

MODERN ASSYRIANS

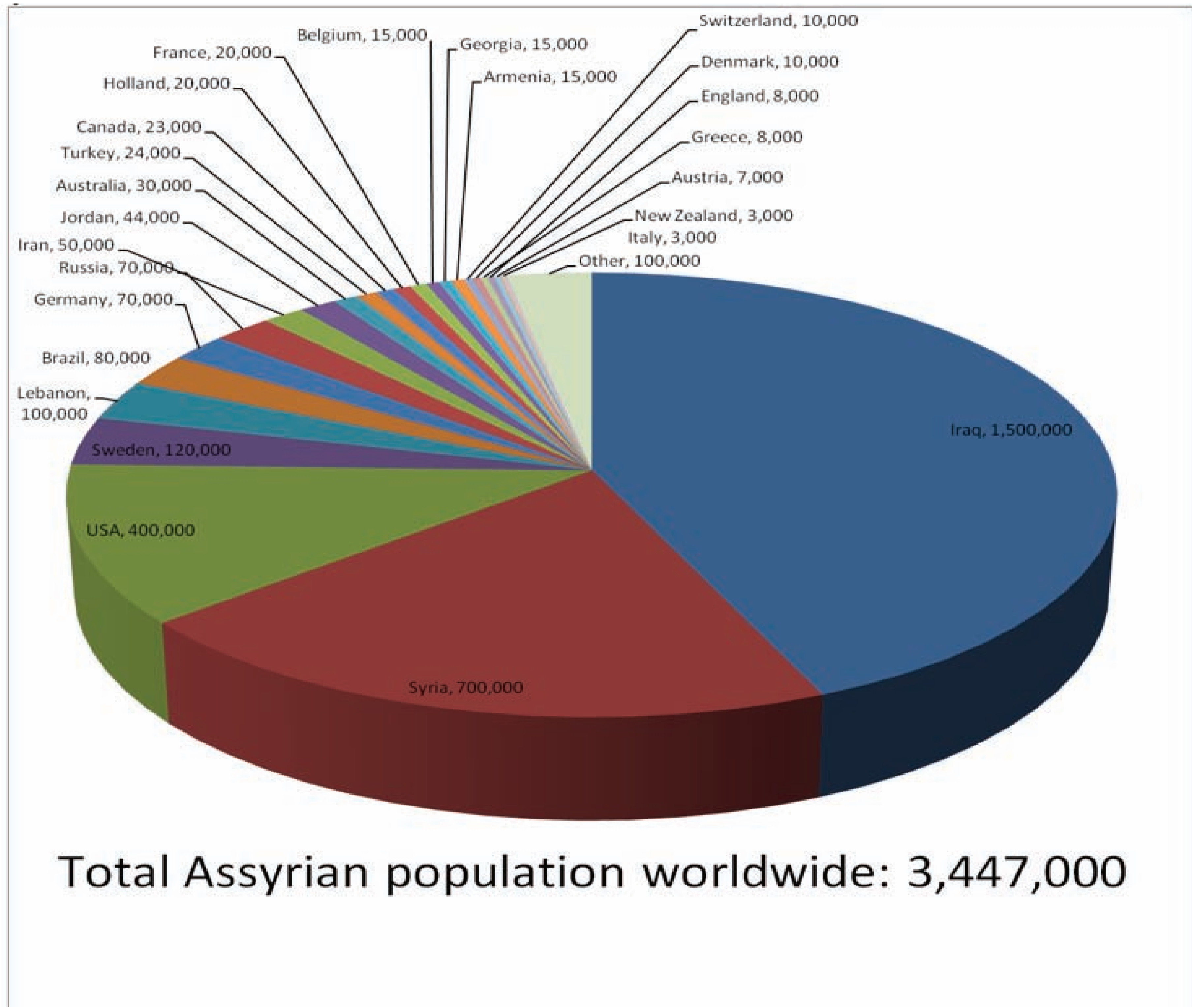
The story of the Assyrians continues today. A small people scattered around the globe, they continue to preserve their unique culture. Though most of them dream of having their own autonomous territory in Iraq, their ambitions do not take violent forms and they rarely claim the headlines. Many Assyrians fled the war and the subsequent terrorism in for new homes in Europe and the Americas. Peace and tolerance in Iraq may one day permit their reunification in their ancient homeland.

Did the world learn from the massacres in Simele? Did it indeed learn from the Holocaust or other “lesser” genocides? Opinions may differ, but it is certain that genocides continue. Cambodia, Bosnia and Rwanda became killing fields, their very names synonymous with late twentieth-century genocide, just as Darfur has become synonymous with twenty-first-century genocide. There are forces in the world who dream of, who organize for, new mass murders. The best answer to this challenge remains to promote tolerance, mutual respect, and peaceful compromise.

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is valid and vivid today. It is used against those who committed the crime of genocide, but it cannot stop it. Only the collective effort of humanity is able to cope with this task.



An Assyrian celebration



THE ASSYRIAN GENOCIDE MEMORIAL WALL
Established 17 February 2007

In remembrance of the
ASSYRIANS
who valiantly died during
the ASSYRIAN GENOCIDE (SEYFO) of 1914-1918
in the Ottoman Empire and Iran, totaling 250,000 martyrs;
the 1914 SEMELI MASSACRE in Iraq totaling 3,000;
and those massacred during the IRAQ WAR beginning 2003.

We will never forget... We will not remain silent...

"Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice's sake,
for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven" Matthew 5:10

ESNA

Church Of Martyrs
dedicated to the
victims of the
massacre, Simele, Iraq

The Assyrian
Genocide Memorial
Wall in Tarzana,
California

GENOCIDES IN OUR TIME

CAMBODIA:

1975-1979
1,500,000 – 2,500,000 deaths



Between 1975 and 1979, the communist regime of the Khmer Rouge carried out repressions which included the mass murder of an estimated 1.5 million to 2.5 million people. Many were shot, beaten, or tortured to death; more died from starvation or exhaustion from force labor.

BOSNIA:

1992-1995
200,000 Deaths



Conflict between Serbs, Croats, and Muslims in Bosnia after the collapse of Yugoslavia preceded genocidal crimes by Serbian troops against the Muslims in Bosnia. The Serbian troops employed mass shootings, the shelling of cities, the forced depopulation of entire communities, and the confinement of men and boys in concentration camps. They also utilized widespread rape of women and girls to terrorized Muslim families into fleeing their villages.

RWANDA:

1994
800,000 Deaths



Following decades of animosity as well as co-existence between Hutus and Tutsis, radical Hutu militia, supported by forces inside the government, carried out systematic massacres of Tutsis and Hutu moderates with machetes, clubs, guns, and grenades.

DARFUR:

2003-Present
450,000 deaths



This genocide originated in conflict in the Darfur region of western Sudan that culminated in widespread attacks by the Sudanese military and the Janjaweed, a Sudanese militia group recruited mostly from the Arab tribes, against the non-Arab Fur, Zaghawa, and Masalit ethnic groups. Widespread death has resulted from ethnic cleansing and the destruction of homes and farms. Systematic rapes and abduction for sexual slavery form an important aspect of the Darfur tragedy.