000 and 250,000 women were raped during the three months of genocide...

United Nations: Background Information on Sexual Violence used as a Tool of War
Prior to German colonial reign (1897–1916) the Hutu and Tutsi had little conflict and lived in segregated communities... Traditional clientelism transformed under the first Ruanda-Urundian king Rwabugiri (r. 1863–1895).... Tutsi chiefs became the norm and preferential treatment towards Tutsi citizens meant the Hutu took a subservient role in society for the first time...

Arthur Blouin: Culture and Contracts, 2013

Decades later, an elderly Tutsi recalled the Belgian colonial order to a reporter with the words “You whip the Hutu or we will whip you.”

Philip Gourevitch: We Wish to Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families, 1999

In 1987, Rwandan exiles in Uganda formed the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), a Tutsi-dominated organization

United Nations: Legacy website of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

From 1894 until the end of World War I, Rwanda, along with Burundi and present-day Tanzania, was part of German East Africa. Belgium claimed it thereafter, becoming the administering authority from 1924 to 1962. During their colonial tenure, the Germans and Belgians ruled Rwanda indirectly through Tutsi monarchs and their chiefs. The colonialists developed the so-called Hamitic hypothesis or myth, which held that the Tutsi and everything humanly superior in Central Africa came from ancient Egypt or Abyssinia. The Europeans regarded Hutu and Twa (about 3% of the population) as inferior to Tutsi.

In 1990, the Rwandan army began to train and arm civilian militias known as Interahamwe (“Those who stand together”). ...thousands of Tutsis were killed in massacres around the country. Opposition politicians and journalists were persecuted.

United Nations: Legacy website of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Forced labour was introduced after Belgium assumed control of Rwanda and Burundi and was related to coffee production. One of Belgium’s first colonial policies was to encourage the production of coffee with subsidies so that they could integrate the region into the monetary economy and tax the profits from coffee. After these initial programs were unsuccessful, the Belgians introduced coffee quotas in 1931, under which, each Chief was responsible for the maintenance of 1,000 healthy coffee trees. Maintaining these trees was a large burden on the Chiefs in some regions, so in these regions the Belgians allowed the use of Hutu forced labour. Each Chief was Tutsi, and only Hutu farmers were eligible for the program.

United Nations: Legacy website of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

On 1 October 1990, the RPF launched a major attack on Rwanda from Uganda with a force of 7,000 fighters. Because of the RPF attacks which displaced thousands and a policy of deliberately targeted propaganda by the government, all Tutsis inside the country were labeled accomplices of the RPF, and Hutu members of the opposition parties were labeled as traitors.

United Nations: Legacy website of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The Hutu uprising from 1959 to 1961 signified the end of Tutsi domination and the sharpening of ethnic tensions. In 1962, the monarchy was abolished and a republic announced. The Belgians withdrew. Rwanda and Burundi became two separate, independent countries. The Hutu revolution installed a new president, Gregoire Kayibanda, in Rwanda. Thousands of Tutsis were forced to flee. In Burundi, the Tutsis retained power.

Encyclopædia Britannica

The transition from Tutsi to Hutu rule was not peaceful. From 1959 to 1961 some 20,000 Tutsi were killed, and many more fled the country. By early 1964 at least 150,000 Tutsi were in neighbouring countries. Additional rounds of ethnic tension and violence flared periodically and led to mass killings of Tutsi in Rwanda, such as in 1963, 1967, and 1973.

Radio RTLM does not hate the Tutsis. It has no conflict with them. ... We must disapprove of all bad people.

9 December 1993, Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

In fact, as my colleague GAHIGI was saying, they are people called nihilists, they are very bad people. They are a species [a race, an ethnic group?] of bad people, I do not know how God will help us exterminate them. This is why we should stand up ourselves and exterminate those bad people, this species of bad people, the species called inkotanyi [soldiers]. There is... I do not want people to misunderstand this and say that I mean Tutsis. No, I am talking about a species called Inkotanyi; they are bad people. These people should perish because there is no alternative.

2 June 1994 Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

That is the way it is: Whoever is provoked has a right to get angry.

17–18 May 1994 Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

We will write this: “Long live the humanitarian action!”, “Long live France!”, “Long live Mitterand!”, “Long live the UN!”, “Inkotanyi=assassins”, “Inyenzi=animals”... So, the French are welcome in Rwanda. Let me dedicate this song to them. [“Champs-Elysées”]

20 June 1994 Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

Canada wants to come and look into what is happening in Rwanda. We shall no longer be conciliatory regarding what is happening in Rwanda; we shall fight relentlessly. Today, certain white people, especially Americans, Canadians and Belgians, believe that the villain in this country is the machete and cudgel-wielding Hutu, whereas the Hutu is only trying to ensure the Hutus are not annihilated by the descendants of Gatutsi.

17–18 May 1994 Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amazina y'abana n'igihe bayukiye</th>
<th>Noms, prénoms et date de naissance des enfants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazina</td>
<td>Noms et Prénoms</td>
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<td>Yavute kuwa</td>
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<td>Igitsina Sexe</td>
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**Ubwoke (Hutu, Twa, pya, negarifwa)**

**Ethnie:**

**Aho yavuukiye**: Remera

**Lieu de Naissance:**

**Italiki yavuteho**: 1931

**Date de Naissance:**

**Umwuga**: Chauve, Vuga, Burgu, Byaguru

**Profession:**

**Aho atuye**: Remera

**Lieu de domicile:**

**Amazina y'uwo barahuminwe**: Remera

**Noms du Conjoint:**

**No C.I.**: 1234567890

**Umukono cyangwa igikumwe cy a nyirayo**: Remera

**Signature ou l'empreinte du titulaire**: [signature]

**DIBUJOS**
If the French come to help us, we must make our contribution. The killings must stop everywhere. ... We must show the French that they are welcome, but we must not let them know that there are criminals, even though crimes have been committed, I personally think it's unfortunate. Where there is war, there are also killings; that's how it goes ...

25 June 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

So, we must take our revenge on the Inyenzi Inkotanyi [cockroach soldiers] and exterminate them as the whole youth is ready to do and has proved to us... [Interruption]

6 June 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

Meanwhile, the few Inyenzi [cockroaches] left keep on playing their wicked games in attacking and torturing the population wherever they get. ...this means that the Inyenzi attack villages to kill Hutu populations. These are the kind of attacks that RPF is now leading. ... Attacking a village and killing the populations, is neither honor, nor courage. It is not the right way to lead the war.

June 28 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

I always told you, all the people who joined the part controlled by the Inyenzi-Inkotanyi [cockroach soldiers] are Inyenzi themselves. They approve the killings perpetrated by the Inyenzi. They are criminals like the Inyenzi-Inkotanyi. They are all Inyenzi. When our Armed forces will get there, they will get what they deserve. They will not spare anyone since everybody turned into Inyenzi. All those who stayed there are all Inyenzi since all those who were against Inyenzi have been killed by the Inyenzi.

28 June 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines
## Amazina y’abana n’igihe bayukiyi

Noms, prénoms et date de naissance des enfants.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amazina Noms et Prénoms</th>
<th>Yavutse kuva</th>
<th>Igitsina Sexe</th>
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## Amazina y’igihugu bashakanye

Noms du Conjoint

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## Umukono eyangwa igikumwe cya nyirayo

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But, they are wrong, we shall eat dogs, rats and snakes, which are also being decimated by the shelling carried out by the Inyenzi [cockroaches], but we shall not desert our city. I am under the impression that we will end up eating your flesh, Inyenzi-Inkotanyi. Whatever the case, as soon as we lay our hands on you, we will eat you also. You believe you can massacre us with starvation. That’s impossible. It is impossible to starve the city of Kigali.

3 July 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

RwandaFile

But as you know, life is shared between bad and good news. The good news is that only yesterday we have killed more than 50 cockroaches on all fronts. Let’s hope that this good news is going to cheer up the 61 battalion. Dear listeners, see you after five minutes for political news and comments.

3 July 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

RwandaFile
We have been fighting against the Cockroach soldiers for 15 days. They have resumed the war while we believed that we had signed, with them, the Arusha Accords. Now they are fighting against the Rwandan Forces on all fronts. Here in Kigali shootings are heard in the area of SGP, in that entire region of Remera. These shootings aim at tracking down Inkotanyi [soldiers] from their hiding-outs, in houses where they have people, killing them atrociously to the extent that some people have asked the assistance of the Red Cross so that they can bury their people but the Red Cross has refused saying that it doesn’t want to be killed by Inkotanyi.

31 March 1994
*Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines*

RwandaFile
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Be vigilant and search in those paths and see if no Inkotanyi [soldiers] ... have passed there and then follow their tracks and find where they might be hiding. You people manning road-blocks should also double your efforts, be alert and observe the situation to make sure they do not trick you...and slip through. So stay firm, remain vigilant; when you are fighting Inkotanyi you must always be alert, you do not drop your guard. You have to remain vigilant all the time, you have no time to drink water because the Inkotanyi are always observing you for the slightest opening so that they can pass through immediately.

22 April 1994
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

The word *propaganda* itself, as used in recent centuries, apparently derives from the title and work of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide (Congregation for Propagation of the Faith), an organization of Roman Catholic cardinals founded in 1622 to carry on missionary work. To many Roman Catholics the word may therefore have, at least in missionary or ecclesiastical terms, a highly respectable connotation. But even to these persons, and certainly to many others, the term is often a dirty one tending to connote such things as the discredited atrocity stories and deceptively stated war aims of World Wars I and II, the operations of the Nazis' Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, and the broken campaign promises of a thousand politicians. Also, it is reminiscent of countless instances of false and misleading advertising (especially in countries using Latin languages, in which *propaganda commerciale* or some equivalent is a common term for commercial advertising).
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Disgust

noun [mass noun]

A feeling of revulsion or strong disapproval aroused by something unpleasant or offensive: ‘the sight filled her with disgust’, ‘some of the audience walked out in disgust’

Oxford Dictionaries

Article 3

Crimes against humanity

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for the following crimes when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds:

(a) Murder;
(b) Extermination;
(c) Enslavement;
(d) Deportation;
(e) Imprisonment;
(f) Torture;
(g) Rape;
(h) Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;
(i) Other inhumane acts.

United nations: Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
Count 12: Not guilty of Violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions (Cruel Treatment)

Count 13: Guilty of Crime against Humanity (Rape)

Count 14: Guilty of Crime against Humanity (Other Inhumane Acts)

Count 15: Not guilty of Violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Article 4(2)(e) of Additional Protocol II (Outrage upon personal dignity, in particular Rape, Degrading and Humiliating Treatment and Indecent Assault)

Done in English and French,
Signed in Arusha, 2 September 1998,

Lenity Kama
Presiding Judge

Lennart Aspegren
Judge

Navanethem Pillay
Judge

(Seal of the Tribunal)
Exterminate

verb [with object]

1 Destroy completely: ‘after exterminating the entire population, the soldiers set fire to the buildings’

1.1 Kill (a pest).

Oxford Dictionaries
Cockroach. Wikimedia commons
void
Thus, simply by knowing that I exist and seeing at the same time that absolutely nothing belongs to my nature or essence except that I am a thinking thing, I can infer correctly that my essence consists solely in the fact that I am a thinking thing. It is true that I may have (or, to anticipate, that I certainly have) a body that is very closely joined to me. But, nevertheless, on the one hand I have a clear and distinct idea of myself, in so far as I am simply a thinking, non-extended thing; and on the other hand I have a distinct idea of body, in so far as this is simply an extended, non-thinking thing. And accordingly, it is certain that I am really distinct from my body, and can exist without it.

René Descartes: Sixth Meditation: The existence of material things, and the distinction between mind and body, 1641
**Distinction**

2 [mass noun] Excellence that sets someone or something apart from others.

---

**Human being**

*noun*

A man, woman, or child of the species Homo sapiens, distinguished from other animals by superior mental development, power of articulate speech, and upright stance.

---

Oxford Dictionaries
...tame animals have a better nature than wild, and all tame animals are better off when they are ruled by man; for then they are preserved. Again, the male is by nature superior, and the female inferior; and the one rules, and the other is ruled; this principle, of necessity, extends to all mankind.

Where then there is such a difference as that between soul and body, or between men and animals (as in the case of those whose business is to use their body, and who can do nothing better), the lower sort are by nature slaves, and it is better for them as for all inferiors that they should be under the rule of a master.

__________________________
Aristotle: Politics, 350 B.C.E

...it is clear that the rule of the soul over the body, and of the mind and the rational element over the passionate, is natural and expedient...

__________________________
Aristotle: Politics, 350 B.C.E

Reason

2  [mass noun] The power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically.
2.1 What is right, practical, or possible; common sense.
2.2 one’s reason) One’s sanity.

__________________________
Oxford Dictionaries
...the imperfect are for the use of the perfect...

We must conclude, therefore, that the human soul, which is called the intellect or the mind, is something incorporeal and subsistent.

Among living corruptible beings the human race alone is endowed with intellect.

Wherefore we conclude that as the souls of brute animals have no “per se” operations they are not subsistent.

...this is proved by the order of Divine Providence which always governs inferior things by the superior. Wherefore man, being made to the image of God, is above other animals.

Intelect

noun

[mass noun]
The faculty of reasoning and understanding objectively, especially with regard to abstract matters.
**Higher animals**

*plural noun*

Animals of relatively advanced or developed characteristics, such as mammals and other vertebrates.

---

Renaud Descartes: Discourse on the Method, 1637

...they have no intelligence at all, and that it is nature which acts in them according to the disposition of their organs.
...if they thought as we do, they would have an immortal soul like us. This is unlikely, because there is no reason to believe it of some animals without believing it of all, and many of them such as oysters and sponges are too imperfect for this to be credible.

René Descartes to the Marquess of Newcastle 23 November 1646

Women and men are not mistaken when they regard themselves as superior to merely bodily creatures and as more than mere particles of nature or nameless units in human society. For by their power to know themselves in the depths of their being they rise above the entire universe of mere objects. So when they recognize in themselves a spiritual and immortal soul, this is not an illusion...

Men and women, sharing in the fight of the divine mind, rightly affirm that by their intellect they surpass the world of mere things.

Gaudium et spes – Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World, 1965

...it is more probable that worms, flies, caterpillars and other animals move like machines than that they all have immortal souls.

René Descartes to Henry More 5 February 1649

Cebes added: Your favorite doctrine, Socrates, that knowledge is simply recollection, if true, also necessarily implies a previous time in which we learned that which we now recollect. But this would be impossible unless our soul was in some place before existing in the human form; here, then, is another argument of the soul’s immortality.

Plato: Phaedo, 369 B.C.E.

...that leads weak minds further from the straight path of virtue than that of imagining that the souls of the beasts are of the same nature as ours, and hence that after this present life we have nothing to fear or to hope for, any more than flies or ants. But, when we know how much the beasts differ from us, we understand much better the arguments which prove that our soul is of a nature entirely independent of the body, and consequently that it is not bound to die with it. And since we cannot see any other causes which destroy the soul, we are naturally led to conclude that it is immortal.

René Descartes: Discourse on the Method, 1637
Anima

1. air (element)
2. breathing
3. life
4. soul, spirit, vital principle
5. wind, breeze

Oxford Latin Dictionary
I said in mine heart concerning the estate of the sons of men, that God might manifest them, and that they might see that they themselves are beasts.
For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast: for all is vanity.
All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again.
Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?
Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better, than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?

Ecclesiastes (3:18–22)
Object

noun

1 A material thing that can be seen and touched: ‘he was dragging a large object’
1.1 Philosophy A thing external to the thinking mind or subject.
2 A person or thing to which a specified action or feeling is directed.
2.1 A goal or purpose.

Oxford Dictionaries

Tender

adjective

1 Showing gentleness, kindness, and affection: ‘he was being so kind and tender’
2 (Of a part of the body) sensitive to pain: ‘the pale, tender skin of her forearm’
2.1 (Of a plant) easily injured by severe weather and therefore needing protection.
2.2 Requiring tact or careful handling.
3 (Of food) easy to cut or chew; not tough.
4 Young, inexperienced, or vulnerable.

Oxford Dictionaries

And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall hate the whore, and shall make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire.

Revelation (17:16)

Absent referent

The absent referent is both there and not there. It is there through inference, but its meaningfulness reflects only upon what it refers to because the originating, literal, experience that contributes the meaning is not there.

Carol Adams: The Sexual Politics of Meat, 1990

TENDER THE ARCHIVE OF NONHUMANITY MUSEUM OF NONHUMANITY

Wikimedia commons / Rainer Zenz
1. Using large, strong kitchen shears and a confident hand, forcefully cut the backbone out of the chicken; first cut along one side of the backbone, then cut along the other side until it releases, then pull out. Gently spread the bird open, pressing down on the breast to flatten it. Massage the flesh with 1 1/2 teaspoons of salt.

2. Whirl the scallions, herbs, almonds, oil, lemon juice, garlic, and pepper together in the blender until quite smooth and luscious. Taste and season with a large pinch of salt. Smear the pesto all over the bird. Cover and refrigerate for at least 4 hours and preferably overnight.

3. Preheat the oven to 450°F. Spread the bird flat, breasts up, in an oiled roasting pan. Roast until golden and succulent, 40 to 50 minutes. Let rest for 10 minutes, then have your way with her, squeezing on lemon juice if she needs a tang.

Are there any stereotypes concerning the meat industry that you would like to correct?
“Unlike what the publicity makes you believe, people eat a lot of meat. The media have a strong power to highlight some news over others. That is how very marginal topics are made to look more important than they actually are. This is the case with vegetarianism. 90 % of Finns do eat meat according to the yearly studies.”
The meat industry is considered to be quite male. Does this still hold true?
“In a way, yes. Butchering and meat cutting are somewhat manly due to the physicality required in these tasks. Anyway, if you take a look at the industry as a whole, you can see that there are also jobs that suit women excellently; such as quality control, product development, and office work. There are also many female executives in the industry at the moment. Is the meat industry suitable for women? Do we need more women in the industry? What kinds of jobs would they mainly be needed for?
“Yes it is very suitable for them. Women are needed for all kinds of jobs that aren’t physically too hard, as I just said: office work, quality control, and product development and of course, overall management, are such jobs. Also in the manufacturing processes there is work suitable for women, such as the preparation of products and packing.”

Fifty Shades of Chicken, c. 2015
Secondly: Why is not man good food for man; and why should not cannibals be healthy and strong?
The answer is that man is good food for man; and cannibals are the strongest and healthiest of savages.
Cannibals eat human beings, not because they hate them, but because they love their flesh; they eat them for the same reason that we eat the lower animals, and do not, therefore, feel any more unkindly toward them than we feel toward our cows whose tender steaks we so much enjoy.

George Miller Beard: Sexual neurasthenia, 1884
And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth. And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand are they delivered. Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man’s brother will I require the life of man.

Genesis (9:1–5)

And Adam said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.

Genesis (2:23)

The difference between man and woman is the difference between animal and plant; the animal is closer in character to man, the plant to woman...

G.W.F. Hegel: Elements of the Philosophy of Right, 1820

And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth. And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth.

Genesis (6:12–13)
Alienation effect, also called a-effect or distancing effect, German Verfremdungseffekt or V-effekt, idea central to the dramatic theory of the German dramatist-director Bertolt Brecht. It involves the use of techniques designed to distance the audience from emotional involvement in the play through jolting reminders of the artificiality of the theatrical performance.
Upon registration, each prisoner was given a number, which from that point onwards replaced his or her name.

“Cargo. They were cargo.”

“I think it started the day I first saw the Totenlager in Treblinka. I remember Wirth standing there, next to the pits full of blue-black corpses. It had nothing to do with humanity, it couldn’t have; it was a mass— a mass of rotting flesh. Wirth said, ‘What shall we do with this garbage?’ I think unconsciously that started me thinking of them as cargo.”

“I rarely saw them as individuals. It was always a huge mass. I sometimes stood on the wall and saw them in the tube. But— how can I explain it—they were naked, packed together, running, being driven with whips like…”

“This was the system. Wirth had invented it. It worked and because it worked, it was irreversible.”

— Excerpts from the interview of Franz Stangl by Gitta Sereny, 1983

He asked me whether I would like to watch one of these extermination actions, to which, after a great deal of reflection, I consented. I planned to submit a report to the Reichsarzt-SS about the extermination actions. In order to write a report I had, however, first to observe an action with my own eyes.

Professor Wilhelm Pfannenstiel, Waffen-SS hygienist, on a gassing at Belzec

One might weigh honestly, if the most humane solution might not be to finish off those of the Jews who are not employable by means of some quick-working device.

— Letter from Hugo Höppenerner, higher SS and Police leader in the Warthegau, to SS-Obersturmbannführer Eichmann, July 16, 1941
Wiiputin kaupungin Temastus-
-laitos.
Pannushuone.
K. 1: 100.

Lämminrann.
-Säiliö.

Lämmintau.
-Säiliö.

N:o 5

3850 * 3150 * 4550 * 2900

Ikkeuden keskemä
laiturasta = 1430 -
RE: Technical alterations to the special vehicles already in operation and those in production.
Since December 1941, for example, 97,000 have been processed using three vans without any faults developing in the vehicles. The well-known explosion in Kulmhof (Chelmno) must be treated as a special case. It was caused by faulty practice. Special instructions have been given to the relevant offices in order to avoid such accidents. The instructions were such as to ensure a considerable increase in the degree of security.

Further operational experience indicates that the following technical alterations are appropriate:

2) The vans are normally loaded with 9–10 people per square meter. With the large Saurer special vans this is not possible because although they do not become overloaded their maneuverability is much impaired. A reduction in the load area appears desirable. It can be achieved by reducing the size of the van by c. 1 meter. The difficulty referred to cannot be overcome by reducing the size of the load. For a reduction in the numbers will necessitate a longer period of operation because the free spaces will have to be filled with CO. By contrast, a smaller load area which is completely full requires a much shorter period of operation since there are no free spaces.

3) The connecting hoses between the exhaust and the van frequently rust through because they are corroded inside by the liquids which fall on them. To prevent this the connecting piece must be moved so that the gas is fed from the top downwards. This will prevent liquids flowing in.

6) The lighting must be better protected against damage than hitherto. It has been suggested that lighting should be dispensed with since they are allegedly never used. However, experience shows that when the rear door is closed and therefore when it becomes dark, the cargo presses hard towards the door. It makes it difficult to latch the door. Furthermore, it has been observed that the noise always begins when the doors are shut presumably because of fear brought on by the darkness.

Letter from Willy Just to SS-Obersturmbannführer Walter Rauff, 3 June 1942

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...We unloaded the motor. It was a heavy Russian benzine engine, at least 200 horsepower. We installed the engine on a concrete foundation and set up the connection between the exhaust and the tube. I then tested the motor. It did not work. I was able to repair the ignition and the valves, and the motor finally started running. The chemist, who I knew from Belzec, entered the gas chamber with measuring instruments to test the concentration of the gas.

Following this, a gassing experiment was carried out. If my memory serves me right, about thirty to forty women were gassed in one gas chamber. The Jewish women were forced to undress in an open place close to the gas chamber, and were driven into the gas chamber by the above mentioned SS members and the Ukrainian auxiliaries. When the women were shut up in the gas chamber I and Bolender set the motor in motion. The motor functioned first in neutral. Both of us stood by the motor and switched from “Neutral” (Freiauspuff) to “Cell” (Zelle), so that the gas was conveyed to the chamber. At the suggestion of the chemist, I fixed the motor on a definite speed so that it was unnecessary henceforth to press on the gas. About ten minutes later the thirty to forty women were dead.

Testimony of SS Schafführ Erich Fuchs, in the Sobibor-Bolender trial, Düsseldorf
The overhauling of vans by groups D and C is finished. While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Saurer) stop completely in rainy weather. If it has rained for instance for only one half hour, the van cannot be used because it simply skids away. It can only be used in absolutely dry weather. It is only a question now whether the van can only be used standing at the place of execution. First the van has to be brought to that place, which is possible only in good weather. The place of execution is usually 10 to 15 km away from the highways and is difficult of access because of its location; in damp or wet weather it is not accessible at all. If persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get restless, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left; to load them at the collecting point and to drive them to the spot.

I ordered the vans of group D to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting one set of window shutters on each side of the small van and two on each side of the larger vans, such as one often sees on farm houses in the country. The vans became so well-known, that not only the authorities but also the civilian population called the van ‘death van’, as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion the van cannot be kept secret for any length of time, not even camouflaged.

...Because of the rough terrain and the indescribable road and highway conditions the caulking and rivets loosen in the course of time. I was asked if in such cases the vans should be brought to Berlin for repair. Transportation to Berlin would be much too expensive and would demand too much fuel. In order to save those expenses I ordered them to have smaller leaks soldered and if that should no longer be possible, to notify Berlin immediately by radio, that Pol.Nr. is out of order. Besides that I ordered that during application of gas all the men were to be kept as far away from the vans as possible, so they should not suffer damage to their health by the gas which eventually would escape. I should like to take this opportunity to bring the following to your attention: several commands have had the unloading after the application of gas done by their own men. I brought to the attention of the commanders of those S.K. concerned the immense psychological injuries and damages to their health which that work can have for those men, even if not immediately, at least later on. The men complained to me about headaches which appeared after each unloading. Nevertheless they don’t want to change the orders because they are afraid prisoners called for that work could use an opportune moment to flee. To protect the men from those damages, I request orders be issued accordingly.

The application of gas usually is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dozing off as was planned. My directions now have proved that by correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and excretions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed.

Today I shall continue my journey to group B, where I can be reached with further news.

Letter from Dr. August Becker, SS Untersturmführer to SS-Obersturmbannführer Rauff, 16 May 1942
We shall never be rough and heartless when it is not necessary, that is clear. We Germans, who are the only people in the world who have a decent attitude towards animals, will also assume a decent attitude towards these human animals.

From the speech of Reichsführer-SS Himmler, speaking to SS Major-Generals, Poznan, October 4 1943

This “Krema” was to be built on the conveyor belt principle. That is to say, the corpses must be brought to the incineration furnaces without interruption. When the corpses are pushed into the furnaces, they fall onto a grate, and then slide into the furnace and are incinerated. The corpses serve at the same time as fuel for heating of the furnaces. This patent could not yet be approved by the Main Patent Office in Berlin, because of its classification (as a state secret).

From the testimony of SS-Unterscharführer Wilhelm Bahr in his trial at Hamburg

Q: How long did the Russians take to die?  
A: I do not know. I only obeyed orders.  
Q: How long did it take to gas the Russians?  
A: I returned after two hours and they were all dead.  
Q: For what purpose did you go away?  
A: That was during lunch hour.  
Q: You left for your lunch and came back afterwards?  
A: Yes.  
Q: Were they dead when you came back?  
A: Yes.  
Q: Did you look at their bodies?  
A: Yes, because I had to load them.  
Q: Why did you apply the gas to the Russians?  
A: I only had orders to pour in the gas and I do not know anything about it.

From the testimony of SS-Unterscharführer Wilhelm Bahr in his trial at Hamburg

Engineer Fritz Sander testifying on March 7 1946

Q: How long did the Russians take to die?  
A: I do not know. I only obeyed orders.  
Q: How long did it take to gas the Russians?  
A: I returned after two hours and they were all dead.  
Q: For what purpose did you go away?  
A: That was during lunch hour.  
Q: You left for your lunch and came back afterwards?  
A: Yes.  
Q: Were they dead when you came back?  
A: Yes.  
Q: Did you look at their bodies?  
A: Yes, because I had to load them.  
Q: Why did you apply the gas to the Russians?  
A: I only had orders to pour in the gas and I do not know anything about it.

From the testimony of SS-Unterscharführer Wilhelm Bahr in his trial at Hamburg

The National Archives of Finland
The unfit go to cellars in a large house which are entered from outside. They go down five or six steps into a fairly long, well-constructed and well-ventilated cellar area, which is lined with benches to the left and right. It is brightly lit, and the benches are numbered. The prisoners are told that they are to be cleansed and disinfected for their new assignments. They must therefore completely undress to be bathed. To avoid panic and to prevent disturbances of any kind, they are instructed to arrange their clothing neatly under their respective numbers, so that they will be able to find their things again after their bath. Everything proceeds in a perfectly orderly fashion. Then they pass through a small corridor and enter a large cellar room which resembles a shower bath. In this room are three large pillars, into which certain materials can be lowered from outside the cellar room. When three- to four-hundred people have been herded into this room, the doors are shut, and containers filled with the substances are dropped down into the pillars. As soon as the containers touch the base of the pillars, they release particular substances that put the people to sleep in one minute. A few minutes later, the door opens on the other side, where the elevator is located. The hair of the corpses is cut off, and their teeth are extracted (gold-filled teeth) by specialists (Jews). It has been discovered that Jews were hiding pieces of jewelry, gold, platinum etc., in hollow teeth. Then the corpses are loaded into elevators and brought up to the first floor, where ten large crematoria are located. (Because fresh corpses burn particularly well, only 50–100 lbs. of coke are needed for the whole process.) The job itself is performed by Jewish prisoners, who never step outside this camp again.

Most of you know what it means when 100 corpses are lying side by side, or 500, or 1,000. To have stuck it out and at the same time – apart from exceptions caused by human weakness – to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and is never to be written.

On the whole it can be said that about 60 percent of them will have to be liquidated whereas only 40 percent can be used for forced labor.

I only respected and acted according to the laws of my country.

It was during that period that the original camp was demolished. Everything was leveled off and lupins were planted...

Report entitled “Resettlement of Jews” written by SS-Sturmbannführer Gricksch for SS-Col. von Herff and Himmler, after inspection of Auschwitz camp on 14–16 May 1943

Speeches by Reichsführer-SS Himmler before senior SS officers in Poznan, October 4 and 6, 1943

The Goebbels (Reich Propaganda Minister) diaries, March 27, 1942

The Gobbel (Reich Propaganda Minister) diaries, March 27, 1942

Testimony of Engineer Karl Schultz

Kurt Franz testifies on his days in Treblinka
You have no name anymore. This is your new name.

Primo Levi: The Drowned and the Saved, 1986
Hidden in plain sight
Animal

Origin Middle English: the noun from Latin animal, based on Latin animalis ‘having breath’ from anima ‘breath’; the adjective via Old French from Latin animalis.

Oxford Dictionaries
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— oxford dictionaries
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Ethnography museum

The ethnography museum is common among newer nation-states of Africa and Oceania, where it is seen as a means of contributing to national unity among different cultural groups. Among the industrialized nations, and particularly in countries that have been involved in colonization, the ethnography museum is a museum of the cultures of other peoples.

Royal Museum for Central Africa

The 1897 International Exhibition [in Brussels] piqued scientific interest in the people and animals of Central Africa, thus King Leopold II decided to build on his promotion of Congo. The Congo Museum was established in 1898 as a permanent museum and scientific institution responsible for mounting exhibitions for the Belgian public and encouraging the study of Central Africa.
At the entrance to Belgium’s Museum for Central Africa stands a giant golden statue of a European missionary with an African boy clutching his robes, along with a plaque that reads: “Belgium brings civilization to Congo”. The statue and some of the exhibits inside anger many visitors for the way they portray African people and Belgium’s brutal colonial past.

Now Belgium wants to change that, at least a little. It is spending 66 million euro ($90 million) to modernize the museum set in rolling gardens outside Brussels, and put a new face on the colonial experience. But the golden missionary will stay, as will many other symbols of local ‘savages’, including a statue of the ‘leopard man’, a native wearing a mask poised to attack his sleeping victim. The decisions about what to keep raise questions about the extent to which Belgium is facing up to its past even now, more than five decades since Congo won its independence.

Guido Gryseels, the museum’s director, says it’s a delicate balancing act. “We will be very critical, but what we want to do is provide the elements to the visitor so that he can make up his own mind. There are a lot of good things that happened too.”

“What was realized in terms of infrastructure, roads, airports, ports, education, health facilities, research, is really quite incredible,” he said.

Reuters U.S, 24 February 2014
Display

noun

1. A performance, show, or event staged for public entertainment.
1.1 A collection of objects arranged for public viewing.

Oxford Dictionaries
Natural history
and natural science museums

Museums of natural history and natural science are concerned with the natural world; their collections may contain specimens of birds, mammals, insects, plants, rocks, minerals, and fossils. These museums have their origins in the cabinets of curiosities built up by prominent individuals in Europe during the Renaissance and Enlightenment.

Encyclopædia Britannica
Spectator

A person who watches at a show, game, or other event.

Oxford Dictionaries

Zoo

noun

1 An establishment which maintains a collection of wild animals, typically in a park or gardens, for study, conservation, or display to the public.
1.1 A situation characterized by confusion and disorder.

Oxford Dictionaries
Encyclopædia Britannica, the oldest and longest continually published English-language general print encyclopaedia, first issued in 1768 and retired in 2012 in favour of its electronic versions. The first edition consisted of 100 parts, or “fascicles,” that were issued serially between 1768 and 1771 in Edinburgh, Scotland, and bound into three volumes, while the 15th edition, printed for the last time in 2010, spanned 32 volumes. A product of the Scottish Enlightenment, the Encyclopædia Britannica was born and developed in the same intellectual ferment that produced such figures as Adam Smith, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, and James Boswell.
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