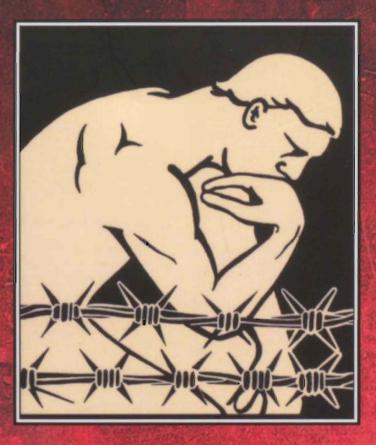
GENOCIDE and HUMAN RIGHTS

A PHILOSOPHICAL GUIDE



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Genocide and Human Rights

A Philosophical Guide

Edited by

John K. Roth

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On 2 October 1938, less than a year before Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland began the Second World War, the British philosopher R. G. Collingwood put the finishing touches on his autobiography. Its observations underscored his belief that "the chief business of twentieth-century philosophy is to reckon with twentieth-century history." Collingwood's primary intention was to urge philosophers to pay more attention to the discipline of history—its methods, consciousness of context, and attention to detail—so that philosophy might be less abstract, more aware of its own historical heritage, and directed more fully to inquiry about problems raised by historical thinking (e.g., how is historical knowledge possible?). At least by implication, this call for an up-to-date philosophy of history meant that philosophy's responsibilities included paying close attention to twentieth-century events as well.

Unfortunately, twentieth-century philosophy did relatively little to meet Collingwood's expectations. Whether philosophy will do better in the twenty-first century remains to be seen. Illustrative evidence for those latter judgments can be found by noting that the late December 1985 meeting of the American Philosophical Association's eastern division featured a symposium on the Holocaust. An article in the prestigious Journal of Philosophy provided a prelude for that event. Authored by Emil Fackenheim-with a brief commentary by Berel Lang-the essay was entitled "The Holocaust and Philosophy." As if echoing Collingwood in a minor key, it began with a lament: "Philosophers," wrote Fackenheim, "have all but ignored the Holocaust."² Twenty years on, Fackenheim's indictment is less devastating than it was in 1985. Philosophical attention to the Holocaust has grown and continues to do so.3 To that degree, philosophers have not ignored genocide entirely, for the Holocaust is a paradigmatic instance of that crime, but when one thinks of philosophy and genocide before and after the Holocaust, a version of Fackenheim's judgment remains valid. To a large extent, philosophers have ignored and still overlook genocide. This book responds to that fact by indicating how philosophers can correct that unfortunate situation and why it is important for them to do so.

While the Holocaust raged in the 1940s, Raphael Lemkin, a Jewish lawyer who fled from Poland, coined the term *genocide*. Initially defining it to mean "the destruction of a nation or of an ethnic group," he observed that the term denoted "an old practice in its modern development," for the plight of the

Jews under Hitler was not a simple repetition of past historical patterns.⁴ From the slaughter of Armenians in 1915 and the Holocaust to the Rwandan genocide in 1994 and, arguably, what has happened in the Darfur region of Sudan as this book went to press in 2005, genocide's modern development has taken an immense toll on human life and civilization in the twentieth century and now in the twenty-first as well. It is no exaggeration to say that we live and philosophy exists in an age of genocide.

Writing in the December 2002 issue of the International Social Science Journal, the Holocaust historian Omer Bartov argued persuasively that the modern development of genocidal catastrophes can neither be understood nor prevented in the future unless one grasps that "scholars have played a prominent role in preparing the mindset, providing the rationale, and supplying the know-how and personnel for the implementation of state-directed mass violence."5 Philosophers and philosophy are not exempt from Bartov's indictment. The passage from Genesis that serves as this book's epigraph— "What have you done? Listen; your brother's blood is crying out to me from the ground!"—accuses and indicts, provokes and challenges them as well. For even though the history of philosophy shows that philosophers have done much to advance human rights and to defend human equality, the same history shows that genocide has been aided and abetted by philosophies that have advanced racism and antisemitism and by philosophers who have encouraged—inadvertently if not explicitly—political regimes and cultural agendas that turned genocidal. When the topics are philosophy, genocide, and human rights, the ones highlighted in this volume, the problem is not simply that philosophy has ignored genocide and that philosophers need to pay more attention to that crime. The problem is also that philosophy and philosophers must bear more responsibility for genocide than they have usually admitted. In our post-Holocaust world, nations, businesses, churches, and professions such as medicine and law have been called to account for their complicity or for bystanding while Nazi Germany committed genocide against the European Jews.⁶ To some extent philosophers have been held accountable too, but when the history of genocide is taken into account, philosophy and philosophers have not been sufficiently self-critical about their bystanding and complicity. The contributors to this book hope that their work will do its part to reverse that deficiency.

Generally speaking, philosophy and philosophers have high estimates of themselves. Philosophy depicts itself as occupying high moral ground. Philosophers tend to see themselves—I include myself in these judgments—as extending a tradition that serves free inquiry, truth, goodness, beauty, and justice. But philosophy and philosophers have darker sides, and they have been less than forthcoming about them, especially with regard to genocide. As the history of the Holocaust shows, and other genocides follow similar patterns in this regard, the expertise and cooperation, or at least the passivity, of virtually every professional group within a state and a society—teachers,