

The Legacy of 100 Days: The Rwandan Genocide

<http://44226196.nhd.weebly.com>

Jessi Baker-Junior Division
Individual Website
National History Day Competition 2015

Annotated Bibliography

PRIMARY SOURCES

Interviews

Kayihura, Edouard. Telephone interview. 1 Mar. 2015.

Edouard Kayihura was living in the Hotel des Milles Collines during the Rwandan Genocide. He dispelled the thoughts I once had about “Hotel Rwanda” and Paul Rusesabagina. We also spoke about the legacy and how the genocide is affecting Rwandans today.

Kayishema, Christian. Email interview. 15 Mar. 2015.

Christian Kayishema was three years old during the Rwandan Genocide. We spoke about how it affected him, his family, and the country of Rwanda. He shared his views on leadership and legacy in the Rwandan Genocide.

Rwayitare, Bruno. Telephone interview. 22 Feb. 2015.

Bruno Rwayitare is a Rwandan man who shared stories about the genocide. We also talked about leadership and legacy, and how he feels the genocide has impacted Rwanda today. Another thing we spoke about was the cause of the Rwandan genocide and how it could have been prevented.

Radio Transcripts

R.T.L.M. Tape 0002. 16-17 May 1994. *RTL M Radio*. Web. 24 Jan. 2015. Transcript.

In this transcript, there is an interview between a few journalists and a young Rwandan Patriotic Front member. They talked about the kinds of weapons that the boy used. The announcer stated that this child will become a member of the Interahamwe, the Hutu militia army.

R.T.L.M. Tape 0122—Extract. 6 Apr. 1994. *RTL M Radio*. Web. 24 Jan. 2015.

Transcript.

April sixth is the day that former Rwandan President Juvénal Habyarimana was killed in his airplane. In this transcript, the speaker informed people that something bad was coming. The speaker forewarns people about the killings.

R.T.L.M. Tape 0212—Extract. 15 May 1994. *RTL M Radio*. Web. 24 Jan. 2015.

Transcript.

In this RTLM Radio transcript, it states that soldiers attacked Rwanda and about exterminating a race. I found this valuable because it was primary and I appreciated reading what was broadcasted on the radio in Rwanda during the genocide.

DVDS

As We Forgive. Dir. Laura Waters Hinson. MPower Pictures, 2009. DVD.

In this movie, two women meet with the men who killed their family and they have to decide if they can forgive the men who killed their loved ones. It also told about reconciliation in Rwanda, which I found very helpful.

Earth Made of Glass. Dir. Deborah Scranton. Sparks Rising, LLC, 2011. DVD

Earth Made of Glass is about a man is searching for the men who killed his family during the Rwandan Genocide. It was beneficial because I got one of the different viewpoints of survivors. Some of them were angry and some were not.

Gacaca, Living Together Again in Rwanda. Dir. Anne Aghion. Anne Aghion, 2002. DVD.

The Gacaca trials of Rwanda were trials held to find out which Hutus killed and which Hutus did not. It had footage of the trials, which was very interesting and important.

In Rwanda We Say... The Family That Does Not Speak Dies. Dir. Anne Aghion. Anne Aghion, 2004. DVD.

In this film, a Hutu man is sent to jail for murdering Tutsis. He then goes back to his village and has to face his accusers. It was helpful because it taught me a lot about reconciliation, and how hard it was in Rwanda following the genocide.

Audio Clips

Rwandan Genocide Project: RTLM Radio. n.d. Youtube. Web. 7 Feb. 2015.

This was an English translation of an audio clip of the RTLM Hate Radio. I used this clip on my website on the 'RTLM Hate Radio' page. It is a primary source because it was broadcast in 1994.

Books

Dallaire, Romeo. *Shake Hands With The Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda*. New York, New York: Carroll, 2003. Print.

Romeo Dallaire served as a UN Force Commander in Rwanda during the time of the Rwandan Genocide. He rescued thousands of Tutsis, but also witnessed

hundreds being killed. This is primary because Dallaire was in Rwanda in 1994. This book was important to my research.

Ilibagiza, Immaculée. *Left to Tell*. New York, New York: Hay House, 2006. Print.

This book is a primary resource and the author went into hiding during the genocide. Ilibagiza tells about her life during the Rwandan Genocide, and how it has affected her. Nearly everyone in her family was murdered. Ilibagiza's writing helped me understand the personal experiences of many Tutsis during the genocide.

Khan, Shaharyar M. *The Shallow Graves of Rwanda*. Great Britain: I.B. Tauris, 2000. Print.

The Shallow Graves is about a UN Secretary who lived in Rwanda in the 1990s. Khan talks about meeting soldiers, politicians, survivors and perpetrators. I found this resource helpful because I learned about how different people view the Rwandan genocide and how the United Nations reacted to it.

Rurangwa, Reverien. *Genocide: My Stolen Rwanda*. London, United Kingdom: Reportage, 2006. Print.

During the Rwandan genocide, 15-year-old Reverien Rurangwa and his family hid from the Hutu killers for thirteen days. When the Hutus found them, they killed 43 members of his family and cut off part of his hand. This is of his life during and after the Rwandan Genocide. I found this relevant because it showed how people's lives were affected by the genocide.

Rusesabagina, Paul. *An Ordinary Man: An Autobiography*. New York, New York: Penguin, 2006. Print.

Paul Rusesabagina sheltered over a thousand Tutsi Refugees in Hotel des Milles Collines during the 100 day Rwandan genocide. This autobiography is a primary resource because Rusesabagina was present while the genocide was happening. I was anxious to read about this story I had heard of. Rusesabagina was a great leader during the time of the genocide.

Videos

April 6, 1994: Plane Shot Down in Rwanda. ABC, 1994. *ABC News*. Web. 8 Apr. 2015.

This news clip was useful because it showed that other countries, such as the United States, were quick to inform their people of the tragedy in Rwanda even though they were not so quick to respond. It can be found on the "Build Up" page of my website.

April 7, 1994: Civil War in Rwanda. ABC, 1994. *ABC News*. Web. 8 Apr. 2015.

This news clip informs viewers that there was a bloodbath in Rwanda, as well as fighting for control of the country and that there was some selective killing going on. I use this clip on the “Media and the Rwandan Genocide” page in my website.

April 29, 1994: Genocide in Rwanda. ABC, 1994. *ABC News.* Web. 8 Apr. 2015.

This April 29th clip is about the massacres in Rwanda. It also states that they were sending in UN Troops and that force may be needed. This clip is on the “Media and the Rwandan Genocide” page of my website.

Rwandan Genocide. YouTube, 2010. *YouTube.* Web. 12 Apr. 2015.

This video shows the destruction in the country of Rwanda. Bodies are lying on the road, and killers are walking past with weapons in their hands. I found this video useful in showing me how devastating the genocide was to the country.

State Department Spokesman Christine Shelley Discussing the Situation in Rwanda. April 28, 1994. YouTube, 2010. *YouTube.* Web. 6 Apr. 2015.

In this clip, Christine Shelley is talking about the differences between “genocide” and “acts of genocide.” She also shared the definition of “genocide,” which I felt proved the Rwandan Genocide was indeed a “genocide,” instead of “acts of genocide.”

News Articles

"Cold Choices in Rwanda." *The New York Times.* The New York Times, 22 Apr. 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

This article tells about the horror unfolding in Rwanda. It gives details on how the UN is intervening in Rwanda. It also implies that the UN has no other choice.

Destexhe, Alain. "Rwandans Die While the U.N. Procrastinates." *The New York Times.* The New York Times, 22 May 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Alain Destexhe writes to the New York Times complaining about the UN not intervening while Rwandans are being killed. He says that what was happening in Rwanda in April of 1994 was most definitely genocide.

Gray, Jerry. "At Rwanda Border, Mass Graves And the Start of a Journey Home." *The New York Times.* The New York Times, 25 July 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

This resource tells about how Rwandans are crossing the border and fleeing Rwanda. It also tells about how the Prime Minister of Rwanda is planning to prosecute the perpetrators of Rwanda. It gives the punishment of the prosecutors-a firing squad.

Jehl, Douglas. "Officials Told to Avoid Calling Rwanda Killings 'Genocide'" *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 09 June 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

This "New York Times" article is about officials being told to avoid calling killings in Rwanda "genocide." Officials feel that if it is called this, the public will push for administration to take action that they are not willing to take.

Kinzer, Stephen. "European Leaders Reluctant to Send Troops to Rwanda." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 24 May 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

This article tells about the UN's hesitancy to send troops to Rwanda. In the article, Europe's Foreign Secretary is saying that he feels that there is no mission for British troops in Rwanda. It also tells which countries turned down the United Nation's request for troops to be sent to Rwanda.

Lewis, Paul. "U.N. Backs Troops for Rwanda But Terms Bar Any Action Soon." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 16 May 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

In this article, Paul Lewis says that there will be troops sent to Rwanda, but authority figures are unable to decide what sort of action should be taken. He says that authorities fear that if troops intervene, they will get caught up in the fighting.

Lewis, Paul. "U.N. Chief Asks Rights Aide To Take On a Role in Rwanda." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 03 May 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

This article is saying that the High Commissioner for Human Rights is investigating the killings in Rwanda and is trying to find a way to stop the killings. It tells about the UN's attempts to protect Rwandans as well as move Rwandans out of the country.

Simons, Marlise. "France Is Sending Force to Rwanda to Help Civilians." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 22 June 1994. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Marlise Simons informs readers that France is sending troops into Rwanda to attempt to protect Rwandan civilians. She says that they are going to protect endangered civilians, not for military assistance.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Interviews

Bhattacharyya, Swasti. Personal interview. 2 Feb. 2015.

Swasti Bhattacharyya is a Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Buena Vista University. She traveled to Rwanda a few years ago to research how the genocide has impacted Rwanda today. We spoke a lot about why genocides start. This was a helpful interview because I learned the modern state of Rwanda.

Frantz, Andrea. Personal interview. 27 Feb. 2015.

Andrea Frantz is a Professor of Digital Media at Buena Vista University. She has an adopted son who is Rwandan and she has researched the topic of the Rwandan Genocide. We talked about the long-term impact of the genocide and what sort of role the media played. I found this interview helpful because I learned new things about how the media affected the Rwandan Genocide.

Orgambide, Guy. Email interview. 30 Jan. 2015.

Guy Orgambide studies the Rwandan Genocide and has made a website with all his information. In our interview, we discussed who was responsible for the Rwandan Genocide and how it could have been prevented. We also talked about how other countries helped Rwanda during the genocide. I found my interview with Guy helpful because I learned about the history of tension between the Hutu and Tutsi.

Wielenga, Cori. Email interview. 30 Jan. 2015.

In my interview with Wielenga, we talked about how the genocide impacted Rwanda as a country, and how it impacted the people of Rwanda. We also spoke about how Rwanda is being affected from the genocide today. This interview was helpful because I was able to relate the Rwandan genocide to the theme: "Leadership and Legacy."

Zukus, Kerry. Email interview. 25 Mar. 2015.

Kerry Zukus studied the Rwandan Genocide and co-wrote the book, 'Inside the Hotel Rwanda.' He had interesting views on how the Rwandan Genocide relates to this year's theme, "Leadership and Legacy." My interview with Kerry helped expand my knowledge of the Rwandan Genocide, and how it fits into the legacy portion of the theme.

Books

Barnett, Michael. *Eyewitness to a Genocide: The United Nations and Rwanda*. Ithaca: Cornell, 2002. Print.

Barnett's book has an abundance of useful information, including a timeline which I used on the 'Timeline' page of my website. Among the rest of the information, the book talked about responsibility and Rwanda before the genocide took place.

Des Forges, Alison Liebhafsky. *Leave None to Tell the Story*. New York, New York: Human Rights Watch, 1999. Print.

This book was extremely helpful. It told a lot about the preparation of the genocide, international responsibility. It also told about Hutu and Tutsi and the differences between the two. It told a lot about the actual Rwandan Genocide, which as very helpful. It had sections that related to the theme, "Leadership and Legacy."

Destexhe, Alain. *Rwanda and Genocide in the Twentieth Century*. New York: University, 1996. Print.

This book tells about how the world reacted to the genocide. It also analyzes the word 'genocide' and tells about what it actually means. It was helpful because I learned how and why the world reacted to the news of the genocide.

Eltringham, Nigel. *Accounting for Horror: Post-Genocide Debates in Rwanda*. Sterling, Virginia: Pluto, 2004. Print.

Accounting for Horror includes relevant information about the different views on the Rwandan Genocide. It shares information on the causes of the genocide, which was extremely helpful in my research.

Fujii, Lee Ann. *Killing Neighbors: Webs of Violence in Rwanda*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell, 2009. Print.

In this book, Fujii interviews people in Rwandan prisons and communities. She explains how the killing began and how and why people joined the Hutus over time. This was an important resource because I learned why people joined in on the killing.

Gourevitch, Philip. *We Wish to Inform You That Tomorrow We Will be Killed With Our Families*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1998. Print.

Philip Gourevitch's book was a valuable source for my research. This book told a lot about the background of the genocide, and about surviving genocide. I found it helpful because I learned about why the genocide started and what was happening before the genocide.

Hatzfeld, Jean. *Life Laid Bare: The Survivors in Rwanda Speak*. New York, New York: Other, 2006. Print.

Hatzfeld's book of short stories of survival. It tells what different people went through during the genocide. It was a valuable resource because I realized what a lot of people had to experience.

Hatzfeld, Jean. *Machete Season: The Killers in Rwanda Speak: A Report*. New York, New York: Picador, 2003. Print.

Jean Hatzfeld interviewed perpetrators from the Rwanda. This book was extremely helpful for me to see why the killers did what they did. Most of the killers were just normal people who killed their friends and neighbors.

Kaufman, Zachary D. and Phil Clark. *After Genocide: Transitional Justice, Post Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation in Rwanda and Beyond*. New York: Columbia, 2009. Print.

This resource tells about what typically happens after a genocide occurs. It also told about how it impacts certain things. This helped with the 'legacy' part of the theme, because I was able to see how the genocide is affecting Rwanda.

Kayihura, Edouard. *Inside the Hotel Rwanda*. Dallas, Texas: BenBella, 2014. Print.

"*Inside the Hotel Rwanda*" tells about what life was really like at the Hotel De Milles Collines. It also has testimonies of other survivors that took shelter in "Hotel Rwanda." Included are testimonies of Hutus and UN Peacekeepers who lives there. It also had info on Rwanda today, which was helpful as it ties into the "legacy" portion of my project.

Keane, Fergal. *Season of Blood: A Rwandan Journey*. New York: Penguin, 1995. Print.

Fergal Keane went to Rwanda during the last weeks of the Rwandan Genocide. He also told about how the genocide was planned. This was beneficial because Keane was actually in Rwanda, so I got tons of new information.

Larson, Catherine Claire. *As We Forgive: Stories of Reconciliation from Rwanda*. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 2008. Print.

This book is the counterpart to the movie, "As We Forgive." It tells about reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda, and how Rwandans were able to forgive. It has interviews with victims and perpetrators, which provided very interesting insight as to why people do the things they do.

Melvorn, Linda. *Conspiracy to Murder: The Rwandan Genocide*. New York: Verso, 2004. Print.

Conspiracy to Murder tells about the planning of the genocide. That helped me a lot because I got to see why the Hutus did what they did and how they managed to make it happen.

Minow, Martha. *Between Vengeance and Forgiveness: Facing History After Genocide and Mass Violence*. Boston, Massachusetts: Beacon, 1998. Print.

I learned useful information about the trials of the perpetrators of the Rwandan Genocide. This book also tells a lot about the healing process, which I found very interesting and useful.

Prunier, Gerard. *The Rwanda Crisis: History of a Genocide*. New York: Columbia, 1995. Print.

This resource told about how the Rwandan genocide was planned. It also told about how the racism between the Hutu and Tutsi started, which I found to be very useful information.

Straus, Scott. *Remaking Rwanda: State Building and Human Rights After Mass Violence*. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, 2011. Print.

This resource told about Rwanda today and how they are making efforts to rebuild the country. It relates to the “legacy” portion of the theme, which was very helpful in my research.

Straus, Scott. *The Order of Genocide: Race, Power, and War in Rwanda*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell, 2006. Print.

This source told about why genocide takes place. It told about why it happened in the past and why it happened in Rwanda. It helped me understand why the Rwandan Genocide happened and what drives people to commit acts of genocide.

Weigall, David. *International Relations*. New York, New York: Oxford University, 2002. Print.

I read this book to further my knowledge of international relations. It tells about this issues of diplomatic, military, and legal issues. After reading this book, I understood how international communities responded to conflicts in the past.

Videos

A Short History of Rwanda. Rwandan Stories. Vanishing Point, 2011. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

In this video clip, the history of Rwanda is told in under four minutes. I found it helpful because it summarized the information while still informing me of the most important events.

Websites

Caplan, Gerald. *Memory and Denial: The Rwandan Genocide Fifteen Years On*.

Pambazuka News, 2009. Web. 28 Jan. 2015.

After every genocide, there are people that deny it. This article told about the people who are denying the Rwandan Genocide and why they are doing it.

Genocide in Rwanda. United Human Rights Council, 2015. Web. 16 Jan. 2015.

This website summarizes the Rwandan Genocide in one page of information. It was helpful because I was able to get the main pieces of information while learning a lot.

Ghosts of Rwanda: PBS, 2004. Web. 28 Jan. 2015.

I found several very useful resources; videos, interview transcripts, a timeline, and an analysis of the Rwandan Genocide. I felt that the most useful thing was the interview transcripts, because I got different people's opinions on the genocide.

Gourevitch, Philip. "Real Differences: History, Inequality, and Oppression." *Rwandan Stories*. Vanishing Point, 2011. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

This website had information about the genocide, after the genocide, and in Rwanda today. It told about the origin of the conflict between the Hutu and the Tutsi, which was useful for the "Build Up" section of my website.

Jenkins, Chelsea. "What Happened." *Genocide in Rwanda*. Mount Holyoke College, May 2006. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

On this source, it had various types of information about the Rwandan Genocide. There were several timelines as well as a summary which were helpful to my learning.

Rwanda 1994. Peace Pledge Union, N.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

Rwanda 1994 has a section on the Rwandan Genocide. It gives information about before the genocide, during the genocide, after the genocide, witnesses, and issues that came along with the genocide. It was very helpful.

Rwanda: The Wake of a Genocide. Guy Orgambide, 2015. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

This website had lots of information about the genocide. It included pictures and quotes, which made it a great help in my project. It was made by Guy Orgambide, who I contacted and was able to interview.

"Rwanda's Himmler: The Man Behind the Genocide." *The Guardian*. The Guardian, 2015. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

This source tells about how Theoneste Bagosora was behind the Rwandan Genocide. It was beneficial to my learning seeing as Bagosora was one of the key leaders of the Rwandan Genocide, and the website had information about that.

Rwandan Genocide: 100 Days of Slaughter. BBC News Africa, 2009. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

This webpage answers lots of important questions about the Rwandan Genocide. It has some images as well. I found this website to be a good resource.

Rwandan Genocide 20 Years On: We Live with Those Who Killed Our Families. We Are Told They're Sorry, But Are They? The Guardian, 2013. Web. 16 Jan. 2015.

This website told a lot about the legacy that the Rwandan Genocide has left on Rwanda and how people are recovering it. I found it helpful because I was able to relate the information to the theme.

The Rwandan Genocide. A&E Networks, 2009. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

The Rwandan Genocide is a webpage about the Rwandan Genocide that tells about background and ethnic tensions, the genocide itself, and how the world responded. This website was a useful resource because I found the information helpful.

DVDs

Sometimes in April. Dir. Raoul Peck. HBO Films. 2005. DVD.

'Sometimes in April' is said to be the most accurate Hollywood depiction of the Rwandan Genocide. The acting out of real life scenarios deepened my understanding of the actual genocide. It helped me to understand the lack of assistance from the United States, United Nations, and most other countries.

Shake Hands With the Devil. Dir. Roger Spottiswoode. Regent Releasing. 2011. DVD.

This film is similar to the book 'Shake Hands With the Devil', but it was still very helpful. It was mainly about Romeo Dallaire's experience of the Rwandan Genocide. I found that this movie furthered my understanding of the United Nation's role in the Rwandan Genocide.

IMAGE CREDITS

A Boy Covers His Face from the Stench of Dead Bodies During the Genocide in Rwanda, 1994. Digital image. *Independent.Ie*. INM, 16 July 2014. Web. 4 Feb. 2015.

A Tutsi Woman's Identification Card from 1991. Digital image. *Imaging Genocide*. Michigan State University, Apr. -May 2012. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Andrea Frantz. Digital image. *Society for Collegiate Journalists*. WordPress, 7 Apr. 2015. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Bodies Being Stacked by a Bulldozer: The Messy Remnants of Genocide. Digital image. *Tharcisse Mukama: Rwandan Genocide Survivor*. Weebly, N.d. Web. 14 Feb. 2015.

Bodies of Rwandan Civilians Killed During Recent Fighting-May 22, 1994. Digital image. *High Council for Human Rights*. DORHOST, N.d. Web. 4 Feb. 2015.

Bones of Victims at a Memorial to the Rwandan Genocide. Digital image. *Political Violence at a Glance*. N.p., N.d. Web. 20 Jan. 2015.

Bruno Rwayitare. Digital image. *The University of Iowa*. The University of Iowa, 17 Nov. 2010. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Cori Wielenga. Digital image. *Academia.edu*. Academia, 2015. Web. 21 Mar. 2015.

Corpses of Massacre Victims Lay Rotting in the Forest-May 6, 1994. Digital image. *High Council for Human Rights*. DORHOST, N.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2015.

Dead Rwandans Lie Along the Side of the Road May 8, 1994 Some 70 Kilometers North of the Rwanda/Tanzania Border. Digital image. *High Council for Human Rights*. DORHOST, N.d. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Deogratias Habyarimana, Perpetrator (right). Cesarie Mukabutera, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Differences Between Class. Digital image. *Beyond the Gates: Rwandan Genocide*. Tangient LLC, N.d. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Dominique Ndahimana, Perpetrator (left). Cansilde Munganyinka, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Edouard Kayihura. Digital image. *Moritz College of Law*. Ohio State University, 2010. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

François Ntambara, Perpetrator (left). Epiphanie Mukamusoni, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Godefroid Mudaheranwa, Perpetrator (left). Evasta Mukanyandwi, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Guy Orgambide. Digital image. *Guy Orgambide*. Guy Orgambide, 2015. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Hugo, Pieter. Jean Pierre Karenzi-Perpetrator (left), Viviane Nyiramana-Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Image from Hutu magazine 'Kangura' 1991. Digital image. *Imaging Genocide*. Michigan State University, 26 Apr. 2012. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

Image Not Available. Digital image. *Babble*. Disney, 2014. Web. 17 Apr. 2015.

Jean Pierre Karenzi-Perpetrator (left), Viviane Nyiramana-Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Juvenal Nzabamwita, Perpetrator (right), Cansilde Kampundu, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Kerry Zukus. Digital image. *Kerry Zukus*. Kerry Zukus, 2012. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

Laurent Nsabimana, Perpetrator (right), Beatrice Mukarwambari, Survivor. Digital image. *New York Times*. New York Times, 2015. Web. 31 Mar. 2015.

Machete. Digital image. *Imaging Genocide*. WordPress, n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Map of Rwanda. Digital image. *Rwanda: The Wake of a Genocide*. Guy Orgambide, n.d. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

Mugesera, Antoine. Rwanda National Identity Card circa 1994. Digital image. *Kwibuka20: Remember-Unite-Renew*. Kwibuka, N.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

Nachtwey, James. Machetes Used During the Genocide. Digital image. *On the Rwandan Genocide, Part One: Rwanda's Shadow*. WordPress, 15 June 2012. Web. 14 Feb. 2015.

NameMedia, Inc., 9 Mar. 2009. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

Newsweek Cover: August 1994. Digital image. *Newsweek*. Newsweek, N.d. Web. 26 Feb. 2015.

One Tutsi, One Hutu but Two Mates, Rwanda. Digital image. *Photo.net*.

Paul Kagame. Digital image. *Global Voices*. MacArthur Foundation, 14 July 2010. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Paul Kagame. Digital image. *WordPress*. WordPress, 7 Mar. 2015. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

Physical comparison of a Tutsi, Hutu and Twa. Digital image. *The Rwandan Genocide*. WordPress, 2010. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Pictures of Rwandans Killed. Digital image. *The Voice of the Cape*. Voice of the Cape, 2014. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

Population of Rwanda. Digital image. *Top 7 News*. Sevenline, n.d. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

President Juvénal Habyarimana. Digital image. *Juvenal Habyarimana: A President Who Died in Sadness*. N.p., Apr. 2007. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Red Cross Carrying Away Dead Tutsi. Digital image. *Tharcisse Mukama: Rwandan Genocide Survivor*. Weebly, N.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

Romeo Dallaire. Digital image. *The Vancouver Sun*. Postmedia Network, 31 May 2013. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

Rwanda National Identity Card circa 1994. Digital image. *Genocide Archive Rwanda*. Kigali Memorial Centre, 9 Dec. 2010. Web. 20 Feb. 2015.

Rwandan Boy Crying. Digital image. *The Rwandan Devil: Failure of UN*. WordPress, 13 Apr. 2014. Web. 7 Apr. 2015.

Rwandan Flag. Digital image. *Central Intelligence Agency*. OpenGov, N.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2015.

Rwandan Genocide: Dead Bodies and Skulls. Digital image. *Office of Undergraduate Research*. Northwestern University, n.d. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

Skulls and Bones of Rwandans. Digital image. *CBS News*. CBS, 4 Apr. 2014. Web. 6 Apr. 2015.

Some 500 Tutsi Civilians Massacred by Hutu Militia Lie in a Church Where They Were Killed in Rwanda-June 17, 1994. Digital image. *High Council for Human Rights*. DORHOST, N.d. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Swasti Battacharyya. Digital image. *Buena Vista University*. Buena Vista University, 28 May 2012. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

Ten Years Ago in Rwanda This Identity Card Cost a Woman Her Life. Digital image. *Prevent Genocide International*. N.p., 15 Mar. 2008. Web. 20 Feb. 2015.

The Interahamwe. Digital image. *PowToon*. PowToon, 2012. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front. Digital image. *The Rwandan Genocide*. N.p., 2011. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

Theoneste Bagosora. Digital image. *The Guardian*. The Guardian, 2015. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

Three Rwandan Orphans in Medical Treatment Wait to Be Washed by Relief Workers at Ndoshu Orphanage, August 16, 1994. Digital image. *High Council for Human Rights*. DORHOST, 5 Apr. 2014. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

Time Magazine Cover: Rwandan Refugees- Aug. 1, 1994-Rwanda-Africa. Digital image. *TIME Magazine*. TIME Magazine, n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

Time Magazine Cover: War in Rwanda- May 16, 1994. Digital image. *TIME Magazine*. TIME Magazine, N.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

Tutsi Identity Card. Digital image. *Bene Rwanda*. WordPress, 4 Apr. 2009. Web. 20 Feb. 2015.

Wounded Refugees in a Camp in Kibeho, Rwanda, in April 1995. Digital image. Agence France-Presse, 3 Apr. 2014. Web. 21 Jan. 2015.