

International Network of Genocide  
Scholars

# 7th Annual International Conference On Genocide

26 September - October 3, 2020



September 26th – October 3rd, 2020  
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University  
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## SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

### Saturday, SEPTEMBER 26

9:00 am – 9:30 am

#### Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:45 am – 11:15 am

#### First Parallel Session

- Panel 1 – The Shoah: Perspectives and Persons
- Panel 2 – Killing Fields and Nigeria: Past, Present, and Philosophies

11:30 am – 1:00 pm

#### Second Parallel Session

- Panel 4 – Ungendering and Reframing Sexual Violence and Mass Atrocities in the Balkans
- Panel 5 – Culture and the Child in Genocide

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

- Lunch

2:00 pm – 3:30 pm

#### Third Parallel Session

- Panel 6 – Collective Reburial in Post-Genocide and Mass-Violence Contexts: Collectively Reshaping Mass Death and its Aftermath

Panel 7 – Hate Speech and Hate Practices

3:45 pm – 5:15 pm

#### First Roundtable

- Roundtable 1 – Genocide Scholarship: Publishing and the Future of Genocide Research

### Saturday, OCTOBER 3

9:00 am – 10:30 am

#### Fourth Parallel Session

- Panel 9 – Genocide in the Ottoman Empire
- Panel 10 – Truth and Reconciliation?
- Panel 11 – Rethinking Remembrance, and Reluctance

10:45 am – 12:15 pm

#### Fifth Parallel Session

- Panel 12 – Outlawing the Truth: Memory Laws and State Violence in the United States, Poland, and Israel/Palestine
- Panel 13 – Guatemala and the Possibility of Prevention
- Panel 3 – Political Ideologies and Political Identities in Post-Atrocity Transitions (RESCHEDULED)

12:15 pm – 1:00 pm

- Lunch

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

#### Second Roundtable

- Roundtable 2 – The Changing Landscape of Studying Perpetrators in Rwanda

2:45 pm – 4:15 pm

#### Sixth Parallel Session

- Panel 14 – US Holocaust Memorial Museum: Inquiries and Initiatives
- Panel 15 – Sexual Violence in Mass Atrocity

(Note all times in GMT Minus 4:00)

## Welcome

Welcome to the 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Genocide of the International Conference of Genocide Scholars. We are living in an exceptional time and this is an exceptional conference. Firstly, let me begin by thanking you for being here today, for your generosity, and for your patience. But mostly, I thank you for your research. Never before in this technological age has research in the humanities and social sciences generally faced so many challenges. Travel is limited, archives are closed, funding is cut, jobs are lost, opportunities for research are closed. And in this closing, a darkness appears where human security and indeed human life become secondary, where atrocity against the body and the mind can thrive. Indeed, as we will hear throughout this conference, despite this global pandemic, genocide continues. It makes me think back to our 6<sup>th</sup> Conference, in Marseille in 2018, which linked genocide studies and medicine; how human insecurity and mass atrocity has direct links to human health and how genocide is as much an attack against the body and the physical and mental health of a community as it is direct killing. Your continued work and dedication bring a light into the struggles of this extraordinary time. Thank you for persevering and joining us here today.

INoGS has never had a conference like this one. To be virtual gives us the chance to be truly global. On the downside, we're not able to see each other face-to-face and have that camaraderie that we all value and miss. On the upside, you can participate in some way at any time any place in the world. In your pajamas, in your living room, outside while you have a cup of tea – we'll have something going on at some point all week.

At every conference, we take a moment to think back over the history of our meetings, right back fifteen years ago when INoGS was founded in Berlin in 2005. My first introduction to INoGS was at our first conference in Sheffield, England. Now, I have to admit, this conference was a bit of a disaster – as some of you might remember. It was held in the North of England in January. The weather was terrible, cold, and rainy – but what else would you expect? That would all have been fine, however, if the heating hadn't gone out across the university on the second day of the conference which, of course, was a Saturday, and no one could be found willing to come out and fix the boiler. So there we were, freezing in the dark and cold in the middle of an English winter, trying to talk about genocide – Disaster! Or, at least, that's how Jürgen Zimmerer, our President at the time, remembers it. I don't remember it that way. I do remember slipping into my coat at one point, true. But I also remember hot cider being passed around in the final plenary and the sense of camaraderie. I remember meeting Jürgen, Henning Melber, Nigel Eltringham, and so many other people key to the early days of INoGS; I remember being so terrified of giving my first conference paper to a panel filled with a whopping five people in the audience who were so kind to a young PhD student. I remember that conference as the first time I ever met any other students with the same passion for the study of mass violence I felt. That conference, despite the struggles with the weather and heating, remains one of the seminal moments of my professional career. I can only hope that this conference impacts at least one of you in a similar way – it's certainly been a challenging ride!

There are certain people who deserve a resounding thanks for bringing this conference to fruition. Firstly, to my executive board – Elisabeth Anstett, Rachel McGinnis, Raz Segal, and Umit Kurt – Thank you so much for your support and help over the past few months. To the people at the College of Arts and Sciences at Embry-Riddle, especially Dean Karen Gaines and our Department Chair, Bill Lahneman – thank you for giving us the support necessary for this conference to be successful. I have to say a big thank you to Chip Wolfe and Jesper Jensen, our tech team. Without the two of them we would have had no website and indeed, no conference. Thank you for your expertise and your kindness working with a tech-newbie like me. And, last but very much not least, a thank you to INoGS' interns, Willow Kelly and Gavin Olson.

Before I finish, a final word on the conference webpage. Along with key information about the panels, you'll also find interviews with our Lifetime Achievement and Impact Award winners as well as very exciting information on our next conference, held in Mexico City, 2022! Thank you again and I hope you enjoy a wonderful – if unique! – INoGS 2020.

Warm Wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Elisabeth Hope Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dr. Elisabeth Hope Murray, President

# About Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

In 1925, barnstormer John Paul Riddle met entrepreneur T. Higbee Embry, and together, they formed the Embry-Riddle Company to teach the adventurous to fly. Since then, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University has emerged as a global leader in aerospace, engineering, and security studies.

The College of Arts and Sciences, led by Dean Karen Gaines, is one of the fastest growing colleges on campus and comprises of five central areas of study, including security and conflict studies. Established in 2006, the Department of Security Studies and International Affairs highlights research and teaching in Global Conflict Studies, Homeland Security, Cyber Security, Terrorism Studies, and Emergency Management. Dr. William Lahneman is the current Chair of the SSIA Department.



*Karen F. Gaines*  
*Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and*  
*Professor of Biology*



*William Lahneman*  
*Professor of Homeland Security and Chair of the*  
*Department of Security Studies and International*  
*Affair*

# International Network of Genocide Scholars Executive Board

## **President – Dr. Elisabeth Hope Murray**

Dr. Elisabeth Hope Murray is the President of the International Network of Genocide Scholars and Associate Professor of Security Studies and International Affairs at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. Her work focuses on ideology, macro-level violence, gender security, genocide, environmental insecurity, and the process of radicalization in genocidal states. She has a wide range of published works including *Disrupting Pathways to Genocide* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015) and *Environments of Security* (American Meteorological Society, November 2019).



## **Vice-President – Dr. Elisabeth Anstett**

**Elisabeth Anstett** is a social anthropologist, senior tenured researcher at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and member of Adès (Anthropologie bio-culturelle, Droit, Ethique et Santé), an interdisciplinary research unit at the Faculty of Medical and Paramedical Sciences of Aix-Marseille University. Her research focuses on dead bodies and human remains management and care in genocide, mass violence and crisis contexts. She is co-editing the '*Human Remains and Violence*' book series and interdisciplinary academic journal at Manchester University Press.

**Treasurer – Dr. Rachel E. McGinnis**

**Rachel E. McGinnis** is the Director of the Peace and Conflict Program at RIT Kosovo and an Assistant Professor in Public Policy and International Relations. She is interdisciplinary scholar focusing on the fields of conflict science, sexual violence, and mass atrocities. Her research focal point is sexual violence during conflict concentrating specifically on male victimization. She holds a Ph.D. in Conflict Analysis and Resolution from Nova Southeastern University (NSU), a Master's and a Bachelor's of Science from the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT). In addition, over the last few years, she has spent time Volunteering in both Northern Ireland, Lebanon, Greece and the Balkans this summer on the Turk-Syrian border. She works with PTSD and sexual violence survivors, as well as, works to bring awareness to local NGO's, medical personnel, and government officials working with male refugees in the region. Rachel served previously as the Vice-Executive Secretary (2015-2019).



**Executive Secretary – Dr. Raz Segal**

Dr. Raz Segal holds a Ph.D. in History from Clark University (the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, 2013). He is Associate Professor of Holocaust and Genocide Studies and Endowed Professor in the Study of Modern Genocide at Stockton University, where he also serves as Director of the MA program in Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Focusing on central and southeast Europe, Dr. Segal is engaged in his work with the challenges of exploring the Holocaust as an integral part of late modern processes of imperial collapse, the formation and occasional de-formation of nation-states, and their devastating impact on the societies they sought — and still seek — to break and remake. Dr. Segal has held a Harry Frank Guggenheim Fellowship, a Fulbright Fellowship, and a Lady Davis Fellowship at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His publications include *Genocide in the Carpathians: War, Social Breakdown, and Mass Violence, 1914-1945* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2016; paperback 2020), and he is guest editor of the special issue on *Genocide: Mass Violence and Cultural Erasure of Zmanim: A Historical Quarterly*, vol. 138 (June 2018) (Hebrew).

## Vice-Executive Secretary – Dr. Ümit Kurt

**Dr. Ümit Kurt** Earned his PhD in history at the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Clark University in 2016. He is Polonsky Fellow in the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem. Dr. Kurt is engaged in his work with examining transfer of Armenian wealth, transformation of space, elite-making processes, ordinary perpetrators, collective violence, microhistories, inter-ethnic conflicts, the Armenian genocide, late Ottoman legal-economic history, and early modern Turkish nationalism. He has taught at Clark University, Fresno State University, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, University Of Tel Aviv and Sabanci University. He was the recipient of the Prestigious Armenian Studies Scholarship Award from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon. He worked as a postdoctoral Fellow in 2016-17 at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University. He is the author of *Antep 1915: Genocide and Perpetrators* (2018) and co-author of *The Spirit of the Laws: The Plunder of Wealth in the Armenian Genocide* (2015). His forthcoming book, *The Armenians of Aintab: The Economics of Genocide in an Ottoman Province*, will be published in Spring 2021 by the Harvard University Press.



# Awards

The INoGS Executive Board members are pleased to announce two separate academic awards for scholars in our field. There is the INoGS Lifetime Achievement Award and the INoGS Impact Award. Awards will be granted in conjunction with our current and future conferences; nominations for future award winner will be announced in advance.

**The 2020 Lifetime Achievement Award Winners are:**

**Dr. Debórah Dwork** for her unprecedented contribution to the field of Genocide Studies as Founding Director of the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University.



**Dr. Jürgen Zimmerer** for his significant contribution to the field of Genocide Studies as Founding President of INoGS and groundbreaking work in the field of colonial genocide studies.

**The 2020 Impact Award Winners are:**

**Dr. Mohamed Adhikari** for his groundbreaking work applying the concept of genocide to the colonization of South Africa/Cape Colony, and in particular to the destruction of the San aboriginal peoples.



**Dr. Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian** for her path-breaking research on Israeli military occupation and state violence against Palestinians through a feminist criminological approach.



# Conference Program Day One

## Saturday, 26 September 2020

### Welcome and Opening Remarks, 09:00 – 09:30

**Elisabeth Hope Murray** (*President, International Network of Genocide Scholars*)

**Karen Gaines** (*Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences*)

**Rachel E. McGinnis** (*Peace and Conflict Studies, RIT-K*)

### First Parallel Session, 09:45 – 11:15

#### Panel 1 - The Shoah: Perspectives and Persons

**Umit Kurt** (*Chair, Van Leer Jerusalem Institute*)

**Anne Berg** (*University of Pennsylvania*) Rags: An Object Lesson on the Nazi Genocide

**Liat Steir-Livny** (*Sapir Academic College and the Open University*) "The Flat": The Narrative of a Perpetrators' Daughter

**Sharon Kangisser Cohen** (*Yad Vashem*) The Emotional Toll on Child Survivors of the Shoah: Examining the Work of Paul Friedman M.D.

#### Panel 2 – Killing Fields and Nigeria: Past, Present, and Philosophy

**Dirk Moses** (*Chair, University of North Carolina*)

**Olusegun Adeyeri** IDPs of Boko Haram, Emergency Rehabilitation and Human Rights Practice in Nigeria

**Ngozika Anthonia Obi-Ani** (*University of Nigeria, Nsukka*) Recognizing "War Crimes" in Biafra: The Sergeant Yilda Example

### Second Parallel Session, 11:30 – 13:00

#### Panel 4 – Ungendering and Reframing Sexual Violence and Mass Atrocities in the Balkans

**Elisabeth Anstett** (*Chair, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*)

**Rachel E. McGinnis** (*Director, Peace and Conflict Program, RIT-K*)

**Abit Hoxha** (*University of Agder*)

#### Panel 5 – Culture and the Child in Genocide

**Elisabeth Hope Murray** (*Chair, President, International Network of Genocide Scholars*)

**Ruth Amir** (*Yezreel Valley College*) Conscription and Enlistment of Child Soldiers: The Need for Redefinition

**Carolyn Rubavathy** (*Lady Doak College, Madura*) Gender Violence in Wendy Holden's Born Survivors: Three Young Mothers and their Extraordinary Story of Courage, Defiance, and Hope

### Lunch, 13:00 – 14:00

### Third Parallel Session, 14:00 – 15:30

#### **Panel 6– Collective Reburial in Post-Genocide and Mass-Violence Contexts: Collectively Reshaping Mass Death and Its Aftermath**

**Elisabeth Hope Murray** (*Chair, President, International Network of Genocide Scholars*)

**Elisabeth Anstett** (*Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*) Collective Anonymous Reburials of Great Terror Victims in Russia: About Mass Death and Identity Erasure

**Clara Duterme** (*Aix-Marseille Université, ADES*) Sense of Belonging and Post-Genocide Identities in Guatemalan Collective Reburials

**Laura Panizo** (*CONICET, Argentina*) The “Care” in the Restitution of Bodies of Detainees-Disappeared from the Pinochet Dictatorship

**Galia Valtchinova** (*Université de Toulouse II Jean-Jaurès*) Counting, Disinterment, Reburial: Dealing with the Victims of Communism in Bulgaria

#### **Panel 7– Hate Speech and Hate Practices**

**Rachel E. McGinnis** (*Chair, RIT-K*)

**Mark Celinscak** (*University of Nebraska at Omaha*) In the Aftermath of Genocide: Internment and Interrogation

**Carole Hodge** (*formerly at University of Glasgow*) Bosnia: What Constitutes the Incidence of Genocide?

**Hyokyung Jung** (*UNDP in Denmark*) Hate Speech as Persecution: A Comparison to the Incitement to Commit Genocide – Focusing on the Case of Vojislav Šešelj

#### **Panel 8– Hate Speech and Hate Practices**

**Umit Kurt** (*Chair, Van Leer Jerusalem Institute*)

**Sagarika Naik** (*Ph. D. Candidate, University of Geneva*) Genocide, Violence, and Forced Migration in South East Asia: An Assessment on Rohingya Refugee Crisis

### First Roundtable, 15:45 – 17:15

#### **Roundtable 1 – Genocide Scholarship: Publishing and the Future of Genocide Research**

**Raz Segal** (*Chair, Stockton University*)

**Christian Gudehus** (*Journal of Genocide Prevention*)

**Susanne Knittel** (*Journal of Perpetrator Research*)

**Dirk Moses** (*Journal of Genocide Research*)

**Elisabeth Hope Murray** (*President, International Network of Genocide Scholars*)

**Joanne Pettitt** (*Holocaust Studies: A Journal of Culture and History*)

**Sharon Kangisser Cohen** (*Yad Vashem Studies*)

**Henry Theriault** (*Genocide Studies International*)

# Conference Program Day Two

## Saturday, 3 October 2020

### Fourth Parallel Session, 09:00 – 10:30

#### Panel 9 – Genocide in the Ottoman Empire

**Amy Grubb** (*Chair, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University*)

**Asya Darbinyan** (*Stockton University*) Recovering Refugee Voices: Armenian Refugees of the War and Genocide in Transcaucasia

**Umit Kurt** (*Van Leer Jerusalem Institute*) A Rescuer, an Enigma and a Genocidaire: The Curious Case of Cemal Pasha

#### Panel 10 – Truth and Reconciliation?

**Mohamed Adhikari** (*Chair, University of Cape Town*)

**Lesley-Ann Daniels** (*Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals*) The Impact of Imperfect Truth and Reconciliation Commissions on Societal Reconciliation

**Bjorn Krondorfer** (*Martin-Springer Institute, Northern Arizona University*) Transdisciplinary Frames for Working with Groups in Conflict: Trauma, Memory, Empathy, Reconciliation

**Khushboo Chauhan** (*Christ Academy Institute of Law, Bengaluru, India*) Rethinking the concept of Cultural Genocide under International Law

#### Panel 11 – Rethinking Remembrance, and Reluctance

**Diane Maye** (*Chair, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University*)

**Giorgia Dona** (*University of East London*) The Constellation of Genocide Narratives: The Power of Marginalized Voices for Rethinking the Social History of Ethnic Violence

**Eyal Mayroz** (*University of Sydney*) Reluctant Interveners: America's Failed Responses to Genocide, from Bosnia to Darfur

### Fifth Parallel Session, 10:45 – 12:15

#### Panel 12 – Outlawing the Truth: Memory Laws and State Violence in the United States, Poland, and Israel/Palestine

**Raz Segal** (*Chair, Stockton University*)

**Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian** (*Hebrew University of Jerusalem*) The Nakba Law and the Outgoing Nakba (Video)

**Anat Plocker** (*Stockton University*) National Communism and the Roots of Poland's Contemporary Memory Laws (Video)

**Barry Trachtenberg** (*Wake Forest University*) Suppressing Speech in Israel's Defense: The Case of the United States (Video)

#### Panel 13 – Guatemala and the Possibility of Prevention

**Elisabeth Anstett** (*Chair, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*)

**Marcia Esparza** (*John Jay College of Criminal Justice*) Military Neocolonial Paradox: The Cases of Guatemala and Morocco

**Stephen Capobianco** (*Institute for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, Binghamton University*) Expanding Our Understanding of Societal Mechanisms for Genocide Prevention

#### Panel 3 – Political Ideologies and Political Identities in Post-Atrocity Transitions (RESCHEDULED FOR 10/3 at 10:45)

**Rachel E. McGinnis** (*Chair, RIT-K*)

**Timothy Williams** (*Bundeswehr University Munich*) The Changing Landscape of Studying Perpetrators in Rwanda

**Jonathan Leader Maynard** (*King's College London*) Social Scientific Research on Ideological and Identity Change in Mass Atrocities

**Willa Rae Witherow-Culpepper** (*Rutgers University*)

### Lunch, 12:15 – 13:00

### Second Roundtable, 13:00 – 14:15

#### Roundtable 2 – The Changing Landscape of Studying Perpetrators in Rwanda

**Timothy Williams** (*Chair, Bundeswehr University Munich*)

**Sara Brown** (*Center for Holocaust, Human Rights & Genocide Education*)

**Erin Jessee** (*LKAS Research Fellow in History, University of Glasgow*)

**Omar McDoom** (*Department of Government, London School of Economics*)

## Sixth Parallel Session, 14:45 – 16:15

### Panel 14 – U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: Inquiries and Initiatives

**Elisabeth Hope Murray** (*Chair, President, International Network of Genocide Scholars*)

**Iliriana Lira Blakaj** (*Lead Researcher and Coordinator, Balkans and UK*)

**Noemi Szekely-Popescu** (*Program Manager*)

**Janos Desi** (*Journalist*)

### Panel 15 – U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: Inquiries and Initiatives

**Rachel E. McGinnis** (*Chair, RIT-K*)

**Iuliia Anosova** (*CSO "La Strada-Ukraine"*) Will the Rubber Hit the Road: Dealing with Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine

**Raya Morag** (*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem*) New Cambodian Cinema, Gendercide, Genocidal Forced Marriage and Rape

**Christi Yoder** (*Gratz College*) Sexual Violence During Genocide: Production of Knowledge for Upstream Prevention Efforts

# Blog Post and Poster Session

**Blog Post – Perceptions of Relief Nurses during the Armenian Genocide: Neutrality, Modern Humanitarianism and Future Aspirations**  
**David Yacoubian** (*University of British Columbia*)

**Blog Post – Researching Sexual Violence Against Men in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Current Progress and Research Gaps**  
**Anna Gopsill** (*School of Advanced Study, University of London*)

**Blog Post – False, Historical, ‘Accusations in a Mirror’? The Tutsi Colonisation Plan, Conspiracy, and Genocide in Rwanda**  
**Leah Owen** (*University of Oxford*)

**Poster – Child Soldiering as Genocide: The Case of Sierra Leone**  
**Willow Kelly** (*Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University*)

**Poster – Making and Unmaking a Hero: Aung San Suu Kyi in the News Media**  
**Astrid Juckensack** (*Philipps-University Marburg*)

# Presenter Abstracts and Biographies

## Dr. Mohamed Adhikari

### Biography:

Emeritus Associate Professor Mohamed Adhikari received his PhD from the University of Cape Town. After nearly three decades of research on various aspects of colored identity and politics in South Africa he recently started working in the area of genocide studies, with a particular focus on settler colonialism and genocide.

## Dr. Ruth Amir

### Biography:

Ruth Amir is Senior Lecturer at the Departments of Political Science and Multi-Disciplinary Social Science at Yezreel Valley College, and Chairperson of the Executive Committee, at the Galilee Center for Studies in Jewish Christian Relations. Her research focuses on genocide, particularly forcible child transfer, transitional justice, and the politics of victimhood. Among her authored books are: *Twentieth Century Forcible Child Transfers: Probing the Boundaries of the Genocide Convention* (2019); co-editor of *Critical Insights: The Diary of a Young Girl, Anne Frank* (2017); *Who is Afraid of Historical Redress: The Israeli Victim-Perpetrator Dichotomy* (2012); *The Politics of Victimhood: Historical Redress in Israel?* (2012). Ruth is currently engaged in two co-authored book projects, on populism and the decline of liberal democracy, and transitional justice in Rwanda in the aftermath of the genocide against the Tutsi.

### **Abstract:** (*Conscription and Enlistment of Child Soldiers: The Need for Redefinition*)

Recruiting child-soldiers is a war crime of particular gravity. The proposed paper challenges the current definition of the war crime of conscripting and enlisting of child-soldiers. It argues that although the Rome Statute of the ICC developed a victim-centered approach and sensitivity to intersectionality, its Statute fails child-soldiers on at least two important grounds. First, by limiting the prohibition to children under 15 rather than under 18 as per the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its 2001 Optional Protocol. Second, in outlining the elements of crimes in such manner the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) must establish that the tasks performed by child-soldiers are linked to combat. Subsequently, children older than 15 and younger than 18 years are not recognized as conscripted and enlisted child soldiers. Furthermore, neither domestic housework nor sexual slavery, violence, and sex crimes are part of the element of the crime of conscription and enlistment of child soldiers. Thus, if the OTP does not include in the indictment a separate charge of war crime (as in the ICC Lubanga case), children victims of sex crimes in a military organization are not recognized as such and their perpetrators remain unpunished. If these children did not participate in combat or combat-related activities because they were forced to serve sex slaves or domestic workers, they are not considered child soldiers and are, by definition, excluded in the reparations process. I analyze the impact of the definition of the crime based on its interpretations and application in ICC case law, policy papers of the UN, ICC, the OTP, Expert Groups liaising the ICC, the Trust Fund for Victims, Victims' Representative, as well as DDR Reports.

## Dr. Iuliia Anosova

### Biography:

Iuliia Anosova, PhD, is an independent researcher and currently works as a lawyer in Ukrainian CSO “La Strada-Ukraine”, specializing in the fields of gender-based violence, including sexual violence and domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination. Among other things, she is particularly interested in the topic of conflict-related sexual violence and helped to develop the specialized course for Ukrainian judges on this issue. Iuliia completed a PhD program in Public International Law at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (Kyiv, Ukraine). Her PhD thesis was titled “The Jurisdiction of the International Courts over the Crime of Genocide”.

**Abstract:** (*Will the Rubber Hit the Road: Dealing with Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ukraine*)

In 2017 the OHCHR published a report highlighting several dozen cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in eastern Ukraine and occupied Crimea. However, neither are these and further cases of CRSV extensively discussed in Ukraine, nor the justice seems to be rendered in the nearest future. In fact, the problem is more complex than just passivity of political power and civil society in discussing and properly punishing the crimes. It might be traced to the general attitude in Ukraine to the issue of gender-based violence as well as precedents of delayed response to the mass atrocities of the past. For instance, the issue of Holodomor of 1932-33 was brought to the wide national discourse only in the end of 1990s and its gender aspect was addressed as research problem just a few years ago.

Thus, I will analyze the current situation with prosecution of CRSV in Ukraine and historical, social and legal circumstances impeding it. On the part of historical circumstances, the parallels will be drawn with delayed justice for the atrocities of the Soviet totalitarian regime in Ukraine. General social setting in the country and situation with gender-based violence and discrimination will be discussed as substantial contributing factors. Finally, based on the case study (e.g. the notorious “Tornado case”), attention will be drawn to the failure of existing legal framework to tackle such crimes as well as lack of readiness of prosecutor’s offices and courts to effectively prosecute them. As result of the analysis, possible solutions will be offered.

## Dr. Elisabeth Anstett

### Biography:

Élisabeth Anstett is a social anthropologist, senior tenured researcher at the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) and member of Ades (Anthropologie bio-culturelle, Droit, Ethique et Santé) research unit at the medical faculty of Aix-Marseille University. Her current research focuses on human remains and dead bodies management in post-genocide and mass violence contexts. She is co-editing the Human Remains and Violence book series and interdisciplinary journal at Manchester University Press

**Abstract:** (*Collective anonymous reburials of great terror victims in Russia: about mass death and identity erasure*)

Historians now agree on the fact that approximately 700 000 soviet citizens were murdered during the period of the great purges in the second half of the 1930ies. The study of soviet archives reveals however paradoxical findings. Hyper bureaucratic documentation of the whole extra-judicial procedures (from arrest, to imprisonment, interrogation and trial) indeed

### Dr. Anstett (Continued)

stops at the moment of the death sentence execution. Although precise information is always available about when, how and by whom each of the 700 000 victims has been executed, no information is never available about the location of the victim's burial that has thus remained clandestine for decades. This archival silencing of the dead-bodies' treatment bears a long-lasting legacy. The soviet secret State policy of dead-bodies concealment combined with further post-soviet State policy of disinterest if not denialism of the crimes committed under the Stalinist regime, has indeed led to a very limited number of exhumations of the great purges victims. Moreover, when a mass grave related to this period is found and opened, human remains are always reburied anonymously as it is virtually impossible to carry out any identification procedure. Focusing on the study of a series of mass graves opening undertaken since the end of the 1990ies at a local level in the Voronej region, this paper aims at enlightening the sustainable social effects of clandestine massive extra-judicial executions, and questioning the great purges victim's identity erasure at a more global level.

### Dr. Anne Berg

#### Biography:

Anne Berg (Ph.D., University of Michigan) studies the histories of waste and recycling, film and cities, racism and genocide. Trained as a historian of modern Germany and Europe, Anne increasingly ventures into more global terrain. Her research proceeds along a number of parallel tracks, connected by a sustained interest in the visual, the spatial and the material. She has published articles on the history of waste in Nazi Germany, the United States and South Africa. Currently, Anne is working on a book project that examines the disturbing connections between waste management and genocide in the Third Reich, entitled *Empire of Rags and Bones: Waste and War in Nazi Germany*. At Penn, Anne teaches courses on the history of National Socialism, world history, environmental history and the history of garbage.

#### Abstract: *(An Object Lesson on the Nazi Genocide)*

Torn, old, defunct, inferior, substandard, broken down pieces of clothing or fabrics; used for cleaning; collected and recycled back into garments; a sign with poverty, filth, and precarious social status – rags are invariably associated with dirt and simultaneously mobilized in a fight against it. In this paper I am going to trace the use, reuse, requisitioning, recycling and representations of rags in Nazi Germany, with the goal to demonstrate how the use and meaning of a specific object was implicated in and informed the genocidal ideology of the Nazi regime.

### Dr. Roddy Brett

#### Biography:

Roddy Brett is a Lecturer with the School of International Relations at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. He has lived in Latin America, principally in Guatemala and Colombia, for over a decade. His fields of research and practitioner expertise include conflict and peace studies, political violence and genocide studies, indigenous rights and democratisation. He has published a total of eight books, including monographs and co-edited volumes, as well as numerous articles on these themes. He has acted as Advisor to the United Nations Development Programme in both Colombia and Guatemala, and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guatemala. Dr. Brett also served as Advisor

### **Dr. Brett (Continued)**

on Indigenous Affairs to the Norwegian Embassy in Guatemala. Dr. Brett worked with the Centre for Human Rights Legal Action in Guatemala, initially as Field Investigator, and subsequently as Coordinator of the Department for Justice and Reconciliation (DEJURE). In this capacity, he was a member of the original team that prepared the evidence for and political strategy of the legal case filed against three former presidents of Guatemala and their military high commands of the 1980s for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. This led to the conviction by a Guatemalan court of former dictator General Efraín Ríos Montt in May 2013 for eighty years for genocide and crimes against humanity. Dr. Brett continues to advise the United Nations System in Latin America, at this moment in Colombia, in particular in themes of peacebuilding and conflict transformation. He holds a position of Visiting Professor at the Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain and is a member of the Academic Advisory Board for the International Centre on Non-Violent Conflict, in Washington D.C., and of the Advisory Council of the Institute of Humanitarian Studies of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in Bogota, Colombia.

### **Dr. Sara Brown**

#### **Biography:**

Sara E. Brown is the Executive Director of Chhange, the Center for Holocaust, Human Rights & Genocide Education. Brown holds the first Ph.D. in comparative genocide studies from Clark University's Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies. She has presented at an array of professional conferences around the world, published pieces in academic journals, news outlets, and edited volumes, and currently serves on the Advisory Board for the International Association of Genocide Scholars. Brown has worked and conducted research in Rwanda since 2004, served as a project coordinator in refugee camps in Tanzania, worked in refugee resettlement in Texas, and researched conflict globalization and conflict in Israel. Prior to coming to Chhange, she developed and managed post-secondary education programming for USC Shoah Foundation. She has designed and taught courses on human rights, mass violence, and history at San Diego State University, Mt San Jacinto Community College, and Worcester State University. Brown served as an academic consultant for Aegis Trust in Rwanda and as the scholarly advisor on the Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda for Chhange's museum-quality exhibit, *Journeys Beyond Genocide: The Human Experience*. She is the author of *Gender and the Genocide in Rwanda: Women as Perpetrators and Rescuers* and the co-editor of the forthcoming Routledge Handbook on Religion and Genocide.

### **Dr. Stephen Capobianco**

#### **Biography:**

Stephen Capobianco is the assistant director of the Institute for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention at Binghamton University. He works to establish, support, and expand international and domestic partnerships in both government and non-governmental organizations for strengthening the Institute's research, publications, and experiential learning. Stephen also directs the Institute's work related to the Mechanisms for Atrocity Prevention Project, the undergraduate internship and graduate field placement programs, and public communications. He has spent the last several years working on international high-impact educational practices such as global learning and internships both at Cornell University and Binghamton University. In addition to his work at I-GMAP, he maintains a research agenda including projects related to

### Dr. Capobianco (Continued)

multi-level structural analyses of identity-based discrimination and conflict, social policy, and community-driven solutions to complex transnational issues manifesting on the local level.

**Abstract:** (*Expanding Our Understanding of Societal Mechanisms for Genocide Prevention*)

Not only is it increasingly important to understand how societies are re-building after genocide and mass atrocities, but it is vital to address how other societies are able to build mechanisms to prevent such crimes from occurring in the first place. While impossible to prove a negative, the community of genocide and mass atrocity prevention scholars and practitioners are committed to creating a future inhospitable to mass identity-based violence. Beginning with an overview of the current status of national mechanisms for the prevention of genocide and other mass atrocity crimes, the author explores other current approaches to genocide prevention. This includes various actors in different levels of government, civil society, and private enterprise and across sectors. Through a multi-level structural analysis, the author questions a dominant paradigm that state actors are the main players in developing comprehensive tools to address atrocity risk factors. The author concludes with suggestions for a research agenda that examines the dynamics of developing mechanisms, the role of international organizations, and the relationships between state institutions and civil society initiatives and between national and regional mechanisms.

### Dr. Mark Celinscak

#### Biography:

Dr. Mark Celinscak is the Louis and Frances Blumkin Professor of Holocaust and Genocide Studies and the Executive Director of the Sam and Frances Fried Holocaust and Genocide Academy at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. He is the author of the award-winning *Distance from the Belsen Heap: Allied Forces and the Liberation of a Nazi Concentration Camp* (2015) and the forthcoming *Kingdom of Night: Witnesses to the Holocaust* (2020). Dr. Celinscak is currently working on a new project that explores the process of denazification in the British zone of postwar Germany.

**Abstract:** (*In the Aftermath of Genocide: Internment and Interrogation*)

In the aftermath of the Second World War, British authorities established Civil Internment Camps (CIC) as part of the denazification process. The CICs were used in conjunction with Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centres (CSDIC), which were intended to hold former Nazis for questioning. Suspects were screened at the No. 74 CSDIC at Bad Nenndorf. While conditions in the CICs were harsh, the treatment meted out at Bad Nenndorf was far worse. In a 1947 report regarding the state of an abused internee, Major James Morgan-Jones of the Royal Artillery remarked, "It was one of the most disgusting sights of my life. The man literally had no flesh on him, his state of emaciation was incredible... [He] was still a figure which may well have been one of the Belsen inmates." The report revealed that prisoners sent to the hospital from the interrogation centre at Bad Nenndorf suffered from frostbite, malnutrition and physical abuse. My paper will argue that for the British, the process of denazification was flawed from the outset. Its attempt at interrogating Nazi party officials and former members of the Schutzstaffel was plagued by scandal, corruption, excessive bureaucracy and inhumane treatment of its

### Dr. Capobianco (Continued)

internees. While prisoners-of-war were taken into custody often without charge or the expectation of trial, ordinary civilians were also detained and later released. By the summer of 1946 there were 66,000 suspected Nazis interned in the British Zone of Occupied Germany. I argue that the British had no clear direction regarding what was to be done with those in custody. Instead, the incarcerated languished for months, and some for a year or more, often in cramped conditions with poor medical care and abuse.

### Dr. Khushboo Chauhan

#### Biography:

I am currently working as an Assistant Professor (Law) at Christ Academy Institute of Law, Bengaluru, India. I was awarded the Ph.D. and M. Phil. Degree by the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, India. My doctoral thesis titled "Genocides: Law, Politics and History", aimed to study genocide through the conjoint lenses of law, politics and history. There is an intention to investigate how the different discourses (legal, political and historic) give meanings, definitions and understanding to the term genocide and even the Holocaust and how they are used and condition (or limit and restrict or contribute) to the practical fulfilment of human rights in relation to the issue of genocide. I also hold a LL.M. in International Law and a LL. B. degree from Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India and a B.A. in Political Science and Psychology from St. Bede's College, Shimla. My research interests include Genocide and Holocaust Studies, International Law, International Organizations, Human rights, International politics, Migration. Public Policy and Governance with emphasis on its legal dimensions, decentralization, global and local governance and civil society.

#### **Abstract I:** (*Rethinking the concept of Cultural Genocide under International Law*)

The German Jewish poet Heinrich Heine wrote "Where they have burned books, they will end in burning human beings", thereby famously laying bare the link between the mass slaughter of human beings and attacks on the cultural heritage around the world. Raphael Lemkin had envisioned the crime of genocide as not only consisting of the physical or biological intentional destruction of a particular group of people but also the destruction of its cultural heritage. In the initial drafts of the Genocide Convention it can easily be traced that Lemkin wanted the definition of genocide to include cultural genocide. In fact, the ad hoc criminal tribunals have considered the systematic and intentional destruction of cultural heritage as evidence of the specific intent to destroy a group. Cultural heritage is as much a reflection of the identity of a group if not more as are their physical or biological features. There are numerous examples around the world where the perpetrators have not only physically tried to annihilate a group but have tried to further obliterate any signs of their ever existing on this planet by intentionally destroying their cultural heritage. This paper aims to firstly, understand the term cultural genocide by considering it as a crime against persons and not solely against property. Secondly, to further examine whether it should be incorporated into the wider definition of genocide by putting forth arguments for or against and examining the reasons as to why it has not been incorporated yet.

### **Dr. Chauhan (Continued)**

**Abstract II:** (*The Paradigms of Genocide: The Holocaust and the Rohingya Conflict of Myanmar*)

The paper aims to examine the Holocaust alongside the controversial Rohingya conflict in Myanmar. The Holocaust stands out as an example of the blending of circumstances and context which have mostly already taken place whereas Myanmar is a contested case. These two incidents will make it possible to draw informative comparisons and contrasts about not only the international community's usage of the Holocaust in relation to the genocide paradox but also of the role played by international law, politics and history while handling these incidents. Both the cases differ from each other in terms of time, geographical location, international response, current status of each of these incidents, etc. The analysis will eventually provide us with a starting point as to how do various cases of mass violence evolve over time. It will further elaborate upon similar characteristics such as shared ideology, a regime with revolutionary and utopian ambitions, internal division and circumstances of war. On the other hand, the differences may exist in the general context, ideology, the political consequences, the international context and the nature of the conditions of war. Each case of genocide or alleged genocide carries with itself a unique character and context and hence one has to be diligent while comparing the Holocaust to other cases.

### **Dr. Sharon Kangisser Cohen**

#### **Biography:**

Sharon Kangisser Cohen is the editor of Yad Vashem Studies and the Director of the Eli and Diana Zborowski Centre for the study of the Aftermath of the Holocaust at Yad Vashem.

**Abstract:** (*The emotional toll on child survivors of the Shoah: Examining the work of Paul Friedman M.D*)

After the Shoah, the adult world which for the most part had not managed to save the millions of Jewish children, were now put to the task of having to rehabilitate the remnant that had survived. Arguably one of the most significant aid organizations in the immediate post-war period was the American Joint Distribution Committee (JDC). Whilst the need to give material assistance to the children was a given, members of the Health committee of the JDC raised the need to provide the young survivors with emotional and psychological support. As a result, the JDC appointed the psychiatrist Dr. Paul Friedman, to conduct a study on the state of child survivors of the Shoah currently living in institutions in Europe. From July 10-December 20, 1946, Friedman travelled to Europe in order to conduct his study. His report is entitled: "A Survey of the Mental Conditions of the Surviving Jewish People," is a rich and telling document which is an invaluable resource for social historians of the immediate post-war period as well as for researchers of who examine the effects of trauma on young children.

### **Dr. Lesley-Ann Daniels**

#### **Biography:**

Lesley-Ann Daniels is a Research Fellow at the Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals where she works on political violence, transitional justice and post-conflict reconciliation.

### Dr. Daniels Continued

**Abstract:** (*The impact of one-sided truth commissions on national reconciliation: A survey experiment*)

Many post-conflict countries use transitional justice mechanisms to address the legacy of the past and promote societal reconciliation. However, these measures may be implemented in a biased way, which can be counterproductive and give rise to increased distrust and animus. This is particularly so in ethnically-divided countries. This research examines the effects of a one-sided truth commission – to what extent does this hinder vertical reconciliation between the individual and the state institutions and horizontal reconciliation between social groups? Experiments that prime respondents with biased truth commissions are embedded in original surveys carried out in 2019 in Northern Ireland and Aceh in Indonesia. The research finds that there is significantly less support for truth and reconciliation processes when they are seen as one-sided. The implementation of transitional justice can have deep effects even many years after the formal end of the violence and the results show the importance of the implementing transitional justice in a just and equitable way.

### Dr. Asya Darbinyan

#### Biography:

Currently a Visiting Research Scholar at Clark University, Asya Darbinyan was a Postdoctoral Fellow in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Stockton University in 2019-2020. She completed her Ph.D. in History at the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Clark University, in December 2019. Her dissertation explores the Russian Empire's responses to the Armenian Genocide and to the refugee crisis at the Caucasus battlefront of WWI (Advisor: Dr. Taner Akçam). Previously, Darbinyan worked at the Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute, Yerevan, as a Senior Research Fellow and the Deputy Director of the museum (2008-2013). Dr. Darbinyan's research and teaching expertise stand at the intersection of Armenian history, history of the Russian Empire, genocide, refugees, and humanitarian interventions, with a focus on the agency and actions of refugees in addressing their suffering and plight. She is a recipient of multiple scholarships and grants: most recently, the Aurora Humanitarian Initiative's Vartan Gregorian Scholarship to revise and expand her dissertation for publication. Her book chapter "Humanitarian Crisis at the Ottoman-Russian Border: Russian Imperial Responses to Armenian Refugees of War and Genocide, 1914-15" appeared in the edited volume *Aid to Armenia: Humanitarianism and Intervention from the 1890s to the present* (Manchester University Press, 2020) in September.

**Abstract:** (*Recovering Refugee Voices: Armenian Refugees of the War and Genocide in Transcaucasia*)

This presentation (based on the article "Recovering the Voices of Armenian Refugees in Transcaucasia: Accounts of Suffering and Survival" accepted for publication in the *Armenian Review*) focuses on the humanitarian emergency and refugee crisis at the Caucasus front during the First World War, caused by population movements as a result of war and the Armenian Genocide. Reflecting on the experiences of the Armenian refugees in various parts of Transcaucasia and in eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire occupied by Russian troops, this project addresses a number of core questions related to the refugees' understating of and reaction to those appalling developments and to the humanitarian relief work. It aims to uncover

### Dr. Darbinyan (Continued)

the perspectives of refugees—recipients of the assistance—and to show the role refugees themselves played in that struggle for survival. Finally, this paper incorporates into the narrative of assistance and survival the experiences of those Armenian activists, intellectuals and relief coordinators, among others, whose efforts made the organization of self-help during the war and genocide possible.

### Dr. Giorgia Dona

#### Biography:

Giorgia Dona is co-director of the Centre for Migration, Refugees and Belonging at the University of East London (UEL) and Fellow of the UK Higher Education Academy. She has published extensively in the areas of ethnic and political violence, global refugee movements, child protection, psycho-social interventions, and participatory research methods. Recent publications include *The Marginalised in Genocide Narratives* (2019), *Forced Migration: Current Issues and Debates* (ed. 2019, with Alice Bloch) and *Child and Youth Migration: Mobility-in-Migration in an Era of Globalisation* (ed. 2014, with Angela Veale).

**Abstract:** (*The Constellation of Genocide Narratives: The Power of Marginalized Voices for Rethinking the Social History of Ethnic Violence*)

How can we narrate genocides beyond the victimized and the victimizers? How can we move beyond the single story of collective violence that prevails in national accounts of post-genocide nation-building? Drawing on fieldwork conducted over two decades, this presentation adopts a multi-level narrative methodology to illuminate the role of marginalized voices - non-perpetrators, rescuers, families of mixed ethnicity, returnees and other ethnic minorities - for rethinking the social history of genocides. The constellation of genocide narratives sets the conceptual framework for the analysis of the relationship of public and personal narratives. In centering and integrating the stories of previously marginalized social actors, new narrative themes emerge that differ from the almost totalizing violence exposed in the foundational master-narrative of the Genocide against the Tutsi. They are themes of ordinary morality and individual responsibility; intimate burdens; communal care and solidarity; double victimization and survival; and mobility and belonging. A publicly untold, shared narrative also surfaces. Against the social and narrative rupture caused by the violence of genocide, this chronicle from below speaks of “continuity, embeddedness and the everyday”. By identifying social and narrative continuities, this alternative version of the social history of the genocide problematizes ruptures between the “old” (pre-genocide) and “new” (post-genocide) reality; it challenges the overlap of ethnic and social identities of victim and perpetrator by identifying other intersectional subject positions, and it records the complex legacy of the genocide, as an event and as narrative, on the social and narrative lives of the nation and its people.

### Dr. Clara Duterme

#### Biography:

Clara Duterme is a social anthropologist and project manager of the “Transfunerary” research Program at Aix-Marseille University. Her research focuses on kinship, memory and solidarity-

### Dr. Duterme (Continued)

based economy among Ixil Communities in Guatemala, and more broadly on transitional justice and post-genocide resilience mechanisms.

**Abstract:** (*Sense of belonging and Ixil post-genocide identities in Guatemalan collective reburials*)

The political violence in Guatemala (1960-1996) resulted in 200.000 victims, the majority of whom belong to the indigenous populations of the altiplano (highlands). The ruling military indeed implemented a scorched earth policy that resulted in the massacre of entire villages or communities on suspicion of “subversion” and supporting the Marxist guerrilla. In the 1990s, the peace process piloted by the UN launched a long sequence of exhumations and reburials of the victims. The lack of interest of the State authorities in the process allows for some heterogeneity in the reburial practices, which are locally negotiated between various stakeholders: victims’ relatives, religious authorities and experts conducting the exhumations (hired forensic specialists, NGOs, ICRC representatives). In the transitional justice model promoted by international norms, the restitution of the victim’s remains to their families has been articulated as a key element to enable the grieving process, emphasizing on individual victim’s identification. However, the poor condition in which the remains are found, or the absence of any direct relatives, often make identification impossible, despite the potential use of DNA tests. Some communities thus choose to collectively re-inhume all the dead (identified and non-identified), emphasizing local belonging over kinship. The moment of re-inhumation therefore questions the different levels of belonging of the dead, and their re-integration in the community.

### Dr. Marcia Esparza

#### Biography:

Born and raised in Santiago, Chile, Dr. Esparza immigrated to New York City in 1986. Her areas of research include state violence, genocide, collective memory-silence in the aftermath of mass killings and military sociology in Latin America and more recently in Spain. Dr. Esparza’s research experience includes her extensive fieldwork for the United Nations’ sponsored Truth Commission in Guatemala (1997-1999) interviewing war and genocide survivors. Her monograph, *Silenced Communities: Legacies of and Resistance to Militarization and Militarism in a Rural Guatemalan Town* (Berghahn Books, 2017) explores the long-term footprints of war and genocide upon rural Indigenous communities impacted by the conditions of internal colonialism, which the army exploited to build its mass-based support.

**Abstract:** (*Military postcolonial paradox: The cases of Guatemala and Morocco*)

Postcolonial armies need to portray themselves as the great benefactors and bearers of civilization. To accomplish this, to represent themselves as on the side of the people, armies forge complex relationships with vulnerable populations. This relationship can be best described as ‘postcolonial paradox’ a term I use in its sociological dimension to explain armies’ exploitative reliance on colonized groups to wage wars. Through a comparative approach of two seemingly disparate case studies, I examine this paradox which involves local sectors of the oppressed collaborating with the oppressor as auxiliary forces in their own class and ethnic annihilation.

## Anna Gopsill

### Biography:

Anna Gopsill is a PhD candidate in Human Rights at the School of Advanced Study, University of London. Her research centres on the relationship between gender and genocide, with a focus on sexual violence and masculinity. Specifically, her PhD project examines male victims of sexual violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda addressing both the typology of violence and international legal mechanisms for male victims of sexual violence in these two contexts. She is also a research affiliate at Chr. Michelsen Institute in Bergen, Norway.

**Abstract:** (*Researching sexual violence against men in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Current progress and research gaps*)

Over the past two decades, scholarly research on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) has steadily grown. Despite this, gaps remain. Significantly, while there is a strong foundation of research on female victims of CRSV, research on male victims is growing but still lags behind. In the Bosnian context, women have been widely recognised as victims of genocidal sexual violence during the 1992 to 1995 war, while male victims of sexual violence often fall under the category of torture or crimes against humanity. This is despite a large amount of evidence indicating that men were victims of sexual violence in the conflict.

This paper consolidates existing scholarship on sexual violence against men in Bosnia-Herzegovina under two main themes: typology of sexual violence and transitional mechanisms for male victims. In so doing, the paper addresses the state of the art of scholarship on sexual violence and indicates avenues for future research. Overall, there is a shortage of research on male victims of sexual violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially relating to transitional justice, legal justice and the long-term effects of such violence.

## Dr. Carole Hodge

### Biography:

Carole Hodge headed two major European Commission projects at the South East European Research Unit at Glasgow University. She has a PhD from Glasgow University and an LLM from the University of Strathclyde. Publications include *The Balkans on Trial* (Routledge, 2019), *Britain and the Balkans* (Routledge, 2006, 2010), *the Serb Lobby in the UK* (Donald Treadgold), and articles in *The New Republic*, *The New Statesman*, *The Herald*, *The Scotsman* and *Open Democracy* on issues related to the Bosnian and Kosovo wars.

**Abstract:** (*What Constitutes Genocide?*)

The International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) indicted Bosnian Serb leaders, Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic for genocide and crimes against humanity in the Bosnian municipalities in 1992. The indictment was issued in July 1995, just days after the massacre of over 8,000 men and boys in Srebrenica. Yet, despite a number of genocidal indictments since then, ICTY convictions on that count are confined to Srebrenica. Why is this so, and how have genocidal convictions, or the absence thereof, impacted on the survivors?

## **Abit Hoxha**

### **Biography:**

Abit Hoxha is a researcher at the Institute of Nordic and Media Studies at University of Agder in Norway. He is currently working on his PhD titled Conflict News Production at LMU Munich, Germany where he is focusing on comparing journalistic news production in Western Balkans, Middle East and Great Lakes through reconstructing news coverage with journalists to find out influences on news production and how news comes into being. He holds a MSc from Durham Global Security Institute at Durham University in UK as well as an MA on Journalism from the Kosovo Institute of Journalism and Communication and BA degree in Political Science from the University of Prishtina. Originally from Kosovo, Abit is engaged in both academic discussions and research of transitional societies as well as in training journalists on sensitive reporting. He has worked in several research projects in relation to dealing with the past including research on narratives of the second World War in history books in Kosovo which was published as a report "Fostering a Critical Account of History in Kosovo: Engaging with History Teacher's Narratives of the Second World War." Prior to joining LMU Munich, he worked for UNDP, UNFAO, World Bank, UNWomen and Civil Society in Kosovo. Prior to joining UiA, he worked in the FP7 funded project INFOCORE at the LMU Munich.

**Abstract:** (*Violence, War, and Gender: Collective Memory and Politics of Remembrance in Kosovo*)

This chapter seeks to provide knowledge on the politics of collective memory and remembrance by focusing on the violence, war and gender issues through the lenses of media productions in the framework of EU integration. Although, Kosovo has signed the Stabilisation and Accession Agreement with the EU and thus formally established this relation with the EU, the country struggles to deal with the past in the framework of EU integration. In absence of political actions by the state actors, the NGO and media sector took over actions of collective memory and remembrance politics. This chapter looks at the burning questions from two perspectives. First perspective will be the analysis of data from political parties discourses in public communication and the dichotomy of EU integration and dealing with the past. Second perspective looks at the grassroots approach to politics of memorialization and proactive role in dealing with the past from looking at the journalist and civil society perceived roles. So far, data suggests that the civil society and media is taking over the public discourses by taking artistic and formal actions in dealing with the past. NGOs and media has collaborated much more closely also with Serbia in absence of need for political will.

## **Astrid Juckenack**

### **Biography:**

Astrid Juckenack obtained a BA in human rights from Malmo University, an MA in Holocaust and genocide studies from Uppsala University, and has completed a magister in religion in peace and conflict at Uppsala University as well. She is currently a PhD fellow at the Center of Conflict Studies in Marburg.

## Juckenack (Continued)

**Abstract:** *(Making and Unmaking a Hero: Aung San Suu Kyi in the News Media)*

At the start of this project stood the supposition that news media frame issues and actors in ways which convey and underscore particular aspects thereof, and which lead media consumers to think about these issues and actors, and their potential implications and ramifications, in particular ways, including in cases of genocide and mass atrocity. Further, this happens through a gendered lens which 'others' women actors. A recent case in which a woman's public image has undergone significant change and received considerable media coverage throughout is that of Aung San Suu Kyi, de facto head of state of Myanmar, and unexpectedly silent on the ongoing Rohingya crisis.

This project set out to illuminate how Aung San Suu Kyi is portrayed in internationally read news media, specifically the New York Times, Washington Post, The Guardian, The Atlantic, and Al Jazeera, between 2015 and 2018. Using a theoretical framework of framing theory, the gendered mediation thesis, and critical perspectives on victims, bystanders, perpetrators, and 'hero' figures in the context of genocide and mass atrocity, a framing analysis using the four groups as its organizing structure was conducted. It was found that Aung San Suu Kyi is predominantly cast as a passive bystander who is morally complicit to the persecution and has significant though not unlimited authority in Myanmar but is discussed in the context of all four groups. She is portrayed in a gendered manner to some extent, as her elevation and demise are amplified by gendered descriptions, often drawing from feminine stereotypes and expectations, and relations to men. Predominantly, the media reconciles opposing images of her arguing either that Aung San Suu Kyi was never a hero to begin with without calling the concept of 'hero' into question, or by critiquing this concept.

## Hyokyung Jung

### Biography:

Hyokyung Jung completed a master's degree in international law at University College London with a dissertation on contours of direct and public incitement to commit genocide in 2017. She presented a study on internet service providers' criminal liabilities in online incitements at the 6th Genocide Conference and have delivered conference presentations on international criminal law issues ranging from sexual war-crime victims' rights to a review of post-war settlements from a restorative justice perspective. She has worked at several government agencies in South Korea since 2012 and currently work as a research analyst at the UNDP Nordic Representation Office in Denmark.

**Abstract:** *(Hate Speech as Persecution: A Comparison to the Incitement to Commit Genocide - focusing on the case of Vojislav Šešelj)*

In 2018, the MICT (United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals) found Seselj's speech to be the equivalent of an actus reus of persecution, a crime against humanity. In this decision, the Appeal Chamber believed that the speech denigrated the Hrtkovci Croatians on the basis of their ethnicity, violating their right to respect for dignity as human beings. The Chamber required hate speech as persecution to consist of two elements: i) denigrating a target group based on ethnicity and ii) violating a human being's right to respect for dignity. This is a new development in relation to the ICTR's Nahimana case, in which the court did not consider whether the violation of the right to respect for dignity is as serious as other crimes against humanity; whether 'mere hate speech not inciting violence' is the

## Jung (Continued)

equivalent of other crimes was not examined in this case. However, the ICTR discerned 'mere hate speech not inciting violence' from hate speech inciting violence by identifying speech inciting violence as a direct and public incitement to commit genocide, the only speech crime under international criminal law. There are now two categories of hate speech that are punishable under international criminal law: hate speech inciting violence as an incitement to commit genocide and hate speech inciting discrimination (or denigrating a target) as persecution. Since hate speech has interrupted the reconstruction of society in many countries, including Balkan countries, this research explores elements of hate speech as persecution in comparison with direct and public incitements to commit genocide.

## Willow Kelly

### Biography:

Willow is a fourth-year student at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University pursuing her Bachelor's degree in Global Conflict Studies, with the bulk of her research focusing on genocide studies. She is currently an intern for the International Network of Genocide Scholars and is expected to graduate university in the Spring of 2021.

### Abstract: (*Child soldiering as genocide: The case of Sierra Leone*)

This research explores the effects of the use of children in the Sierra Leonean civil war. Specifically, I will be analyzing how the use of children in warfare in Sierra Leone from 1995-2000 has been used as a tool of genocide. Genocide is a heavily researched topic with many cases; however, the Sierra Leonean civil war has not been classified as a genocide of any category. My goal is to prove that the Revolutionary United Front utilized policies pertaining to the destruction of children to institute a cultural genocide. The long journey to disarm rebel groups, rescue captive children, and punish rebel leaders was a drawn-out process that has only recently come to a close within the international community. With this research, I am hoping to educate the scholarly community on the case of Sierra Leone, change the way we view genocide, and use the UN Genocide Convention to recognize the policies of the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone as genocidal tactics. The academic community needs to acknowledge that the Sierra Leonean civil war was a genocide that left the nation in a decaying state.

## Dr. Susanne Knittel

### Biography:

Susanne C. Knittel is Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature at Utrecht University. She holds a PhD in Italian and Comparative Literature from Columbia University, New York (2011). In her research, she explores questions of memory, commemoration, and cultural amnesia; the figure of the perpetrator and the politics of memory; and the relationship between memory studies, disability studies, and posthumanism. Her book, *The Historical Uncanny: Disability, Ethnicity, and the Politics of Holocaust Memory* (Fordham University Press, 2015) presents a comparative analysis of post-1945 German and Italian memory culture and stages a dialogue between the fields of memory studies, disability studies, and postcolonial studies. In 2016, it was awarded Honorable Mention by Council of European Studies for the European Studies Book Award. The German translation, *Unheimliche Geschichte: Grafeneck, Triest und die Politik der Holocausterinnerung* was published with Transcript Verlag in 2018. Susanne is the founder

### Dr. Knittel (Continued)

of The Perpetrator Studies Network and co-organizer of the Utrecht Forum for Memory Studies. Susanne is editor-in-chief of The Journal of Perpetrator Research. Susanne is chair of the Utrecht Young Academy. She is the coordinator of the Research Master Program Comparative Literary Studies, and she teaches courses on 20th and 21st century European and North American literature, literary theory, cultural memory, and posthumanist theory. In 2014 she received a VENI grant from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) for a project entitled *Faces of Evil: The Figure of the Perpetrator in Contemporary Memory Culture*.

### Dr. Bjorn Krondorfer

#### Biography:

Björn Krondorfer is Director of the Martin-Springer Institute at Northern Arizona University and Professor of Religious Studies. His field of expertise is religion, gender, and culture, and (post-) Holocaust and reconciliation studies. He received a Senior Research Fellowship at the Vrije University, Amsterdam (2016/2017) and a fellowship at the Santa Fe Art Institute on the theme of “truth and reconciliation” (2019). He presented his research and facilitated intercultural seminars around the globe. Publications include, among others, *Unsettling Empathy: Working with Groups in Conflict* (2020), *The Holocaust and Masculinities* (2020); *Reconciliation in Global Context* (2018); *Male Confessions: Intimate Revelations and the Religious Imagination* (2010); *Men and Masculinities in Christianity and Judaism* (London), and *Remembrance and Reconciliation* (1995).

**Abstract:** (*Transdisciplinary Frames for Working with Groups in Conflict: Trauma, Memory, Empathy, Reconciliation*)

Grounded in facilitating encounters with groups in conflict, Krondorfer suggests that “unsettling empathy” is key to understanding the dynamics of conflicts and moving beyond them. Empathy is our imaginative ability to understand the experience of someone other than ourselves by entering into a relational process that is both affective and cognitive. As such, it can “unsettle” people’s foundational assumptions about the world, compelling them to validate the existence of the other as the other is, and not as we wish them to be. Probing the value of four transdisciplinary frames (reconciliation, memory, trauma, and empathy), the talk offers select thick descriptions of situations drawn from decades of facilitating intergroup encounters. The talk draws on materials specific to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict but also includes interreligious encounters, workshops on ethnic differences and racial tensions, approaches to family histories in conflict settings, and a cultural encounter program for Israeli/Bedouin and American/Native American participants.

### Jonathan Leader Maynard

#### Biography:

Jonathan Leader Maynard is a Lecturer in International Politics in the Department of Political Economy at King’s College London, and a research associate of the Centre for International Studies at the University of Oxford. His core research focuses on the role of ideology in political violence, mass atrocities and armed conflict, and he is currently in the final stages of writing a book, *Ideology and Mass Killing: Rethinking the Role of Ideas in Genocides and Atrocities*

### Leader Maynard (Continued)

Against Civilians for Oxford University Press. He also has research interests in international political theory and international ethics, and in methodological debates in political science and political theory. He has published in scholarly journals including the Journal of Peace Research, Ethics, the British Journal of Political Science, Terrorism and Political Violence, and Genocide Studies and Prevention, as well as for news media including The Independent and The New Statesman.

#### **Abstract:** (*Social Scientific Research on Ideological and Identity Change in Mass Atrocities*)

It is now widely accepted that the kinds of ideologies and identities which may become implicated in political violence are not static, but change before, during, and after conflict. Yet while existing research pertaining to ideological and identity change is vast, social scientists lack integrated theories or frameworks for analyzing and explaining change in identities and ideologies, particularly surrounding violent atrocities. In this paper, I take some steps towards consolidating existing research on ideological and identity change and drawing out key comparative conclusions relevant to the study of atrocities and post-atrocity transitions, nudging the field towards broad answers to several important questions that should be at the heart of research into atrocities and their aftermath. What imbues certain violence-promoting identities and ideologies with their appeal and power? How do producers of such identities and ideologies win-out over those who champion more inclusive, peace-promoting identities and ideologies? How much agency do individuals have in shaping the course of ideological and identity changes, and are the most influential individuals political and media elites or more 'grass roots' activists and organizers? How do processes of violence, conflict and atrocity themselves feedback into ideological and identity changes? Two central arguments run throughout the article. First, changes in ideologies and identities are not reducible to other 'deeper' social, political or economic determinants (such as economic downturns, regime instability, institutional weakness or strategic self-interest) as many sceptics of the relevance of identity and ideology might suspect. Second, contemporary research on ideology and identity must embrace a clear theorization of these phenomena as both psychological and social, or, as I prefer to phrase it, as both internal to individuals (operating through sincerely accepted beliefs, values, and frameworks of meaning) and as an aspect of social structure (rooted in expectations and knowledge about social norms, discourses, institutions and practices).

### Dr. Eyal Mayroz

#### **Biography:**

Eyal Mayroz is a lecturer in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney. He has researched and written extensively on the relationships between the US public, media, and American foreign policy on genocide. His book, "Reluctant Interveners: America's Failed Responses to Genocide, from Bosnia to Darfur", was published in November 2019. He is a member of the Genocide Prevention Advisory Network, an international group of experts who advise governments on the causes, consequences, and prevention of genocide and other mass atrocities.

### **Dr. Mayroz (Continued)**

**Abstract:** (*Reluctant Interveners: America's Failed Responses to Genocide, from Bosnia to Darfur*)

This paper is concerned with the significance of domestic politics in dominant states to international failures to respond effectively to ongoing or threatened situations of 'genocide'. Focusing on the role of public opinion in the US, it investigates the complex relationships between the citizenry, media, political elites, and institutions in the most dominant power in the international system. An adapted framing analysis is employed to explore the processes that have turned the promise of 'never again' to a recurring reality of ever again and the dynamics which have transformed moral concerns for the lives of faraway 'others' into cold calculations about the political implications of intervention. Relying on findings from 12 years of research, the paper examines the interactions between the governing and the governed and the potential for a greater role for the citizenry in decision making on responses to genocide.

### **Dr. Omar McDoom**

#### **Biography:**

Omar McDoom teaches political science at the London School of Economics. He is the author of *Path of Genocide in Rwanda: Security, Opportunity, and Authority in an Ethnocratic State* (Cambridge University Press, 2020). His research has been published in the *Journal of Peace Research*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *International Security*.

### **Dr. Rachel E. McGinnis**

#### **Biography:**

Rachel E. McGinnis is the Director of the Peace and Conflict Program at RIT Kosovo and an Assistant Professor in Public Policy and International Relations. She is an interdisciplinary scholar focusing on the fields of conflict science, sexual violence, and mass atrocities. Her research focal point is sexual violence during conflict concentrating specifically on male victimization. She holds a Ph.D. in Conflict Analysis and Resolution from Nova Southeastern University (NSU), a Master's and a Bachelor's of Science from the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT). She currently teaches at the RIT in Sociology/Anthropology. In addition, over the last few years, she has spent time volunteering in both Northern Ireland, Lebanon, Greece and this summer on the Turk-Syrian border. She works with PTSD and sexual violence survivors, as well as, works to bring awareness to local NGO's, medical personnel, and government officials working with male refugees in the region. Rachel served previously as the Vice-Executive Secretary (2015-2019).

**Abstract:** (*Ungendering and Reframing Sexual Violence and Mass Atrocities in the Balkans*)

The focus of this presentation is sexual violence against and exploitation of males as a human rights violation committed during armed conflict or as an indirect outcome of armed conflict in the Balkans. It will explore the complexity and unique dynamics male sexual assault survivors face both in a historical context - during the atrocities committed in the '90's and early 2000's, as well as a modern-day reflection. By using a compare-contrast analysis the researcher will utilize a multi-prong approach to identify and discuss the cultural, social constructs, and psychological impact on male victims in this region.

## Dr. Dirk Moses

### Biography:

Dirk Moses is a Frank Porter Graham Distinguished Professor of Global Human Rights History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His book, *The Problems of Genocide*, is out in January 2020. He is senior editor of *the Journal of Genocide Research*.

## Sagarika Naik

### Biography:

Sagarika Naik is an M. Phil, Scholar and a research fellow at University of Delhi. She has previously worked as a research assistant at Confluence Media Pvt Ltd, with the project title Integration of Indian Princely State. Currently, she is working as a research associate for National Archive of Trinidad and Tobago, where she is constantly working with the archival records including Census Report, Immigration and Emigration Files, Famine Reports, Gazetteers and Annual Administrative Reports. In addition, she presented and participated in different national and international conferences, seminar, colloquial and workshop, including The Rise of Asia in Global History and Perspective, La Montee De L'Asie En Historie et Perspective Globales, France, North American Labor History Conference (NALHC), Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA, University of East London, Varahagiri Venkata Giri National Labor Institute etc. Her research interest focuses on Labour History, Migration Studies, Gender and Sexuality, Human Trafficking, South Asian Studies. In addition to that recently her research explores the Rohingya refugee crisis, particularly she examines the diverse issues containing with the practice of belongingness, place-attachment and mobility, refugee crisis and sext trafficking. Her upcoming publication including Indian Ocean: Free and Coerced migration in the age of Global Empire (at Marquette University), 2021, and Representation of Refugee, Migrants and Displacement of Rohingya refugee: A narrative on the refugee crisis in South East Asia (Edited book; The Present with no future: The Rohingya in the place of migration) 2021 are under review.

**Abstract:** (*Genocide, violence and forced migration in South East Asia: An assessment on Rohingya refugee crisis*)

As the world has been reluctantly witnessing for decades, the Rohingya people have faced organized discrimination, statelessness, and targeted violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. The intensity of brutality was so dense in 2017 that the UN called it a “textbook example of ethnic cleansing”, whilst some others called ‘genocide’ and ‘crime against humanity.’ It is the outcome of decade-long systematic, state-sponsored discrimination that has denied Rohingya citizenship and their freedom. In the contemporary scenario, they are the world’s most numerous “stateless” people, whose future is uncertain and who have left with the imagination whether they will ever receive the legitimate claim on their inhabit land. When the question comes on refugee protection and livelihood there is abundant research that has been concentrated on the common obligation of refugee accessibility or distribution of basic necessity, public health care, and living condition. At the same time, it silent about the Refugee-hosting nations are living within the most vulnerable conditions where forced and bonded labor, arbitrary arrest, sexual exploitation, domestic abuses, and human trafficking are highly prevalent. In addition to that, the creation of exploitative conditions, which deny the Rohingya equal opportunity to establish

### Naik (Continued)

secure livelihoods illustrated that the journey, initiated in search of safety has terminated with despaired, destitution and abuse. Apart from the factors of this genocide, I have explored and examined that the current situation is an outcome of the failure of the nation-state, absence of effective governance, transnational governance, and the legal infrastructure in the hosting nation of South East Asia.

### Dr. Nompilo Ndlovu

#### Biography:

Dr. Nompilo Cindy Ndlovu graduated from her PhD programme in Historical Studies. Dr. Ndlovu is an ALC Alumna from the ALC Peace and Security Fellowship for African Women programme. She submitted her thesis on the 11th of February, 2019 and graduated on the 12th of July, 2019. Her doctoral degree was obtained through the Department of Historical Studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa. The thesis is entitled 'The Gukurahundi "Genocide": Memory and Justice in Independent Zimbabwe'. This oral history study focuses on various aspects or concepts associated with memory in post-conflict societies, including the nexus between memory and silence; gender and memory; sites or spatialities of memory; as well as the intergenerationality of memory. Further, justice initiatives (across various actors) of the Gukurahundi atrocities in post-colonial Zimbabwe are discussed in-depth. Nompilo is currently fulfilling a Post-Doctoral Fellowship with the A.W. Mellon funded History Access programme and is also an adjunct lecturer in the aforementioned Department/University. Prior to this, she studied and worked as a practitioner within the disciplines of Gender and Development amongst various communities within South Africa, and through networks with fellow organisations on the African continent. Nompilo is an alumna of Women's Funding Network Bridge Builder (2010/2011).

### Leah Owen

#### Biography:

Leah Owen is a DPhil student at the Department for Politics and International Relations at the University of Oxford, studying genocidal dehumanisation and threat-framing. Her research is funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council.

**Abstract:** (*False, historical, 'accusations in a mirror'? The Tutsi Colonization Plan, conspiracy, and genocide in Rwanda*)

Distorted, selective, and manipulated memories of historical events are widely recognised as playing a role in mobilising genocidal violence. Genocidal propaganda, however, sometimes fabricates conspiracies in their entirety, claiming to 'discover' plans by the target group that encouraged audiences to re-evaluate the threat supposedly posed by their neighbours. Through an analysis of the 'Tutsi Colonisation Plan' and the 'Hutu Ten Commandments', published in the Rwandan hate newspaper Kangura, I explore this phenomenon and assess the role that this may have played in shaping genocidal violence. I conclude by comparing this phenomenon to analogous texts in other cases, such as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and situating this use of historical conspiracy theory in the broader discussion of genocidal discourses of intimate intra-community threats.

## Dr. Laura Panizo

### Biography:

She specializes in the area of the anthropology of death. Her research focuses on the problem of death in violent and extraordinary situations, such as the case of the disappearance of people during the last military dictatorship, the attack on the AMIA or the Malvinas War. She is a CONICET researcher at UNSAM, where she also works as an undergraduate and graduate teacher. She has been trained in the literary workshop of the Argentine writer and poet Susana Szwarc. She has participated in several poetry recitals, obtained special mentions, and published in different magazines and compilations. Her first book of poetry, *Lo otros, surrounds* (2013), was the winner of the Leonor de Córdoba poetry contest in Spain. She is a doctor in Social Anthropology.

**Abstract:** (*The "care" in the restitution of bodies of detainees-disappeared from the Pinochet dictatorship*)

The last military dictatorship in Chile (1973-1990) left around 35,000 direct victims of human rights violations, including more than 3,000 deaths, and 1,000 missing persons. These last were clandestinely detained, tortured and murdered. Their bodies were then "disappeared" through different practices. The Human Rights Unit of the Legal Medical Service (SML) under the Ministry of the Interior of Chile (2006-present) is currently managing the exhumation, identification and restitution of the detained-disappeared bodies. This work is highly valued by most of the society. However, this was not always the case. The previous management of the SML (undertake from 1991 to 2005), were questioned and discredited due in particular to the erroneous identifications of the bodies that had been clandestinely buried in courtyard 29 of the Santiago General Cemetery during the dictatorship. As a consequence of these badly made identifications, the relatives had to "return" the extraneous bodies, which had already been buried by the families. In this presentation, we are going to see the way in which, after the "inadequate" treatments that the bodies received in both dictatorship and democracy, the Human Rights Unit strive so that both the identified detainees-disappeared and their relatives receive special attention through different practices aiming at "caring" both for the bereaved and the dead. In this framework, the delivery of a body by the SML in 2019 will thus be described and analyzed. This restitution will be understood as one more mortuary practice within the "passage rituals", such as the wake and burial, which subsequently took place after the recovery of the body. In this way, the different professionals involved in the identification task will be understood as significant actors in the family's bereavement and mourning processes.

## Dr. Joanne Pettitt

### Biography:

Dr Joanne Pettitt holds postgraduate degrees from the University of Warwick (MA) and the University of Kent (PhD, PGCHE). Before taking up a lectureship in Comparative Literature in 2018, she held a Fulbright scholarship at Elon University in North Carolina, USA, a postdoctoral assistantship at the University of Bern, and teaching positions at the University of Kent and the Institute for the International Education of Students (IES) in London. Joanne is the secretary of the British Association for Holocaust Studies (BAHS), a member of the executive board of the European Association for Holocaust Studies (EAHS) and co-editor-in-chief of *Holocaust Studies: A Journal of Culture and History*.

## Dr. Anat Plocker

### Biography:

Dr. Anat Plocker specializes in modern eastern European history. She is a lecturer at Stockton University's program in Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Dr. Plocker served as a research fellow at the Institution of Social and Policy Studies, Yale University, and a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Haifa. She has taught at the University of Haifa and the Interdisciplinary Center in Israel. Her research focuses on post-1945 eastern Europe and on the ideology and politics of Holocaust commemoration. Dr. Plocker's book, *Homelands: Poles and Jews under Communism*, is forthcoming in 2021 at Indiana University Press.

### Abstract: (*National Communism and the Roots of Poland's Contemporary Memory Laws*)

In January 2018, a scandal erupted as the Polish parliament passed new legislation regulating the memory of World War II: publicly stating that Poles collaborated with the Holocaust or with German authorities the war may lead to three years in jail and/or a fine. The law excludes academic and artistic contexts from retaliation. Similar memory laws have been passed in some of Poland's neighbors, in Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia. This recent legislation seeks to control the narrative of the war and to present the inhabitants of these countries as victims and rescuers, silencing historical debates on questions of collaboration. After negotiations with the Israeli government, in June, the Polish Prime Minister announced that the law would be amended. In return, the Israeli prime minister issued a statement with his Polish counterpart. The deceleration accepts the Polish narrative on the murder and rescue of Jews, highlighting Polish saviors and the Polish underground state's role in hiding Jews, and rejects "the actions aimed at blaming Poland or the Polish nation as a whole for the atrocities committed by the Nazis and their collaborators of different nations." This statement fulfills the aspirations of the very politicians who fifty years earlier, in 1968, succeeded in driving fifteen thousand Jews out of Poland. They too rallied against "anti-Polonism" and sought to protect the good name of the nation. The rhetoric sounded by PiS is astoundingly similar to that the communist government used against protesting students in 1968. The language of contemporary Polish nationalism and its focus on the memory of World War II is closely related to the language of their predecessors, Polish nationalists who operated within the communist framework in the 1960s and 1970s. Polish rescue of Jews and the Righteous among the Nations are central themes in much of the 1967-1968 propaganda. As this talk will show, at the center of the battle between the communist government and the students in the late 1960s stood the question of the memory of war, with the communist party taking a Polish nationalist stance. From the 1968 events what has persisted is the ongoing clash over the writing of the history of Poland, over the role of the state in controlling the ways in which the past is studied and portrayed.

## Carolyn Rubavathy

### Biography:

Carolyn Rubavathy is a Ph.D. Scholar, from PG & Research Department of English, Lady Doak College, Madurai, India. She is currently working on her thesis: 'A Study on the Hope-Driven Lives of the Holocaust Survivors'. Her research interest includes trauma studies, theology of hope and logotherapy.

**Abstract:** (Gender Violence in Wendy Holden's *Born Survivors: Three Young Mothers and their Extraordinary Story of Courage, Defiance, and Hope*)

Wendy Holden traces the true life stories of three young Jewish mothers Priska, Rachel, and Anka who were sent to Auschwitz II –Birkenau by the Nazis in 1944. Concealing the fact that they were pregnant to Dr. Josef Mengele, the three young mothers were able to escape the selection process to gas chambers upon arrival. After undergoing severe trauma in slave labour camps, they did not give up their will to survive in that harsh condition because of the love towards their unborn children. Even in that hostile situation, the quality of motherhood did not fail and eventually helped them to give birth to malnourished infants in Mauthausen concentration camp. They and their newborn children escaped death narrowly, for the gas chambers had run out of Zyklon –B. By the providence of God, the concentration camp was liberated by the Americans and the children born to these three young Holocaust survivors became born survivors in 1945. This paper attempts to address the physical, psychological and sexual violence faced by these women on the basis of their ethnicity and gender during holocaust. It also highlights the identity crisis and the process of dehumanization. However, the courageous lives of the young Jewish mothers during holocaust stand as a testimony to the fact that mother’s love is superior to all other kinds of love in human relationships. Their motherhood magnifies the qualities of sacrificial and unconditional love in an impoverished atmosphere of cruelty and oppression.

### **Dr. Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian**

#### **Biography:**

Prof. Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian is the Lawrence D. Biele Chair in Law at the Faculty of Law-Institute of Criminology and the School of Social Work and Public Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Global Chair in Law at Queen Mary University of London. Her research focuses on trauma, state crimes and criminology, surveillance, gender violence, law and society. She studies the crime of femicide and other forms of gendered based violence, violence against children in conflict ridden areas, crimes of abuse of power in settler colonial contexts, surveillance, securitization and social control. Prof. Shalhoub-Kevorkian is the author of numerous articles and books, including *Militarization and Violence Against Women in Conflict Zones in the Middle East: The Palestinian Case Study* (2010) and *Security Theology, Surveillance and the Politics of Fear* (Cambridge University Press, 2015). She has recently published a new book examining Palestinian childhood, *Incarcerated Childhood and the Politics of Unchilding* (2019), and a new edited volume, *Understanding Campus-Community Partnerships in Conflict Zones* (2019), and is currently co-editing two new books on the sacralization of politics and its effect on human suffering, and on Islam and gender-based violence. As a resident of the old city of Jerusalem, Prof. Shalhoub-Kevorkian is a prominent local activist. She engages in direct actions and critical dialogue to end the inscription of power over Palestinian children’s lives, spaces of death, and women’s birthing bodies and lives. She is also one of the recipients of the INoGS 2020 Impact Award.

#### **Abstract:** (*The Nakba Law and the Ongoing Nakba*)

By introducing and analyzing the Nakba Law, I wish to suggest that laws constructing Palestinian citizens as feared Others can become a tool to silence the native’s history, and

further control and discipline Palestinians living in Israel. Statements by politicians, such as Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's statement at the annual Herzliya conference on security in 2003 when he said that "Israel's growing demographic problem is not because of Palestinians in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, but of Israeli Arabs," demonstrate how Palestinians are considered a "demographic problem." Calling Palestinians citizens of the state, or as Netanyahu calls them, the "Israeli Arab demographic problem," and finding them to have harmed the state's fabric, as a threat to the "Jewish and democratic" nature of the state, led him to suggest in his speech at the Herzliya conference on security that "A policy is needed that will balance the two." A close examination of the Nakba Law allows us to uncover the way in which the politico-legal system operates to erase the Palestinian experience and deny collective traumas and atrocities. Locating the Palestinian collective memory and trauma in the realm of something to be banned by law and feared—and therefore to be monitored and disciplined—operates as an impetus for the Israeli necropolitics. As Fanon tells us, "The Negro enslaved by his inferiority, the white man enslaved by his superiority alike behave in accordance with a neurotic orientation" (p. 60). Like the distinction between "the letter and spirit" of laws, the Nakba Law and its spirit, mainly the surveillance of memory/thought, creates a gray area between law and society, justice and judicial procedure. Israeli law cannot be taken at face value, but rather one should look into the law's fine print—precisely the determination of authority as colonial and the power to carve oppression into the thought and commemoration of one's losses. I wish to argue that the imposition of surveillance over memory through legislation that points to risk behavior, became an additional tool to otherize Palestinians in Israel while creating affects, mistrust, senses of insecurity and emotions that constructs what Isin (2003) calls the neurotic citizen. To understand the way laws, construct a feared other and capitalize on citizen's fears, I examine the Israeli Nakba Law.

### Dr. Liat Steir-Livny

#### Biography:

Liat Steir-Livny is an Assistant Professor (Senior Lecturer) in the Department of Cultural Studies, Creation and Production at Sapir College, and a tutor and course coordinator for the Cultural Studies MA program and the Department of Literature, Language, and the Arts at the Open University of Israel. Her research focuses on the changing commemoration of the Holocaust in Israel from the 1940s until the present. She has authored numerous articles and five books. In 2019 she won The Young Scholar Award given jointly by the Association for Israel Studies (AIS) and the Israel Institute.

#### **Abstract:** (*"The Flat": The Narrative of a Perpetrators' Daughter*)

Holocaust documentaries have been produced in Israel since its establishment. Up until the late 1990s, they focused solely on the Jewish victims and their families. More recently, however, Israeli cinema has attempted to broaden Holocaust representations to include the ways perpetrators' descendants cope with their familial pasts. Alongside films that discuss offspring who feel shame, guilt, and wish to atone for their families' crimes, one of the topics addressed by contemporary Israeli documentaries is denial of parental participation in the third Reich's heinous actions. The talk will focus on the documentary *The Flat* (Arnon Goldfinger, 2011) as a case study. In the film, Goldfinger, who is a third-generation Holocaust survivor, investigates a family secret regarding the long-standing friendship between his grandparents and a Nazi couple, before and after the Holocaust. During the course of his search, Goldfinger meets with

Edda, the grown daughter of the Nazi couple, who refuses to acknowledge the fact that her father had been a high-ranking officer in the third Reich. The talk will discuss the ways in which Edda's reaction to her father's past reflects the findings of researchers claiming children of Nazis cling to every shred of evidence which can possibly help them invent their own versions of the past; a mythological history, in which family members led "good and innocent" lives despite their Nazi ties.

### **Dr. Henry Theriault**

#### **Biography:**

Henry C. Theriault is currently Professor in and Chair of the Philosophy Department at Worcester State University in the United States, where he has taught since 1998. From 1999 to 2007, he coordinated the University's Center for the Study of Human Rights. He earned his B.A. in English from Princeton University and his Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of Massachusetts, with specializations in social and political as well as continental philosophy. Theriault's expertise is in genocide and human rights studies, and his research focuses on reparations, victim-perpetrator relations, genocide denial, genocide prevention, and mass violence against women and girls. Since 2007, he has chaired the Armenian Genocide Reparations Study Group and is lead author of its March 2015 final report, *Resolution with Justice*. He has published numerous journal articles and chapters in the area of genocide studies. He has lectured and given panel papers around the world, including in Armenia, Turkey, the Mountainous Karabakh Republic, Lebanon, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Rwanda, Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Argentina, Canada, and across the United States. During the summer of 2013 he was based at Griffith University Mt. Gravatt as a visiting scholar at the Australian National Research Council's Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, where he investigated the impact of humanitarian military intervention on levels of violence against and exploitation of women and girls. He is founding co-editor of the peer-reviewed *Genocide Studies International* (International Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies and University of Toronto Press) and was recently named co-editor of Transaction Publishers' *Genocide: A Critical Bibliographic Review*. From 2007 to 2012 he served as co-editor of the International Association of Genocide Scholars' peer-reviewed *Genocide Studies and Prevention*, and was guest editor of the *International Criminal Law Review* special issue on "Armenian Genocide Reparations" (14:2, 2014), and the *Armenian Review* special issue on the "New Global Reparations Movement" (53:1-4, 2012).

### **Dr. Barry Trachtenberg**

#### **Biography:**

Dr. Barry Trachtenberg is the Michael R. and Deborah K. Rubin Presidential Chair of Jewish History at Wake Forest University in North Carolina, United States. He is the author of *The United States and the Holocaust: Race, Refuge, and Remembrance* (Bloomsbury, 2018) and *The Revolutionary Roots of Modern Yiddish, 1903-1917* (Syracuse University Press, 2008). He is currently writing a book tentatively entitled, "*Bible for the New Age: The Nazi Holocaust and the Exile of Yiddish*," which examines the impact of the Holocaust on the intellectual imperatives of Yiddish scholarship and on the political and cultural ideologies of Eastern European Jewry. In 2017, Trachtenberg testified against the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress. His writing on the misuse of the IHRA definition of antisemitism and the relationship of American Jewry to Zionism has appeared (and has been

retranslated) widely, including in the *Journal of Palestine Studies*, *Forward*, *Die Tageszeitung*, *Electronic Intifada*, *A2Iarm*, *Rebelión*, and *The Arab American News*.

**Abstract:** (*Suppressing Speech in Israel's Defense: The Case of the United States*)

In this talk, I examine the history of a new and increasingly accepted definition of antisemitism, discuss how it has been embraced by governments and universities, and how it has been used to silence critics of Israel as well as supporters of the movement for Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions of Israel. The consequences of these efforts to equate antisemitism with criticism of Israel, I argue, include escalating limits on academic speech and inquiry, safeguarding US support for Israel's illegal occupation of Palestine, and disregarding the very real and growing threat of antisemitism from white supremacists.

### **Dr. Galia Valtchinova**

#### **Biography:**

Galia Valtchinova is an historical and social anthropologist. Former senior research fellow at the Bulgarian academy of sciences, she is professor of anthropology at the University of Toulouse 2 and member of LISST (Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Solidarité, Société, Territoires) research unit. Her current research focuses on religious dynamics, memory and history, national heroes and saints, and more specifically on the religious management of political dead bodies in the framework of "Transfunerary" Research Program.

**Abstract:** (*Counting, Disinterment, Reburial: dealing with the victims of communism in Bulgaria*)

In 1991, slightly more than a year after the political change opening the way to the democratic opposition to power, Bulgarians were taken aback by the first large-scale action aiming at uncovering and bringing to public knowledge the atrocities committed by the communist regime since the autumn of 1944 and throughout the 1960s. On the eve of a decisive legislative election, a map of Bulgaria densely covered with skulls was released: the skulls marked several dozens of places where camps, mass graves and various spots of extrajudicial executions were located. This shocking image aroused a variety of reactions, from huge anti-communist protests to denial: along with "recounting the dead", more general issues of memory and history became subject to hot debates. More than a quarter of century after this action, neither historians nor political leaders agree over the numbers of victims of the "Bulgarian communism": exhumations are rare, and reburials remain exceptions. This paper proposes an overview of the debate and the main trends of action towards uncovering and dignifying the victims by giving them proper funeral. Three case studies sit at its core will help to scrutinize the changing politics of dead bodies in the 1990s and the 2000s and argue about specific difficulties for constructing a memory of communism in post-socialist Bulgaria.

### **Dr. Timothy Williams**

#### **Biography:**

Timothy Williams is a junior professor of insecurity and social order at the Bundeswehr University Munich in Germany. Previously he was a postdoctoral fellow at the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of Marburg, where he also concluded his PhD in 2017 (summa cum laude) that has since been acknowledged with two awards, one by the

university of Marburg, the other by the German Peace Psychologist Association. His research deals with violence, focussing on its dynamics, particularly at the micro-level, as well as its consequences for post-conflict societies and the politics of memory these evoke. He has conducted extensive field research in Cambodia, as well as Armenia and Rwanda and has been awarded the Emerging Scholar Prize of the International Association of Genocide Scholars in 2017. Timothy has published in *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *International Peacekeeping*, *Genocide Studies and Prevention*, *Transitional Justice Review*, among others, has co-edited a volume on perpetrators (with Susanne Buckley-Zistel, 2018, Routledge) and has authored a forthcoming book *The Complexity of Evil. Perpetration and Genocide* (2020, Rutgers University Press).

### **Willa Rae Witherow-Culpepper**

**Abstract:** (*Who Is He When He's at Home*)

Tension between Serbian nationalism in domestic politics and presentation of liberalism for the purpose of EU-membership accession negotiations.

### **David Yacoubian**

#### **Biography:**

Hrag David Yacoubian is a PhD student at the University of British Columbia. Yacoubian has nursing and healthcare backgrounds. Currently, he is studying the history of North American humanitarian organizations and nurses involved in relief efforts during and in the aftermath of the Armenian Genocide. His research and studies are supported and funded by the University of British Columbia, British Columbia Graduate Scholarship Fund, the Armenian General Benevolent Union, the Canadian Association of the History of Nursing and the British Columbia History of Nursing Society.

**Abstract:** (*Perceptions of Relief Nurses during the Armenian Genocide: Neutrality, Modern Humanitarianism and Future Aspirations*)

At the time of the Armenian Genocide, trained nurses from the US and Canada participated in the relief efforts organized by the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief. This paper examines the *American Journal of Nursing*, the *Canadian Nurse* and the *Globe* between 1915 to 1923 to explore how nurses viewed their roles in relief work. By analyzing reports, articles and testimonies published in these sources, this paper discusses whether nurses subscribed to the neutral ideology of humanitarianism, the interventionist definitions of modern humanitarianism, or both. The findings of this study highlight nurses' perceptions on their accomplishments on both personal and professional levels through hospital work, public health nursing and teaching. Nurses recognized and reported on tragedies affecting the victims of the genocide, yet remained impartial by delivering care to Armenians, Turks, Greeks, Kurds and Jews alike. By establishing modern American style health care institutions and nursing schools, they visualized a future of inclusivity, diversity and peace. Their ambitions were met with many instances of disappointments when massacres forced the closure of hospitals and schools and led to the interruption of their services. The humanitarian relief efforts of the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief had an official neutral structure, yet nurses sometimes deviated from the mainstream neutral ideology by reporting on the stories of the Armenian victims of the genocide,

calling for fundraising to help the survivors of the massacres, and vocally denouncing Turkish intentions and Western inaction.

### **Dr. Christi Yoder**

#### **Biography:**

Christi holds a B.S. in Zoology, a M.S. in Wildlife Biology, and a Ph.D. in Reproductive Physiology from Colorado State University. In addition, she holds a M.A. in International Human Rights from the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at Denver University in Denver, Colorado. Christi is currently working on a Ph.D in Holocaust and Genocide studies at Gratz College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She worked for 20 years developing contraceptives for wildlife before changing careers. In addition to being a PhD student at Gratz, she is the Executive Director for the Center for Genocide Research and Education.

#### **Abstract:** (*Sexual Violence During Genocide: Production of Knowledge for Upstream Prevention Efforts*)

Using upstream prevention methods, the violent repetitions of sex-selective mass killing can be disrupted. To identify where such upstream prevention might occur, data is needed. In particular, the use of indicators of sexual and gender-based violence can help produce knowledge for upstream prevention. Sexual and gender-based violence is related to genocide by what Elisa von Joeden-Forgey refers to “life force atrocities.” Life force atrocities during genocide distort gender relations and result in particularly brutal forms of sexual violence. This concept bridges the gap between what is considered sexual violence as a form of genocide and sexual violence during conflict, producing a larger definition for gendercide than is encompassed in the word “genocide.” During the 1990s, the former Yugoslavia experienced an astounding level of sexual violence of this type. Studying cases such as these can help produce needed knowledge for future prevention measures. Opportunities to disrupt gendercide occur along a continuum from before gendercide occurs to after it has occurred. The continuum of preventative methods is a concept used in genocide prevention that is applicable to gendercide. An empirically grounded approach to gendercide will help identify where upstream prevention factors may be useful. In addition, it is important to note that downstream prevention factors ultimately affect upstream prevention factors. This paper will explore how global knowledge about sexual and gender-based violence can be produced and used to disrupt gendercide. The implications of using indicators as a technology of knowledge will also be explored.