Violence without Moral Restraint: Reflections on the Dehumanization of Victims andVictimizers

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The paper identifies a class of violent acts that can best be described as sanctioned massacres. The special features of sanctioned massacres are that they occur in the context of a genocidal policy, and that they are directed at groups that have not themselves threatened or engaged in mass killing against the perpetrators of the violence. The psychological environment in which such massacres occur lacks the conditions normally perceived as providing some degree of moral justification for violence. In searching for a psychological explanation of mass violence under these conditions, it is instructive to focus on factors reducing the strength of restraining forces against violence.

Three interrelated processes are discussed in detail: (a) processes of dehumanization, which define the situation at one in which standard moral principles do not apply and the individual is absolved of responsibility to make personal moral choices; (b) processes of victimization, which are such that the victim is not a participant in the process of sanctioning; and (c) processes of deinstitutionalization which deprive both victim and victimizer of identity and community. The paper concludes with suggestions for corrective efforts that might help to prevent sanctioned massacres by countering the systemic and attitudinal supports for the processes described.

I hope I will be forgiven if I begin this address with some personal remarks, both about the award that I have just received and about the topic that I have chosen as the focus for my address.

Needless to say, I feel a great sense of satisfaction— as well as humility— as I receive this award. What this award represents to me, however, is more than recognition for my work as an

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As I have tried to do in the personal meaning of this letter, Award for me can be traced back to the period of the 1940-45 war, in which this country was at war with its own people. In 1945, it was a time of great uncertainty and fear, a time when people were searching for a sense of peace and freedom. It was a time when the world was in turmoil, and the future was uncertain. In this context, I decided to write a letter to a man I knew, a man who had been a friend and mentor throughout my life. My purpose was to offer him some words of encouragement and hope, to remind him of the importance of standing up for what is right, even in the face of adversity.

My letter ended with a call to action, a call for people to come together and work towards a better future. I ended with the words, "May God bless you and your family, and may your future be filled with peace and prosperity." I signed the letter with my name, and I placed it in the mailbox outside my house, hoping that it would reach its intended destination.

I later learned that my letter had been intercepted by the authorities and that it had been destroyed. I never received any response, and I never knew the fate of the letter. But I believed that it had reached its intended destination, and I believed that it had made a difference. I believed that my words and my actions were important, and I continued to work towards a better future, hoping that my efforts would make a difference.
American policy in Vietnam only played a small and indirect role in the conflict. The American war effort focused primarily on military intervention and supplies to the South Vietnamese government. The Vietnamese government, on the other hand, was divided and weak, with various factions engaged in power struggles. The war was primarily fought by the South Vietnamese military and the communist forces.

The prolonged conflict caused significant suffering and loss of life for both sides. The war also had a profound impact on the civilian population, with thousands of people killed or displaced. The relentless fighting and destruction led to widespread disruption and economic hardship.

The war eventually came to an end with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in 1973. Under terms of the agreement, the communist forces were allowed to establish a government in the south, and a reunified Vietnam was formed in 1975. The war's legacy continues to be a source of division and tension in present-day Vietnam.
The Loss of Respect

I would like to discuss three interrelated processes that lead to the weakening of respect for human rights: the erosion of the belief in a Universal Human Rights System, the deterioration of the role of international organizations like the United Nations, and the undermining of the credibility of international law. These processes are not new, but they have accelerated in recent years, especially due to the growing awareness of human rights violations in various parts of the world. The erosion of the belief in a Universal Human Rights System is due to a variety of factors, including the failure of some governments to uphold human rights standards, the lack of international monitoring and accountability, and the influence of powerful interest groups. The deterioration of the role of international organizations like the United Nations is due to a variety of factors, including the lack of resources, the lack of political will, and the influence of powerful states. The undermining of the credibility of international law is due to a variety of factors, including the failure of some states to comply with international law, the lack of enforcement mechanisms, and the influence of powerful interest groups.
VIOLENCE WITHOUT JUSTICE...
In our society, as in many others, there are certain categories of people who are defined as "victims." These categories might be called "victims" of certain social processes, which produce a sense of helplessness and hopelessness. In many cases, these categories are defined in terms of demographic characteristics, such as race, gender, or age. However, the concept of "victims" is more than just a demographic characteristic. It is a psychological state that describes a person's feelings of powerlessness and hopelessness in the face of adversity.

Primary responsibility for the arrangement that makes these events possible must be placed on the shoulders of those who design and implement policies that allow such events to occur. The responsibility for ensuring that these policies are truly beneficial and effective cannot be placed on the shoulders of those who are the victims of these policies. The responsibility for ensuring that these policies are truly beneficial and effective must be placed on the shoulders of those who design and implement policies that allow such events to occur.