

IUC REPORT 2007  
Dubrovnik, May 26 - June 3, 2007

M.A.COURSE:

# WAR CRIMES, GENOCIDE AND MEMORIES / THE ROOTS OF EVIL: I WANT TO UNDERSTAND

The Course was established in 2002 by Janja Bec-Neumann



**LUIS MORENO OCAMPO** (Argentina), Chief Prosecutor of ICC & **JANJA BEC-NEUMANN**, (Germany & Vojvodina), Author of the concept and strategies of the Course "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories"



STUDENTS 2007



**AUTHOR:** Janja Bec-Neumann, Sociologist Ph.D. // **COURSE DIRECTORS:** Richard Goldstone, South Africa, Estella Carlotto, Mothers of disappeared in the Plaza dell Mayo, Argentina, Dan Bar-On, Israel, Rosallina Tuyuc, Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala, Guatemala, Irae Baptista Lundin, University of Maputo, Mozambique, Aernout van Lynden, American University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, Peter Riedesser, University of Hamburg, Germany, Nanci Adler, Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, University of Amsterdam and Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Holland, Zdravko Grebo, Centre for Interdisciplinary Graduate Studies, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Mario Lopez Martinez, University of Granada, Spain, Leonardo Franko, University of Lanús, Buenos Aires, Argentina and Janja Bec-Neumann

# LECTURERS IUC 2007



LANA SLEZIC

**LANA SLEZIC**, (Canada), War Photographer  
"FORSAKEN - THE LIVES OF AFGHAN WOMEN", Sunday, May 27, 2007, War Photo

Lana Slezić spent two years in Afghanistan, photographing Afghan women. Her lecture was about her experiences documenting the oppressive conditions women are forced to live under.

**JANJA BEC-NEUMANN**, (Germany & Vojvodina), Author of the concept and strategies of the Course "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories"  
"THE BYSTANDERS AND RESCUERS IN RELATION TO THE VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR", Sunday, May 27, 2007, War Photo

This lecture is using comparative methodology (Armenian genocide, Holocaust, Argentina, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) with aim to explain basic categories related to bystanders behavior and mostly it is based on Dan Bar-On's text "The Bystanders in relation to the victim and perpetrator: Today and during the Holocaust" (2002)

Ten Bystanders from the Holocaust

1. OPORTUNIST BYSTANDERS, The young industrial entrepreneur
2. STREET BYSTANDERS, The simple person in the street who got work, following his unemployment during the economic crisis of the Weimar Republic
3. IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED BYSTANDERS, The physician who grew-up with the racial hygiene theories
4. CARRIER BYSTANDERS, The academics, professors and artists
5. INSTITUTIONALIZED-RATIONAL BYSTANDERS, The Bishop of the local congregation, who knew.
6. PROFESSIONAL BYSTANDERS, The person who prepared the chemical supplies for the camps, including the gas Ziklon B
7. PROFESSIONAL BYSTANDERS, BUT MORE "ENLIGHTENED ONE", LESS CARRIER ORIENTED, The architect who built the gas chambers.
8. DISTANT BUSTANDERS, The well-established American or British, Gentile and Jewish people (as well as Swiss or Swedish well-to-do citizens) who knew what was going on in Nazi Germany and did not care.
9. OTHER-HATING BYSTANDERS, The farmers who lived in the vicinity of the work and dead camps and all who have seen and have heard what was going on but hated or were indifferent to "every other" who are not worthy of human support and empathy, especially those denounced by the powerful (Church, military or government).
10. EMOTIONALLY RELATED BUSTANDERS, Wives, parents, children of the perpetrators who believed that they, perpetrators, were heroes, wonderful people, who were not capable of causing harm to anyone.



JANJA BEC-NEUMANN

**LISA DI CAPRIO**, (USA), Washington and Lee University Lexington, Virginia  
"THE POLITICS OF MEMORY: FRANCE AND THE HOLOCAUST", Monday, May 28, 2007, War Photo

This course examined the process by which nongovernmental organizations, historians, journalists and lawyers compelled official French recognition of France's role in the Holocaust. We will also consider the role of various forms of visual memorialization, such as monuments and museums, in conveying the memory of the Holocaust from one generation to another. Finally, we will compare the Memorial to the Shoah in Paris with the Memorial to the Martyred Jews of Europe in Berlin.

Suggested books:

- (1) Susan Zuccotti, "The Holocaust, The French, and the Jews," (1999), paperback, \$17.95 and
- (2) Richard Golsan, editor, "Memory, the Holocaust, and French Justice: the Bousquet and Touvier Affairs" (1996), paperback, \$24.95.



LISA DI CAPRIO

**DALIBOR DAVIDOVIC**, (Croatia), University of Zagreb, Music Academy  
"THE MEMORY OF MUSIC", Monday, May 28, 2007, War Photo

"Radical Jewish Culture" is the name of the ongoing project started in the early 1990s by contemporary composer and musician John Zorn. The project enfolds a series of music albums composed and played by different musicians and published on Zorn's New York-based label "Tzadik". In my lecture I'll present some of the music published in that series and take it as a starting point for the analysis of the relation between music, memory and identity. In the case of "Radical Jewish Culture" the role of the traditional music patterns for the production of new music on one side and the memory of the Holocaust on the other side will be elaborated. Though my analysis will be focused on that single case, my aim is to show that the issues that arise from it are singular, but also more than that. Finally, in my lecture I'll discuss the political and ethical implications of the case.



DALIBOR DAVIDOVIC





STEVEN SAGE

**STEVEN SAGE**, (USA), US Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington D.C.  
"SEPHARDIM AND THE HOLOCAUST IN SEE", Tuesday, May 29, 2007, IUC

**"BALKAN SOBRANIE: JEWS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE"**

A brief introduction to the civilization of the Sephardic Jews in the Balkans, and to that of the Ashkenazy Jews in Romania during the early 20th century period of rising nationalism. Salonika is noted as the cultural capital of Balkan Jewry; Bulgarian, Bosnian, and Serbian Jews maintained ties to Salonika. This is followed by a review of the impact of the Balkan Wars (1912-1913), the Great War (1914-1918), anti-Semitism and continuing ethnic unrest in the post-Great War decades.

**"A GENOCIDAL SCRIPT"**

German Nazism and Hitler's personal agenda were the active agents for turning Southeast European anti-Semitism into an instrument of genocide. This lecture will introduce new empirical discoveries as published in my book last year (Ibsen and Hitler; NY: Carroll & Graf, 2006). Copies of my book are obtainable at a discount from Amazon.com; a paperback edition will be out in June or July, 2007. Readers and reviewers of this book have acclaimed it for the crucial and unexpected historical discoveries it presents. A Norwegian historian, Professor Hans Fredrik Dahl of the University of Oslo, wrote in "Dagbladet" (Oslo): "More thorough than anyone before him, Steven Sage has gone through the material around the young Hitler and his literary sources. His work encompasses much new research and draws conclusions in many different directions. That there was an actual line of influence between Ibsen and the young Hitler is to me beyond doubt." (See attached for Dahl's op-ed of 11 June 2006, in Norwegian and English.)

**"DEALING WITH THE DEVIL"**

Nazism offered territorial inducements to the countries of Southeastern Europe. The price was their cooperation in identifying, expropriating, enslaving, and deporting the Jewish population of each country. The detailed course of events is given for Romania and the Yugoslav component states, in 1941.

**"THE HOLOCAUST MOVES SOUTH"**

The events of the Holocaust are examined in Bulgaria and Greece. This lecture concludes with a review of first Holocaust trial in history (Sofia, 1945), followed by an overview of Holocaust denial and memorial in Bulgaria and the region as a whole.



AERNOU VAN LYNDEN

**AERNOU VAN LYNDEN**, (Holland), American University Blagoevgrad, AUB, Bulgaria  
Wednesday, May 30, 2007, IUC

**"WAR AND WAR CRIMES THROUGH THE EYES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT"**

The various problems and pitfalls correspondents face when confronted by war, both in general and specific terms (in my case the wars in Lebanon, Iran-Iraq, Afghanistan, 1991 Gulf War and Yugoslavia). The differences between the various branches of the media - print, television, radio and now the internet - when covering wars. Does the general public really get a sound impression about a war being waged on the other side of the world through journalism? And does journalism uncover war crimes?

**"LIVING WITH MEMORY: THE PUBLIC AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A FOREIGN EYE-WITNESS"**

Within this lecture I will try, through personal experiences, to explain how every war correspondent is confronted by a certain local "memory", or understanding of the past (often mythical) and of how this can affect his or her work. He or she is also confronted by such "memory" amongst the readers/viewers for whom he/she is reporting and has to bear that in mind too. Quite separate to this is the question of one's own memory and of being a witness in a court of law. I will describe my personal experience as a witness in four trials at the ICTY. Finally I will try to deal with the question of living with the personal experience of 25 years spent in war zones - what effect that can have not just on our personal lives, but in our way of looking at any new development, social, political, economic or cultural, in the world.



DINKO GRUHONJIC

**DINKO GRUHONJIC**, (Vojvodina/ Serbia), Deutsche Welle Correspondent & Lecturer at University of Novi Sad, President of Independent Journalists Association of Vojvodina  
Wednesday, May 30, 2007, IUC

**"SRDJAN ALEKSIC CASE AND MEMORIES IN TREBINJE AND SERBIA"**

Srdjan Aleksic from Trebinje was murdered in his hometown in January, 1993. Four armed men, local "chetniks" killed him in the center of the town, in front of local police station.

On January 21st four chetniks wanted to slaughter Bosniak Alen Glavovic in the centre of the town. Srdjan stood up and said: "Leave that guy alone!" Chetniks were surprised and their anger was redirected: they attacked Srdjan and started to beat him with their gun butts. Srdjan fell in a coma and six days later he passed away on January 27th 1993.

"Srdjan died because of his humanity, because he wanted to protect a man, regardless of his nationality", said Srdjan's father Rade Aleksic.

Everybody in Trebinje knew what happened on that January day, but almost no one wanted to talk about it. Conspiracy of silence was finally broken thanks to initiative of my very good friend Mr. Ljubisa Gluscevic. He told me this story; I published it in Beta News Agency from Belgrade.

After that, Mr. Dobroslov Chuk, the mayor of Trebinje, promised municipality will build Srdjan's monument. "He tried to protect a man and I'm very proud because of that", concluded Mr. Rade Aleksic. Or, as my colleague Nikola Gurovic once said: "Srdjan Aleksic was a firefly in the night!"

Concept of the lesson: Brief Introduction (10 min), documentary movie "Srdjo" (30 min), brief explanation of the movie (5 min), discussion (15 min)

Objective: To discuss whether we can implement the story to the process of the facing with the past and reconciliation; to try to find similar stories in Bosnia-Herzegovina; to discuss is it better recipe to talk about positive examples then always talk only about war crimes and criminals.



MICHELLE KELSO

**MICHELLE KELSO**, (USA), Ph.D. Student, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor,  
Wednesday, May 30, 2007, Art Radionica Lazareti

**DOCUMENTARY "HIDDEN SORROWS"**

Michelle Kelso, the guest author of the Seminar 'War Crime, genocide, Memory', is a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of Michigan. She explains:

«Before meeting survivors, I knew little about the Nazi persecution of Roma. Although an estimated 500,000 Roma perished in the Holocaust, research on the genocide of the Roma is paltry. Concerning Romania's role in the destruction of Roma, almost nothing was available then in English or Romanian. That's when I decided to concentrate my research on the tragedy of the Roma during the Holocaust. The film has been shown at cultural institutions and in several high schools across Romania and in the United States. It will be duplicated and sent to every Romanian high school to serve as an educational tool for teaching about the Holocaust and for discussion in civic education classes on topics such as xenophobia, racism, and discrimination. My hope for both my academic work and the film is to start a much-needed dialogue about the place of Roma in both Romanian and Holocaust history.»



ASTA MARIA ZINBO

**“FIGHTING FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE: THE WORK OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE MISSING”**

Panel organized by the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)

Thursday, May 31, 2007, IUC

Introductory remarks: **ASTA MARIA ZINBO**, Director, Civil Society Initiatives, ICMP  
**ELVIS SELIMOVIC**, Association of citizens "Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves"  
**ESREFA ALIC**, Association of Citizens "Women of Srebrenica"  
**FATIMA FAZLIC**, Association of Women from Prijedor "Izvor"  
**EDIN RAMULIC**, Association of Women from Prijedor "Izvor"

**I. International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)**

Family members of an estimated 13,000 missing persons from BiH still have no information about the fate of their missing loved ones and live each day painfully searching for facts and closure to this difficult chapter of their lives.

ICMP is an international organization that was created in 1996, following the G-7 Summit, in Lyon, France, to address the issue of persons missing as a result of the different conflicts relevant to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the Republic of Croatia (RH) and Serbia and Montenegro (SCG) during the time period 1991-1995.

Mandate: ICMP endeavors to secure the co-operation of Governments and other authorities in locating and identifying persons missing as a result of armed conflicts, other hostilities or violations of human rights and to assist them in doing so. ICMP also supports the work of other organizations in their efforts, encourages public involvement in its activities and contributes to the development of appropriate expressions of commemoration and tribute to the missing.

**Science in Service of Truth and Justice: Forensic Sciences**

ICMP's Forensic Science Department (FSD) has the primary responsibility within ICMP for developing, implementing and managing the technical process of assisting governments in exhumations, examinations and identifications of persons missing as a result of violent conflicts.

1. Telling the Story of a Mass Grave: Exhumations and Examination Program (E&E):
2. A Profile of the Missing: The Identification Coordination Division (ICD)
3. Irrefutable Evidence of Identity: DNA Laboratories



ELVIS SELIMOVIC

**SYSTEM WIDE TRACKING**

Blood Sample Status	BiH	Kosovo	SCG	Total
Blood Samples Collected	66360	11522	6035	83,917
Number of Missing Individuals Represented by the Blood Samples Collected	22687	3446	1962	28,095

Bone Sample Status	BiH	Kosovo	SCG	Total
Bone Profiles in Database	17360	2812	1427	21,599

DNA Reports	BiH	Kosovo	SCG	Total
Total Number of Reports	14650	2087	900	17,637
Individuals Represented	9586	1246	764	11,596

Reassociation of Separated Skeletal Elements	BiH	Kosovo	SCG	Total
	4665	706	123	5494



ESREFA ALIC

**SANSKI MOST - PRIJEDOR**

Blood Samples Collected	12237
Number of Missing Individuals Represented by the Blood Samples Collected	3631
Bone Profiles in Database	2994

DNA Reports - ICMP Total Number of Reports	2680
Individuals Represented	1567
Reassociation of Separated Skeletal Elements	1065
Exclusion of Presumptive Cases	48
Reports in Review	64 (Sa)
Submitted Reports	2414 (representing 1514 different names)
Cases Closed	1291
Open Cases	223



FATIMA FAZLIC

**SREBRENICA**

Blood Samples Collected	21091
Number of Missing Individuals Represented by the Blood Samples	7789

Bone Profiles in Database	6686
DNA Reports - ICMP Total Number of Reports	6658
Individuals Represented	4204

Reassociation of Separated Skeletal Elements	2292
DNA Reports - Out of Country Matches	126
Number of Closed Cases	3093
Number of Bodies Buried	2533 (2374 Potocari and 159 individual burials)



EDIN RAMULIC

## Public Involvement: Civil Society Initiatives

The main objective of the Civil Society Initiatives Department (CSI) is to work with Associations of Missing Persons to help them raise awareness on the issue and to increase the Association members' civic initiative and advocacy capacity to address the topic of missing persons as a human rights issue. Specifically through:

1. Empowerment: To ensure that associations of families of missing persons are strong, independent and fully engaged in clarifying the fate of their missing relatives; implemented through project grants to family associations and training and technical assistance.
2. Networking: To engage family associations in effective regional networks that address the specific rights and needs of family members with missing relatives; implemented through conferences, meetings, and publications. A series of nine regional conferences have been organized since 1998 and a Regional Coordination Board has been formed which includes Srebrenica association representation.
3. Awareness: To work towards improved understanding of the missing persons issue and the situation of surviving family members; implemented through activities addressing the legal, social, and economic rights of family members of the missing, and raising public awareness about the missing persons issue as a human rights issue.
4. Mutual Understanding: To foster mutual understanding and a process of dealing with the past by members of associations of families of missing persons regarding the disappearance of their loved ones and the violent conflicts that they themselves survived through thematic workshops and conferences on dealing with the past and transitional justice.

Associations of families of missing persons have conducted a large number of activities over the years with the goal of advocating towards decision makers for answers, collecting data, raising public awareness, and addressing the needs of their members. The International Commission on Missing Persons has supported the efforts of these associations since 1998 with a variety of technical and financial support in order to help them to reach their objectives.

## Events in Srebrenica

Families of the missing from Srebrenica have been active in pursuing truth and justice since 1995. Main priorities of these and other associations of families of missing persons have included finding and identifying missing persons, dignified burial and memorial, prosecution of war criminals, and addressing the rights of surviving family members of the missing.

There are five associations of families of missing persons representing Bosniak relatives of missing persons from Srebrenica. These include:

1. Association of citizens "Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves"/ Udruzenje "Pokret majki enklava Srebrenice i Zepe", Sarajevo, headed by Munira Subasic. Other active members include Kada Hotic, Zumra Sehomeric, Sabra Kolenovic, Sabaheta Fejzic. Representing primarily families of the missing from Srebrenica, July 1995.
2. Association of Citizens "Women of Srebrenica"/ Udruzenje gradjana "Zene Srebrenice", Tuzla, headed by Hajra Catic. Other active members include Nura Begovic, Sehida Abdurahmanovic. Representing primarily families of the missing from Srebrenica, July 1995.
3. Srebrenica Mothers/ Udruzenje gradjana " Srebreničke majke", Srebrenica, headed by Hatidza Mehmedovic. Other active members include Aisa Omerovic, Suhra Malic, Samila Pasalic. Representing primarily families of the missing from Srebrenica, July 1995. They were originally members of Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves, until Ms. Mehmedovic returned to Srebrenica and managed to register a new association on 28 September 2002 at the district court in Bijelina. She has 70 active members and many other less active members who live in villages who she tries to visit on a regular basis.
4. Association of Citizens "Mothers of Srebrenica and Podrinje"/ Udruzenje gradjana "Majke Srebrenice i Podrinja", Vogosca, headed by Ibran Mustafic and Zineta Mujic. Representing primarily families of the missing from Srebrenica, July 1995.
5. Association of Citizens "Women of Podrinje"/ Udruzenje gradjana "Zene Podrinja"/ Ilidza, headed Suhra Sinanovic and Kadefa Rizvanovic. Representing primarily families of the missing from Bratunac, May 1992, as well as people from Bratunac who ended up in Srebrenica, July 1995.

- Core support has been provided for the activities of the association since 1999. Activities have included regular meetings with members and staff travel including following the exhumations, identifications, and burial process, participating in the development of the Srebrenica - Potocari Memorial Center and Cemetery, contacts with relevant government officials, lobbying the government and international officials, as well as topics related to the legal and social rights of surviving family members of the missing.

- In 1999, the association Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves proposed to conduct a survey of surviving family members about where they would like their loved ones to be buried. With a grant through ICMP, the association developed questionnaires and surveyed 10,197 missing person's family members in Sarajevo Canton, Tuzla-Podrinje Canton and Zenica-Doboj Canton. The surveyed persons could choose among one of the following locations: Sarajevo Canton, Tuzla Canton (Ravni stanovi – Kladanj), or Srebrenica (Potocari). Nearly 90% of those persons surveyed selected Potocari as the place where they wished for their loved ones to be buried.

- The Association Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves organized a series of roundtable discussions with other family associations and invited guests. On November 23, 2000 a meeting was scheduled on the topic of "Implementation of the High Representative's Decision." On December 23, 2000, the third in the series of roundtables was held at which 22 association representatives selected a three-person coordinating group to represent the interests of family members in this process.

- March 11, 2003, Round Table discussion on the theme "Between Truth and Justice, Memories and Hopes" by the association Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves in Sarajevo. Many distinguished local and international officials participated in the discussions in order to inform families about the current status of the identification process and plans for the development of the Srebrenica Potocari Memorial and Cemetery. The families continued to insist that the Battery Factory that had been used as the United Nations base of the Dutch Battalion in Potocari /Srebrenica be designated as a memorial site.



In a large ceremony on March 31, 2003 the first funeral and burial of 600 identified victims took place in Potocari.

- June 18, 2003 Roundtable Discussion on the topic of the "Place, Role, and Meaning of a Museum in Potocari"
- July 5, 2003 Roundtable Discussion was organized on the topic of "Truth About the Srebrenica Massacre" on with the participation of the Hague Tribunal prosecutor involved in the Krstic case to present the evidence from the trial. At the July 11, 2003 commemoration a total of 282 identified victims were buried. The Potocari cemetery and memorial was officially opened on September 20, 2003, including the burial of an additional 107 people.
- Support for "Postcard campaign - No Rights Without Justice, No Justice Without Morality" on the occasion of the December 10 anniversary of the signing of the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
- Roundtable discussion in 2004 on the technical aspects of the identification of Srebrenica victims, especially from secondary gravesites.
- June 11, 2006 Conference "Justice for Victims" in Potocari - Srebrenica partial support for the organization costs
- Support for core operational costs of the association since 2000, the publication of a bi-monthly newsletter "Bulletin Srebrenica", and updating and maintenance of the association's website and ongoing lobbying and contacts with families
- Monthly peaceful protests organized by the Association Women of Srebrenica in Tuzla on the 11th of every month where the members display the pillow cases embroidered with the names of their missing loved ones.
- Support for "Printing the pre-edited draft version of the book: "The role of the international factors in Srebrenica: Chronology, comments and analysis of the events"" author Hasan Nuhanovic in 2005.
- Exchange visit to Kosovo in period April 25 - 29, 2005 for three representatives of Srebrenica FA's (Ajsa Bektic, FA Women of Srebrenica, Tuzla; Kada Hotic, FA Enclaves, Sarajevo; Hatidza Mehmedovic, FA Srebrenica Mothers, Srebrenica).

### Srebrenica Lawsuit

Nearly six thousand (5950) Srebrenica survivors are planning to file a lawsuit on June 4, 2007 to the court in the Hague against the government and ministry of defense of the Netherlands, as well as the UN for not preventing genocide. This would include one joint and 9 other lawsuits. Although according to Dutch law, the civil proceedings can be rejected. It is expected that they could be awarded indemnity or reach a settlement, although they believe that it is most likely that they would reach a settlement

### Events in Prijedor, 1992

During the war 1992-1995, approximately 3278 non-Serb citizens were killed or went missing from the Prijedor area. To date approximately 1900 persons have been exhumed, but hundreds of bodies are still waiting to be identified. Surviving family members are still seeking the fate of more than 1300 persons.

ICMP has worked closely with The Associations "Izvor" and "Bridges of Friendship" over the years.

### II. Remarks by association representatives:

- Elvis Selimovic, Association of citizens "Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves" /Udruzenje "Pokret majki enklava Srebrenice i Zepe"
- Esrefa Alic, Association of Citizens "Women of Srebrenica" /Udruzenje gradjana "Zene Srebrenice"
- Fatima Fazlic, Association of Women from Prijedor "Izvor"/ Udruzenje Prijedorcanki "Izvor"
- Edin Ramulic, Association of Women from Prijedor "Izvor"/ Udruzenje Prijedorcanki "Izvor"

### III. Documentary films:

- "Serbia and Srebrenica 1995-2005" (2006) including stories of members of the Movement of the Mothers of the Srebrenica and Zepa Enclaves, produced by Youth Initiative for Human Rights in Serbia.
- "Justice Requires Outreach" focusing on the work of the Tuzla and Banja Luka Chief War Crimes Prosecutors produced by OSCE in co-operation with the XY Productions Sarajevo and the Film Director Refik Hodzic (planned but not shown due to lack of time).

### IV. Questions and Discussion



TANJA MRDJA

**TANJA MRDJA**, (USA), ERMA graduate 2005/2006  
**Thursday, May 31, 2007, IUC**

#### "RAPE; ASSYMETRICAL WARFARE?"

Introduction

I: Why Rape

Power and Domination

Altering the terrain of conflict

Terror

Unconventionality

Values

II: Legal Documents

II. 1. Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials

II. 2. ICTY and ICTR

2. a. Rape defined as torture

2. b. Rape defined as crime against humanity

2. c. Crime that can amount to genocide

II. 3. ICC

Rome Statute

III – Means to Fight Back

III. 1. Knowledge

III. 2. Context

III. 3. Strong Emotional Reaction

III. 4. Counter Emotional Reaction

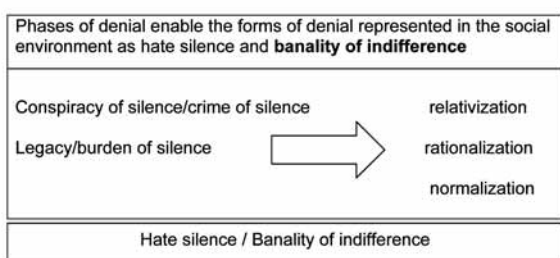
III. 5. Becoming Independent

Conclusion

**MARIO BEZBRADICA**, (Croatia), ERMA graduate 2005/2006  
**"GENOCIDE PHOBIA IN SERBIA"**, **Canceled**

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague has been dealing for years with the process of bringing perpetrators of the crime of genocide in Srebrenica, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 11 July – 19 July 1995, to justice. There were trials and judgments and those convicted serve their sentences. The Serbian society, however, refuses to accept factual truths of its deep involvement in the genocide in Srebrenica. Instead, a project of denial of genocide minimizes every effort of recognizing the co-responsibility on the moral-political-metaphysical level. Moreover, one of the principal manufacturers of truth transformation is the newspaper medium. Its daily dosage of denial is a powerful antidote to any self-initiated process of confronting the legacy of genocide. The Hague Tribunal rendered its legal judgments, and the newspaper medium rendered its sociopolitical dismissal of those judgments by means of disinformation and refinement of its forms, techniques and methods of denial.

Analyzing the newspaper articles\* in their relation to the denial of genocide it is noted that the print medium itself by its confessional character of the inside story and the communal participation in its mosaic form reinforces the denial's determination to invalidate the explicitness of factual truths. The relativization, rationalization and normalization of the crime of genocide are widely used forms in the project of denial taking advantage of and adding to the banality of indifference thus obfuscating and trivializing the general public's process of acknowledging political and moral guilt. The denial's admissibility - the banality of indifference - is twofold and visible in arguments with the strong moral/legal pathos of correctness as to show that anything either proving or disapproving of genocide is sacred and consecrated and thus truly unbelievable.



In addition, Krstic's Defense Appeal arguments reiterated and transfigured through the forms of relativization, rationalization and normalization by the Serbian print media can be summarized as serial of denial artifacts [a) relativization - men of military age are not substantial part of the group b) rationalization - the prosecution of women, children and elderly is "broadened definition of genocide" c) normalization - no intent to destroy]. These denial artifacts have been produced and reproduced expansively and consistently in the Serbian print media discourse to the extent of establishing falsehood as factual truth.

In the continuum of misstating, misrepresenting, misinterpreting and amending factual truths as the analyzed newspaper articles show 'the other side of the story' is deemed correct. As McLuhan concluded, newspaper is confessional in character thus creating the 'inside story' by its mere form. Its mosaic form is communal and inclusive allowing press to make news thus shaping and revealing group attitudes. Through its medium's power of shaping group attitudes the deceptive newspaper articles contributed to the blindfold on the eyes of the Serbian public already drowning in the stultification of moral consciousness manifested in the banality of indifference. Finally, there cannot be any 'solution' for the Serbian denial of genocide as long as there is the perception in Serbia – as seen in the Serbian print media – that there is no 'problem' to be solved at all.

\* EVIL NEVER BRINGS ABOUT GOOD, Vecernje Novosti, 26 May 2003: 23  
 PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES IN THE HAGUE ACT AS ONE, Politika, 28 May 2003: A24  
 EVIDENCE OR INFORMATION., Danas, 5 October 2003:7  
 THERE WERE CRIMES BUT GENOCIDE NO!, Vecernje Novosti, 3 December 2003:8  
 THE BROADENED NOTION OF GENOCIDE, Politika, 21 April 2004: A1  
 BLACK HOLE IN THE JUDGEMENT, Vecernje Novosti, 22 April 2004: 7  
 PERSECUTION OF THE TRUTH OF SREBRENICA, Srpski Nacional, 21 April 2005: 12



**ANGELA WIESER**

**ANGELA WIESER**, (Austria), ERMA graduate 2005/2006  
**"JUSTICE FOR THE PAST AND THE FUTURE"**  
**Thursday, May 31, 2007, IUC**

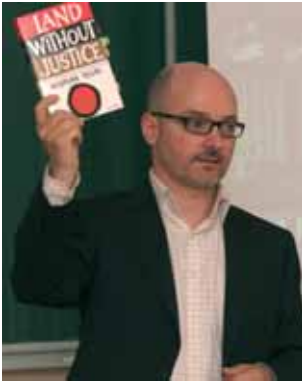
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE  
 - Definitions of and Reasons for Transitional Justice  
 - Dilemmas of Transitional Justice  
 - Goals of Transitional Justice  
 - Means of Transitional Justice

EU-CONDITIONALITY AND EUROPEANISATION

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

- The ICTY  
 - Difficulties of and Critique towards the ICTY  
 - Achievements of the ICTY  
 - Other Transitional Justice Approaches in the Region

THE EU AS THE MAIN POLITICAL POWER BEHIND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE



**XABIER AGUIRRE**

**XABIER AGUIRRE**, (Spain), ICC

**"GENOCIDE, MEMORY AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE"**, Friday, June 1, 2007, IUC

Since the times of ancient Greece mythology and philosophy it is known that memory can have three main dimensions, as identity, as therapy and as knowledge. These three dimensions are related in different ways to the international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) and the modern efforts to prevent them through justice.

A range of options have been utilized to deal with the memory of past crimes, from sheer denial, amnesty or oblivion, to strict criminal justice, through middle-ground efforts of truth commissions. The advantages and limitations of these options need to be discussed for each situation, but the development of a global society is reducing the space for impunity; denying and forgetting the crime is becoming more and more difficult.

The complex issues of fact and law surrounding international crimes will be discussed reviewing different cases of ICTY (including Dubrovnik, Srebrenica, Prijedor and Sarajevo) and ICTR, the recent decision of the ICJ on genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the cases of the ICC, and different experiences in Europe, Africa and Latin America.



**MARJAN VEJVODA**

**MARJAN VEJVODA**, (Croatia), University of Rijeka

**"GENOCIDE IN THE AGE OF CULTURE OF CYNICISM AND THE SPECTACLE AS IDEOLOGY"**  
Friday, June 1, 2007, IUC

To research genocide in the light of science in the age of "Culture of Cynicism", and "Spectacle as Ideology", and "Three Nemesis of Creativity" means to have a very real doubts weather any understanding and restraining of this "global phenomenon" can be achieved. All three characteristics of our age strongly suggest the validity of La pensee traditionnelle which unsparingly criticizes contemporary world but contrary to most of the critiques of the contemporary civilization traditionalists do not rely on "humanist" and "progressive" values but on the values of the Integral Tradition, understood as the "total phenomenon" to which all the aspects of social, political and cultural life are subordinate.

General censorship and control of knowledge which is delivered to mankind through educational system over the ages is the main reason why the world is in the shape it is now and the one most devastating being global management of violence and terrorism.

Censorship and control of knowledge is the strongest evidence of the traditionalist view of metaphysical history which has established the existence of clandestine (occult) centre of human history which, in addition, consists of two opposite parts.



**LUIS MORENO OCAMPO**

**LUIS MORENO OCAMPO**, (Argentina), Chief Prosecutor of ICC, Saturday, June 2, 2007, IUC

Talks with Luis Moreno Ocampo

**"ICC AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE"**  
**"FROM ARGENTINA TO ICC"**

## EXHIBITIONS

**Wade Goddard** (New Zealand), Exhibitions' Curator and War Photo Director, Place: War Photo Limited, Dubrovnik

**Lana Slezić (Canada) "FORSAKEN"**

Born to Croatian parents in Canada, Lana Slezić graduated from the University of Western Ontario and then turned down acceptance to the Emily Carr School of Art and Design in Vancouver to study photojournalism at Loyalist College in Ontario. She graduated in 2000 and worked for Canada's largest daily newspapers for the next two years. Unsatisfied with the superficial nature of newspaper work, she decided to freelance and focus on more long term projects. She traveled to Bosnia to cover landmine victims and photographed Mennonites in her native Canada. She lived in Afghanistan for two years documenting the daily struggles of Afghan women which will culminate in her first photography book Forsaken, to be published in the Fall of 2007. Lana is also writing a book that will document the intimate time she spent with Afghan women from 2004-2006. For her work in Afghanistan, Lana has won several awards including the World Press Joop Swart Masterclass in the Netherlands, an International Photography Award in the U.S. and the Luis Valtuena Award for Humanitarian Photography in Spain. She has been published in magazines all over Europe and North America. For the last six years, Lana has also been photographing the town of Dubrovnik - her mother's birthplace and the town she spent her childhood summers in.

**Yuri Kozyrev (Russian Federation), "FACES OF IRAQ"**

A native of Russia, Yuri Kozyrev graduated from Moscow State University School of Journalism in 1986. As a photojournalist for the past 21 years, he has covered every major conflict in the former Soviet Union, including two Chechen wars. Immediately after September 11, 2001, he was on the scene in Afghanistan, where he documented the fall of the Taliban. Kozyrev has spent much of the past 4 years based in Baghdad, as a contract photographer for TIME Magazine. He has traveled all over Iraq, photographing the different sides of the conflict. "It is in extreme situations that you get to see human nature and genuine human emotions in all their intensity," says Kozyrev. Despite the immense difficulties and constant danger he faces covering this war, he continues to be inspired by the challenge. Yuri Kozyrev has received numerous honors for his photography, including the World Press Photo Award (four times) for pictures from Chechnya, Iraq and Beslan. He was the recipient of the Overseas Press Club Oliver Rebbot Award in 2004 for his Iraq coverage. In 2006, he was the recipient of the ICP Infinity award for photojournalism.



# FILM PROGRAM

Coordinator **Natasa Govedarica**, graduated ERMA student 2004/2005, Sarajevo Film Festival, (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
Place: Art Radionica Lazareti

1. HIDDEN SORROWS, Michele Kelso
2. TAKING SIDES, Istvan Szabo
3. NOWHERE IN AFRICA, Caroline Link
4. SHOAH, Claude Lanzman
5. OFFICIAL STORY, Luis Puenzo
6. FIGLI, Marko Bechis

# EDITION: LISTEN/TALK/REFLECT/TRUST 2007

Editors: Dan Bar-On & Janja Bec-Neumann // Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies, University of Sarajevo

1. Ed. Bec-Neumann, Janja (2007), "Darkness at Noon: War Crimes, Genocide and Memories"
2. Ed. Bec-Neumann, Janja (2007), "Talks with Richard Goldstone"
3. Bezbradica, Mario (2007), "Genocide Phobia in Serbia"
4. Mrdja, Tanja (2007), "Rape: Asymmetric Warfare?"
5. Wieser, Angela (2007), "Justice - Past and Future"



These books ( 1 & 2 ) were published with support of Open Society Fund, (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Reinhard Neumann, (Germany) and ( 3 & 4 & 5 ) with support of Open Society Fund (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Goethe Institute, Office Sarajevo.

# PRESS 2007

For the first time in five years there was significant reporting on the Course in the regional media.

- «Feral Tribune» (Split, Croatia) published interview with Janja Bec-Neumann, Course Director and one of the 2007 Course Lecturer (June 1, 2007) as well as with Luis Moreno Okampo, ICC Chief Prosecutor and one of the 2007 Course Lecturers (June 8, 2007).
- «Dani» (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina) published short information about the Course (May 30, 2007), and an interview with Arneout Van Lynden, one of the 2007 Course Directors and Lecturers (June 29, 2007).
- «Gracija» (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina) published interview with Lana Slezić, one of the 2007 Course Lecturers (June 2007).
- «Novi pogledi», (University of Sarajevo, Publisher ACIPS) published interview with Luis Moreno Okampo.
- Radio «Stari Grad» (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina), Radio B-92 (Belgrade, Serbia), Radio Deutsche Welle (Koeln, Germany) reported on the Course several times.
- Three News Agencies also reported on the course: "Onasa" (Bosnia and Herzegovina), "Beta", (Serbia) and "Hina" (Croatia).
- Daily news papers "Oslobodjenje", "Nezavisne novine", "Tuzlanski list" (Bosnia and Herzegovina), "Jutarnji list" (Croatia), "Danas" (Serbia) as well as weekly newspapers "Dubrovacki vjesnik" (June 2, 2007) reported about the course.

Online:

- Hrvatski portal (Croatia) [www.javno.hr](http://www.javno.hr) <<http://www.javno.hr>> interviews with Janja Bec-Neumann, Arnaut Van Lynden. ([www.javno.com/hr/bih/clanak.php?id=63345](http://www.javno.com/hr/bih/clanak.php?id=63345) <<http://www.javno.com/hr/bih/clanak.php?id=63345>>) Lana Slezić in Croatian language and ([www.javno.com/hr/zivot/clanak.php?id=57740](http://www.javno.com/hr/zivot/clanak.php?id=57740) <<http://www.javno.com/hr/zivot/clanak.php?id=57740>>) in English. ([www.javno.com/en/lifestyle/clanak.php?id=58278](http://www.javno.com/en/lifestyle/clanak.php?id=58278) <<http://www.javno.com/en/lifestyle/clanak.php?id=58278>>).
- NetNovinar, (Bosnia and Herzegovina) [http://www.netnovinar.org/netnovinar/dsp\\_page.cfm?articleid=9149&urlsectionid=3028&specialsection=ART\\_FULL&pageid=1357&PSID=22380](http://www.netnovinar.org/netnovinar/dsp_page.cfm?articleid=9149&urlsectionid=3028&specialsection=ART_FULL&pageid=1357&PSID=22380) <[http://www.netnovinar.org/netnovinar/dsp\\_page.cfm?articleid=9149&urlsectionid=3028&specialsection=ART\\_FULL&pageid=1357&PSID=22380](http://www.netnovinar.org/netnovinar/dsp_page.cfm?articleid=9149&urlsectionid=3028&specialsection=ART_FULL&pageid=1357&PSID=22380)>.
- Net.hr and H-alter.org (Croatia) <http://www.h-alter.org/index.php?page=article&id=5548> <<http://www.h-alter.org/index.php?page=article&id=5548>>).
- «Onasa», (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Arnaut Van Lyndenov's lecture. ([http://www.onasa.com.ba/free\\_vijest.asp?id=30052007173138319890](http://www.onasa.com.ba/free_vijest.asp?id=30052007173138319890)).

# DOCUMENTARY

Vittoria Fiumi and Perla Ciommi (Italy), shot in Dubrovnik documentary about course 2007.

# EVALUATION IUC 2007

## ERMA STUDENTS' EVALUATION:

This year, for the first time in five years, ERMA students' evaluations were statistically irrelevant because out of 35 students only 5-6 of them evaluated lecturers (only Aernout van Lynden was evaluated by 21 students, Janja Bec-Neumann by 12 students and Luis Moreno Ocampo was not evaluated at all). This is very significant at psychological, emotional, political, intellectual, literal, traumatic, etc. levels. What is more important, ERMA students are considered to be highly selected group in the region of Southeast Europe for the following reasons: 30 students are from this region; knowledge (excellent students); English language skills (excellent students); and the choice of the study, human rights and democracy in the Balkans (students devoted and capable to understand study and fight for human rights in post-wars and post-genocide societies). Scholarship, travel costs and fee for one year ERMA study was paid by European Commission and Italian Government.

As opposed to lecturer's evaluations, students' evaluations were anonymous. All students' evaluations are written in the classroom and are submitted without any change and without proof reading.

**Lisa di Caprio** (6 evaluations, one comment)

"When showing images of mass graves, please warn the students and tell those who cannot watch to leave!!! Thank you!!!!"

**Tanja Mrdja** (5 students, one comment)

"I was interested in this topic so it was interesting for me to see, hear, etc."

**Angela Wieser** (5 evaluations, one comment)

"I am happy I heard Angela's thesis, it was really interesting for me."

**Dalibor Davidovic** (2 evaluations, one comment)

"This is a shame, please don't do such non-professional work at course. Do something more applicable and more worthy. I don't think is needed that a lecture, to read his material, everyone can do that for itself. We need to come all along from Sarajevo for such a course."

**Steven Sage** (6 evaluations, one comment)

"I found lecture on Hitler & Ibsen interesting. That was good."

**Dinko Gruhonjic** (6 evaluations, one comment)

"He hit the point. The whole course should be like this. Not like the rest it was."

**Lana Slezić** (6 evaluations, one comment)

"I do not need to know about these Afghan women."

**Xabier Aguirre** (6 evaluations, 3 comments)

"Excellent lecture"

"Super lecturer"

"Mr. Aguirre is brilliant. A walking encyclopedia. Great. Great."

**Marjan Vejvoda** (5 evaluations, 3 comments)

"CATASTROPHE!"

"Unconventional. I am not sure if professor is insane or brilliant. I am glad I came. It was, if nothing else, different and challenging. I wonder, am I just too stupid to understand some of the things professor says. Or what? Who knows?"

"Not applicable. Tough to know what to say about Marjan's lecture. In as much as it was esoteric and interesting or thought provoking – it was also very disjointed and often left me wondering, what does that have to do with Genocide

and War Crimes? Perhaps if these were MUCH more time, a series of lectures with Marjan could accomplish a set of comprehensive analysis or discussions. But in this course and the time allowed to each lecturer, I really do question why Marjan was included in syllabus-and if it was known beforehand what he would discuss? Again, interesting, but little focus for the format of the course. Could be much better in different format."

**Asta Zinbo** (5 evaluations, one comment)

"Why don't you consider trying to help those poor people, instead of exploiting them, earning money on them and feeding their feeling of hatred and helplessness? Janja Bec should not be allowed to do this to people anymore."

**Janja Bec-Neumann** (12 evaluations, one comment)

"I am not that happy with the lecture. I feel a lot of things presented are common knowledge and moralizing. It was superficial in the approach and I am not sure of the goal of the lecture. It was just unclear what the goal of it was. I felt a lot of confusion and moralizing in the lecture and cheap philosophy... just one empty story.. Sorry, but that's how I feel."

**Aernout van Lynden** (21 evaluations, 5 comments)

"BOYKOT"

"BOYKOT"

"Not applicable. The whole course is very bad"

"We want normal FOOD and accommodation. It is very hard to follow lectures without normal conditions"

"Shame, Shame, Shame. You should be ashamed. You serve pork to Muslim students and then you bring them here so that YOU can teach about human rights. SHAME ON YOU"

"If someone could explain me the connection between war crimes and genocide and pathetic memories of journalist that one can hear in any kafana in the Balkans by war journalists from Serbia, Croatia,... THIS COURSE IS SHAME." ...

Also, two more comments, completely different:

"THIS WAS AMAZING. HIRE AERNOUT AGAIN."

"Great. Great. Great."

Sixteen (21 minus 5) students, although it is not statistically relevant because it is less than half of 35, evaluated Aernout van Lynden with average grade 5.25 (6-excellent) just like students 2006, and 2005, when he was one of the best out of five lecturers. But in those two years more than 30 students evaluated lecturers, and that significantly differs from this year. It is a pity, because we will never know what the silent majority of students of 2007 class thought and felt.

# EVALUATION IUC 2007

## LECTURERS' EVALUATION:

"What is your overall opinion of the course?" was one of eight questions we have asked lecturers immediately after the lectures. Ten lecturers (Steven Sage, Lisa di Caprio, Aernout van Lynden, Michelle Kelso, Marjan Vejvoda, Asta Zinbo, Dinko Gruhonjic, Xabier Agirre, Luis Moreno Ocampo and Janja Bec-Neumann), answered evaluation questionnaire.

The Course was evaluated by nine lecturers as excellent and by one as a "potentially excellent" (possible answers were: excellent, good, fair and insufficient).

### "What do you think about the quality level of the students?"

(Excellent-6, good-5, fair-4, insufficient-3, poor-2, not applicable-1) Lecturers answered:

Background knowledge:	3.22
General participation:	4.375
Input in discussion:	3.5
Own initiative:	3.375

There was one answer without numerical value: "Very uneven schooling - some know everything, some know nothing."

### Content, Duration and Organization:

"More on Africa and Asia"

"Course in my opinion should be at least two weeks long. Questions like the Holocaust and Armenian genocide should always be included. Students should not have to worry about exams immediately following the course, as was now the case."

"History of Genocide in the 20th Century-Global Perspective." (Content)

"3-4 months" (Duration)

"Course should include Armenian Genocide (1915); Nazi Holocaust targeting Jews and Roma; Japanese misrule in China; Indonesia (1966); Genocide in former Yugoslavia (1990's) (Organization)

"Depends on budget" (Organization)

"1. A lot of Psychology and Art. 2. Origins of religion 3. Mythology" (Content)

"More time for discussion. Some of the questions were excellent. I appreciate the questions in my own session."

"The content and organization were excellent. I would suggest for Film Program films about 1990s in the region."

### Suggestions, Comments, Ideas:

"For maximum effectiveness, it would probably be the best to limit each speaker/lecturer to no more than 3 hours of lecture and discussion per day. Four hours of class plus discussion per lecturer are the best distribution over 2 days. Film component-excellent."

"Congratulations, what you are doing is very important, please count on my support. Best."

"This is essential that young generation gets broader knowledge, insight of and about the world."

"This is the greatest course I ever attended. A lot of invaluable input, both in terms of theoretical background and in terms of the individual case studies we learned about."

"It is a VITAL course in my opinion."

"There was a lack of self-discipline, manners and interest on the part of some of the students, this year which surprised and disappointed me - the general level of students was not as good as before."

All ten lecturers answered that they "are willing to participate in another edition of the course" in May 2008, 12-18, in Dubrovnik.

# STUDENTS IUC 2007

**ERMA STUDENTS:** Auerbach Kiran (USA), Balazs Lilla (Romania), Barisic Maja (Croatia), Biondi Francesca (Italy), Boskovic Slobodan (Serbia), Buleshkaj Yil (UN Kosovo), Cela Erisa (Albania), Curevac Melisa (B&H), Dekic Slobodanka (Serbia), Dunne Thomas (Canada), Dupovac Naida (B&H), Eterovic Omar (B&H), Gashi Shkelzen (UN Kosovo), Gega Mimosa (Albania), Guxholli Aurora (Albania), Jokic Irena (Montenegro), Ivanova Antoaneta (Macedonia), Kondura Monika (Albania), Kotevska Biljana (Macedonia), Krasniqi Gezim (UN Kosovo), Lahtov Mihajlo (Macedonia), Mamut Lejla (Macedonia), Milanovic Ana (B&H), Miletic Goran (Serbia), Omereferendic Samir (B&H), Petkova Yanka (Bulgaria), Pisker Lidija (B&H), Popaja Jasminka (B&H), Radjo Selma (B&H), Saric Milena (Serbia), Sicurella Federico (Italy), Spaskovska Ljubica (Macedonia), Spassova Simona (Bulgaria), Stojanovic Gordana (Serbia), Vukusic Iva (Croatia)

**GUEST STUDENTS:** Katarina Milic (Serbia), Milosevic Tijana (Serbia), Tanja Mrdja (USA), Velma Saric and Samira Nuhanovic, (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Adriana Munoz (Argentina & Sweden), Gabi Babic (Germany).

**COURSE GUESTS:** MICHAEL SCHROEN (Germany), MIA SIDRAN (Bosnia and Herzegovina), TEODORA DIAMONTOPOULOS (Spain), VITTORIA FIUMI (Italy), DENNIS GRATZ (Bosnia and Herzegovina), PERLA CIOMMI (Italy), MARIO KOPIC (Croatia)

**SPECIAL GUESTS STUDENTS:** From IUC course "International Criminal Law and Mechanisms for Confronting Gross Human Right Abuses" who attended lecture given by Luis Moreno Ocampo, chief prosecutor of ICC. Francesco Caruso (Bosnia & Herzegovina), Tina Cucic (Croatia), Goran Dimoski (Macedonia), Alistar David Edgar (Canada), Manuel Eising (Bosnia & Herzegovina), Travis Michael Farr (Bosnia & Herzegovina), Ksenija Turkovic (Croatia)





NEJRA NUNA CENGIC



AZRA SMAILKADIC



NATASA GOVEDARICA

## TEAM - IUC 2007

**Author of the Concept and Strategies of the Course "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories":** **Janja Bec-Neumann**, (Germany&Vojvodina). **Coordinators:** **Nejra Nuna Cengic**, ERMA graduate 2001/2002, CIPS, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) & **Azra Smailkadic**, ERMA graduate 2004/2005, CIPS, University of Sarajevo, (Bosnia and Herzegovina) **Assistants:** **Sara Nikolic**, ERMA graduate 2005/2006, CIPS, University of Sarajevo, (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Mariana Nicuta**, ERMA graduate 2003/2004, CIPS, University of Sarajevo, (Moldova); **Davor Marko**, (Vojvodina/Serbia) Media Plan Institute, Sarajevo, ERMA graduate 2005/2006; **Viktor Bojkov**, CIPS, University of Sarajevo, (Bulgaria); **Monja Suta**, CIPS, University of Sarajevo, (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Azra Zupur**, CIPS, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Violeta Buric-Milosevic**, ICMP, Office Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Film Program Coordinators:** **Natasa Govedarica**, ERMA graduate 2004/2005, Sarajevo Film Festival, (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Srdjana Cvijetic**, Art Radionica Lazareti, Dubrovnik, (Croatia); **Photographer:** **Amer Kuhinja**, Sarajevo, (Bosnia and Herzegovina); **Designer:** **Natasa Teofilovic**, Academy of Art, University of Belgrade (Serbia) & Modern Art Gallery Director, Pancevo (Vojvodina/Serbia)

## BUDGET IUC 2007

TOTAL:	52,753.31 EUR
1. EUROPEAN COMMISSION & ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, DHR	20,694.02 (39%)
-----	
2. OPEN SOCIETY FUND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	10,954.14
3. ICMP, Office Sarajevo	1,296.55
4. Goethe Institute, Office Sarajevo	1,000
5. War Photo Ltd., Dubrovnik, Croatia	2,600
6. HESP, OSI, NYC, Office Budapest	2,160
7. Ministry for Science, Education and Sport, Republic of Croatia	1,500
8. The University of Michigan, Center for Russian and East European Studies	480
9. Steven Sage, (USA)	1,520.60
10. Lisa di Caprio (USA)	630
11. Tanja Mrdja (USA)	630
12. Vittoria Fiumi & Perla Ciommi	3,000
13. Guest students and guests (They all paid their own costs)	5,288
14. Reinhard Neumann	1,000
-----	

## THE SEEDS OF GOODNESS AND GENTLENESS

It is time to say goodbye after my resignation on April 18, 2007.

I resigned five years after founding the course "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories" in November, 2002 at the University of Sarajevo, Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies, European Regional Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democracy in Southeast Europe/ERMA. ERMA is joint project of Universities in Sarajevo, Bologna, Tirana, Sofia, Zagreb, Belgrade, Graz, Skopje, Pristine and London School of Economics and Political Science, financed by European Commission and Italian Government.

It was the first and only such course in the post-wars and post-genocide region where there are about 70 state and private universities.

More than 200 students from the region of Southeast Europe and all over the world attended this course during the past five years.

Seven students obtained their Master's Degrees with this topic, with grades 1.25-1.5 (1 -excellent).

One student obtained the PhD with this topic at the University of Hamburg.

Edition "listen/talk/reflect/trust" (editors Dan Bar-On & Janja Bec-Neumann) published ten books including all seven M.A. theses.

Listen/Talk/Reflect/Trust, methodology in teaching we founded and have been using five years is based on Janja Bec-Neumann and Dan Bar On common work. Listen & Talk (Janja Bec-Neumann, "suffering needs acknowledgement"; "if you want to be understood you have to know to listen"; "to escape banality of indifference") and Reflect & Trust (Dan Bar-On's work with children of Holocaust survivors and Nazi perpetrators).

I was nominated for Nobel Peace Prize 2005 for researching, writing and teaching about genocide.

You can find, first time in five years, in Dubrovnik's Tourist Board booklet "Events 2007" information on our course "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories" on page 42.

It is altogether, maybe, good starting point for the next step, the Regional Master's and Ph.D. studies "War Crimes, Genocide and Memories", in Dubrovnik.

It will be. If not now maybe in some better times. Maybe Antonija, born on August 22, 2007, the youngest student ever to attend my Course in Dubrovnik in her Argentinean mother's Adriana Munoz body and the generation of women born in 2007 will have my enthusiasm, energy and naivety, but without my loneliness and vulnerability, will be able to continue in my foot steps. I no longer can.

Janja Bec-Neumann  
Dubrovnik, November 12, 2007