



Strassler Family Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies

2006-2007

The people, programs, and events advancing scholarship in the field of Holocaust and genocide studies

YEAR END ACTIVITIES AND 2006 GIFT REPORT
June 2006 through May 2007

A large, leafy tree stands in the center of a park-like setting. In the background, a building with a grid of windows is visible. The scene is captured in a soft, slightly overexposed style, giving it a serene and contemplative feel. The tree's branches spread out across the upper half of the frame, while its trunk and lower branches are more defined.

**Whoever fails to increase knowledge,
decreases knowledge**

—The Ethics of the Fathers

Letter from the Director

August 2007

Dear Friends:

“Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe,” H.G. Wells wrote in 1920. As Nazi Germany stomped across Europe in 1941, Wells reminded readers of his prediction. “Is there anything to add? Nothing except: . . . ‘I told you so. You *damned* fools.’” And he added: “(The italics are mine.)”

The aim of the Strassler Center is to shape human history by increasing the odds of education over catastrophe. And our doctoral students lead the way. “Your book should be required reading for social workers who deal with immigration,” Jonathan Sarna, Braun Professor of American Jewish History and Director of the Hornstein Jewish Professional Leadership Program at Brandeis University, wrote to Beth Cohen about *Case Closed*. Based on her dissertation, *Case Closed* investigates the lives of Holocaust survivors upon their arrival in America. Identifying the challenges they faced and the help they received, Cohen trains our eye on the dilemmas of immigrants in America today.

Each student’s work provides a lens on the world in which we live — and the world we seek to create. Through Sarah Cushman’s analysis of women perpetrators at Auschwitz-Birkenau we understand the rise of Pauline Nyiramasuhuko, accused of crimes against humanity during the Rwandan genocide. Tiberiu Galis’s study of transitional justice casts light on the social dynamics of post-totalitarian regimes. Jeff Koerber’s comparative study of two towns

on either side of the Polish-Soviet border lays bare multi-levels of ethnic conflict. Dottie Stone’s work on Jewish refugees in South Africa foregrounds the issue of race — how white are Jews? — and the ever-changing politics of race. The subjects these students probe — immigration, gender and violence, tools of genocide, ethnic conflict, race — elucidate the past, and illuminate patterns, possibilities, and options for the future. And these are but a few of the topics our students tackle.

Every facet of our mandate — research, teaching, and public service — increases the odds of education over catastrophe. Our public lecture series shone bright with thoughtful perspectives on compelling problems. Contrary to *New York Times* columnist David Brooks’s worry that “people are quick to decide that longstanding problems are intractable and not really worth taking on,” stood Elizabeth English on the subject of Hurricane Katrina, Edward Kissi on the parameters of genocide, and Joanna Michlic on the memory of the Holocaust in Poland today.

“The great aim of education is not knowledge but action,” British social philosopher Herbert Spencer asserted. We at the Center would correct him: The great aim of education is knowledge *and* action. (This time, the italics are *mine*.)

We look to you for support, as we move forward together.



Debórah Dwork

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Rose Professor of Holocaust History

Director, Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies

Dr. Robert Melson: Cathy Cohen Lasry Distinguished Professor

“Churchill saw the war coming, and no one believed him...I’m interested in how Churchill was so perceptive. And how was it that others who were equally smart and perceptive didn’t recognize what he recognized?”

—Robert Melson,
Cathy Cohen Lasry
Distinguished Professor



Robert Melson

“The faculty and graduate students are focused on the same problem I am—the Holocaust and genocide.”

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Robert Melson has been a longtime generous friend to the Center, sharing his knowledge, expertise, and enthusiasm with graduate and undergraduate students and with audiences who have traveled to Clark to hear his public lectures. A distinguished Holocaust and genocide scholar and author, Melson first visited the Center in 2001 to participate in the international symposium on “Genocide in the 20th Century.” In spring 2003, he spent a week as a Distinguished Visiting Scholar, guest lecturing in undergraduate courses, meeting with graduate students and delivering a public lecture. In spring 2004, he served as the Robert Weil Distinguished Visiting Professor.

The Center community proudly welcomed Melson back to Clark in fall 2006, as he is now the Cathy Cohen Lasry Distinguished Professor, once again teaching and mentoring the next generation of genocide studies scholars.

A founding member and president of the International Association of Genocide Scholars, Melson’s major area of teaching and research has been ethnic conflict and genocide, to which he brings his perspective as a child survivor of the Holocaust. In his most recent book, *False Papers: Deception and Survival in the Holocaust* (2000), Melson explores his family’s history and how they survived the Holocaust in Poland by using false identification papers. His path-breaking book *Revolution and Genocide: On the Origins of the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust* (1992) earned the international PIOOM Award in Human Rights for 1993.

Melson teaches a joint undergraduate and graduate seminar, “Holocaust and Genocide in Comparative Perspective.”

Setting his students the task of examining three cases—the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, and Rwanda—Melson aimed to develop their understanding of each case and uncover possible explanations for these atrocities by exploring similarities and differences.

“Many students at first think that each case is completely different, but they get excited by seeing the similarities and getting closer to the underlying reasons why these things occur,” he says.

In addition to teaching, Melson continued his research into prediction and prevention of the Holocaust. He is particularly interested in the role of Winston Churchill during World War II.

“Churchill saw the war coming, and no one believed him,” Melson explains. “I’m interested in how Churchill was so perceptive. And how was it that others who were equally smart and perceptive didn’t recognize what he recognized?”

Melson’s point: “If the second World War could have been prevented, there would have been no Holocaust.”

Melson takes special pleasure in exploring these questions at the Center, where he finds a community of top-notch scholars and bright, dedicated graduate students who share his intellectual passion.

“The faculty and graduate students are focused on the same problem I am—the Holocaust and genocide,” he says. “The graduate students are young people beginning their career on this issue. That makes the Center unique.”

□ *Judith Jaeger*

Film: *Fateless*

Audiences flocked to Clark's Jefferson Academic Center for screenings of the award-winning film adaptation of Imre Kertesz's novel "Fateless" on 12, 14, 16, and 17 September 2006. The Strassler Center cosponsored the screenings with the local film series Cinema 320. Kertesz, the 2002 Nobel Laureate in literature, first published (1975) his novel about a teenage Jewish boy's experience in German concentration camps to a cool reception in Communist Hungary. Its 1992 English language translation, *Fateless* (now titled *Fatelessness*), received wide critical acclaim. A Hungarian Jew who shares many experiences with his fictional counterpart, Kertesz wrote the screenplay for this adaptation directed by Lajos Koltai.

The film opens in late spring, 1944 in Budapest with 14-year-old György Köves wearing a yellow star, a regulation that the German occupation authorities imposed upon Hungary's Jews that April. His father is about to be sent to a forced labor camp. György prays with his grandfather, yet displays a detachment that continues throughout the film, and perhaps in part explains his survival. Caught by Hungarian policemen, György is forced upon a dark odyssey that takes him to Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and the Buchenwald subcamp of Zeitz.

György is one in a group of adults and children faced with "selection" at Auschwitz: those pushed to one side live, the others are marched to the gas chambers. The boy lives only because, prompted by others, he lies about his age.

Shipped on to Buchenwald and then the subcamp of Zeitz, György finds cruelty, suffering, and illness, as well as cama-

raderie. He is taken under the protection of an older prisoner, who gives him practical advice to preserve his dignity and safety. The viewer perceives the complexity of György's survival, involving self-reliance, interdependence, detachment, humor, reminiscence, persistence, and luck.

György falls ill and, on the brink of death, is returned to Buchenwald. Most unusually, he receives care in a hospital ward with Waffen SS bedding, a scene baffling in its shift of atmosphere. What is significant, however, is not that György is placed in a hospital ward with SS bedding; it is that he remembers it that way.

After the liberation of Buchenwald, György returns to Budapest and meets former neighbors—Jews who escaped deportation and the camps. They tell him that his experience was terrible, and that he should put it behind him. But in his final monologue György places more importance on experiencing "happiness in those camps," since this had more to do with his remembrance of events and his survival, than the terrors everyone imagines.

Sociology professor and Holocaust and genocide studies program faculty member Eric Gordy led the audience of Clark students and greater Worcester community members in a discussion of the film after the second screening. Like many others in the audience that night, Molly Brennan '09 and Arianna Schudrich '09 found "Fateless" to be a powerful portrayal of a young person's perspective.

□ *Jeffrey Koerber*



Molly Brennan '09 and Arianna Schudrich '09 found the film "Fateless" to be a powerful portrayal of a young person's perspective.



Eric Gordy, Clark sociology professor and HGS faculty member, led a discussion about "Fateless" after its second screening.

Joanna Michlic: “The Past and the Future of the Memory of the Holocaust in Poland”

“Professor Michlic’s lecture was extremely interesting and offered me the opportunity to learn more about these controversial aspects of Polish history. I’m glad Professor Michlic was invited to speak—and that I came to hear her!”

—Elizabeth Popken ’10



Joanna Michlic, Apter Professor of Holocaust Studies at Lehigh University

“I was impressed by Michlic’s synthetic and relevant presentation of contemporary debates in Polish society, especially of the Jedwabne controversy. I was also interested in the evolution of Holocaust education in today’s Poland.”

—Clark University graduate student

The Center was delighted to welcome Joanna Michlic’s return to Clark for a discussion of her recently published book, *The Past and the Future of the Memory of the Holocaust in Poland*, which took place in the Rose Library at Cohen-Lasry House on 20 September 2006. Michlic, who earned her Ph.D. from Brandeis University, is currently the Apter Professor of Holocaust Studies at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, and served as a visiting professor at the Center in 2003-04. Introducing Michlic, Clark sociology professor Eric Gordy drew attention to the profound moral dimension of her research, which lies at the border between history and sociology, in the tradition inaugurated by Max Weber.

Elaborating how the Holocaust has been understood by Poles, Michlic focused on the debate over revelations that Polish neighbors were responsible for the massacre of Jews in the town of Jedwabne. She addressed the evolution of Polish historical memory and amnesia about problematic aspects of World War II. In Poland, the process of coming to terms with the dark past is mingled with issues of national identity, which is characteristic of other Central and East European countries.

Michlic presented a complex situation. While radical nationalist historians remain active in Poland, a new school of historical research that accepts negative aspects of the past has emerged. And while nostalgia for a multi-ethnic Polish past, now gone, led to a “boom” in Holocaust commemoration, an opposite trend, fueled by historians, politicians, and journalists championing a Polish ethno-nationalist “heroic” history, opposes remembering the Holocaust, and rejects Polish responsibility. This battle over the memory of Polish history continues in politics, historical writing, and the media.

Deeply attentive to her presentation, the audience explored a range of related issues in the question and answer period that followed. Asked about current Holocaust education in Poland, Michlic noted that the Holocaust and Polish-Jewish relations during World War II are present in new textbooks but not always analyzed in detail. Several people addressed the controversial Jedwabne debate, specifically the responses from gentile inhabitants and in the Polish national press. Michlic observed that the community of Jedwabne took an extremely defensive stand, with the former mayor a notable exception. The community of Jedwabne, today inhabited by poor people afraid that “the Jews” will come back and reclaim their property, was influenced by a local priest who was at the head of this “self defensive” position. She added that the responses of Polish society varied, from shame, to facing the dark past, to rejection of Polish responsibility for the Holocaust.

□ *Stefan Cristian Ionescu*

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“I attended the 2007 Winter Seminar of the AHO [Association of Holocaust Organizations] which was held at the USHMM. The presenters were mostly young scholars who were doing research at the museum. Included among the presenters was Sarah Cushman from Clark. You should be so proud—Sarah was outstanding: one of the best lecturers of the three-day program. She spoke on her research about the woman guards at Birkenau. Her presentation and her delivery were excellent.”

—Stanlee Stahl, Executive Vice President, Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, to Center Director and Rose Professor Debórah Dwork regarding Center graduate student Sarah Cushman

continued on page 8

Elizabeth English: “Hurricane Katrina and the Destruction of a Culture”

The audience in Tilton Hall on the evening of 5 October 2006 surely knew already of Hurricane Katrina’s impact on New Orleans. Elizabeth English, associate professor at the Louisiana State University Hurricane Center, came to Clark to shed a lesser known perspective. As Strassler Center Director Debórah Dwork explained in her introductory remarks, English is as concerned with equal rights, opportunities, and protections as she is with her studies of wind effects on buildings and post-hurricane damage assessment. English presented research findings about the devastated Lower 9th Ward in New Orleans, concluding that systematic social and cultural devastation is occurring on a citywide scale. Her lecture revealed a powerful similarity between the aftermath of this natural disaster and that attendant upon genocide: the loss of culture as a result of deliberate government action.

English began onsite research in New Orleans in early September 2005, little more than a week after the flood. Using stunning images of the deluged city, she described how the urban residential architecture relates to its distinctive culture. Because of the value of land frontage along the Mississippi River, New Orleans has long, narrow land parcels. The resulting narrow rectangular building is known as the shotgun house, comprising a series of adjacent rooms so called from the saying that one could “fire a shotgun through the front door all the way out the back door.” The lack of privacy within the house and the close spacing between houses encourages a unique social interaction that inspires much of the city’s music and culture.

The city’s small shotgun houses are also relatively affordable, encouraging home ownership among lower income families.

The Lower 9th Ward enjoyed 60 percent owner occupancy before the 2005 flood.

Working with others, English has uncovered a systematic disenfranchisement of working class owners in the city inspection of their flood-damaged homes. Her comparison of house evaluations by city inspectors in middle- and upper-income areas with those in lower-income neighborhoods revealed that a significantly higher percentage failed to pass inspection in the Lower 9th Ward despite comparable damage. She noted, too, that the current practice of demolishing flooded yet structurally sound shotgun homes is illogical, as the cost of demolition and replacement is much higher than repair. These data suggest at the least a lack of political will to return residents to their homes in the Lower 9th Ward and perhaps even a policy of resident removal. Should that occur, she warned, the cultural heart of New Orleans is at risk of being destroyed forever.

Addressing the question of what is to be done, English turned to her recent research on ways to mitigate damage from floods. She has investigated the use of buoyant foundation systems, typically made from big foam blocks, in use in the Netherlands and other flood-prone regions that enable homes to float atop floodwaters. Her research, conducted with engineering students from Louisiana State University, focuses on the retrofitting of buoyant foundation systems to New Orleans’s shotgun houses. And, she concluded with relish, such systems are affordable.

□ Jeffrey Koerber



Elizabeth English, associate professor at Louisiana State University Hurricane Center and the School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Canada

What Glen Liasson '08 found most compelling was English's discussion of skewed property damage assessments and the potential for permanent displacement of large portions of New Orleans's residents.

IDCE Director William Fisher (left), Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne, IDCE professor Heidi Larson, Elizabeth English, Center graduate student Jeffrey Koerber, Debórah Dwork, Kaloosdian/Mugar Professor Simon Payaslian, and Clark professor Robert Goble at Cohen-Lasry House

JulieAnne Mercier-Foint: “Mass Rape and Genocide”

A form of violence, rape attacks an individual physically and psychologically, and assaults her character, identity, and honor. When perpetrated widely and systematically, this violence is called mass rape. JulieAnne Mercier-Foint, a third-year doctoral student at the Strassler Center, presented her doctoral research on this topic to the Clark community as a speaker for the Modern History Colloquium on 18 October 2006. The Center was proud to showcase the work of one of its graduate students.

Mercier-Foint’s presentation on “Mass Rape and Genocide: Armenia, Bosnia, Germany, and Rwanda” drew a diverse and engaged crowd of Clark students and faculty, community members, and visiting scholar Dr. Thomas Brudholm. Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne, who serves as Mercier-Foint’s academic advisor, opened with high praise for Mercier-Foint and her research.

With the complete attention of the room, Mercier-Foint described the progress of her research in comparative genocide. “Rape,” she argued, “has proven throughout history to be an efficient tool of warfare, manipulated by perpetrators in the attempt to demoralize and humiliate women, girls, and the communities in which they live.” In the recent genocides in Bosnia and Rwanda in the 1990s, and nearly one century ago in Armenia, mass rape developed into an independent form of genocide, symbolically and literally destroying populations independent of traditional warfare. For comparative purposes, Mercier-Foint includes the Holocaust in her research as a case in which mass rape was not used as a genocidal weapon.

Traditionally, the topic of rape is studied from the perspective of the female (and in smaller numbers, male) experience of victimization. Rarely, the audience learned, does a scholar attempt to understand the meaning and symbolism attached to rape by the male perpetrator. Yet, as Mercier-Foint explained persuasively, since men and women are defined in relation to one another, the only way to understand rape as a tool of genocide is to examine gender relations between the two groups. Focusing on the mass rape of women and girls in Armenia, Bosnia, and Rwanda, she will explore the phenomenon from the perspective of the male perpetrator, and attempt to understand the role of gender norms in the atrocities.

This presentation ended not with conclusive answers, but rather an onslaught of questions: Who issues the command to commit mass rape in genocide? Does rape exist within the framework of an official state policy, or is it an independent decision made by soldiers? What is the link between a social analysis of cultural, economic, and political power and mass rape? Do all men, given the opportunity to rape in genocide, act on that opportunity?

Mercier-Foint’s presentation was thought-provoking and left the crowd eager to learn more about this challenging and oft-ignored component of genocide studies. The Clark community awaits Mercier-Foint’s research findings as she continues preparing for her dissertation.

□ Adara Goldberg

“I never realized how significant a role rape played in genocide, and thank you, JulieAnne, for bringing this issue to our attention.”

—Liz Chase,
Clark University graduate
student in history

“JulieAnne makes a strong case for the argument of rape as a tool of genocide.”

—Robert Melson,
Cathy Cohen Lasry
Distinguished Professor

David Marwell: “Search for Mengele”

David Marwell, director of the Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust, presented a fascinating lecture at Tilton Hall on 19 October 2006, about the discovery of the body of Josef Mengele, the infamous Nazi doctor of Auschwitz. Marwell’s lecture honored the memory of Simon Wiesenthal (1908-2005), a survivor of the Nazi death camps who dedicated his life to documenting the crimes of the Holocaust and hunting down Nazi war criminals still at large. Wiesenthal was an inspiration, mentor, and friend to Marwell. Focusing on the case of Mengele, Marwell’s lecture led the audience to consider the problem—and process—of prosecution of perpetrators of genocide.

In the 1980s, Marwell served as chief of Investigative Research in the Office of Special Investigations at the U.S. Department of Justice, where he was a key investigator in the hunt for Nazi war criminals Klaus Barbie and Mengele. Marwell then served, from 1988 to 1994, as director of the Berlin Document Center, a repository for over 25 million Nazi-era personnel files. Executive director of the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board of the National Archives from 1994 to 1997, Marwell went on to work at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum prior to becoming the director of the Museum of Jewish Heritage.

Marwell described the search for Mengele as “an investigation that was unlike any other carried out by the U.S. federal government.” It held importance for understanding how Mengele had escaped justice in the immediate post-war period and how later efforts were mounted to find him for prosecution. He noted that with this investi-

gation, for the first time, professional historians “were employed in the service of law in the courtroom in federal prosecutions.” Thus the field of forensic history, as Marwell calls it, was established.

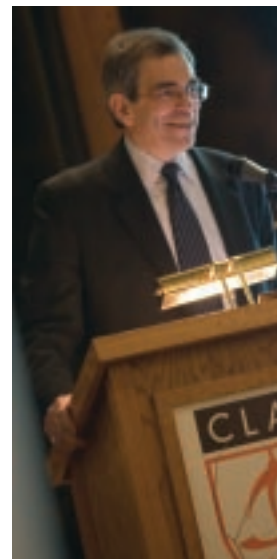
Marwell detailed how he and his colleagues, beginning in late 1984, began to investigate what had happened to Mengele after he left Auschwitz. Marwell “visited [Mengele’s] hometown and hideout, interviewed his family, friends, colleagues, and victims, inspected the scenes of his crimes, spoke with his physicians and dentists, read his private correspondence [and] in the end...held his bones in my hands.” He investigated primary documents to untangle Mengele’s actions in the immediate post-war period and to probe how one of the most notorious Nazis escaped capture. Marwell and his colleagues worked alongside the U.S. Marshall Service, which had been tasked with finding Mengele. The Office of Special Investigations and the U.S. Marshall Service joined in the investigation, which eventually led to the disinterment of Mengele’s body. It was, as Marwell illustrated, one of the most complex historical mysteries ever to be solved.

The audience was mesmerized by Marwell’s work. His responses to questions illuminated his expertise as well as his passion for following in the footsteps of Simon Wiesenthal.

□ *JulieAnne Mercier-Foint*



David Marwell (left) with David Strassler, Clark University Trustee and long-time, ardent supporter



David Marwell, director of the Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust

“David Marwell’s lecture was truly fascinating. I enjoyed learning about the search for Josef Mengele via a forensic analysis, rather than a typical medical/historical analysis.”

—Clark University undergraduate student concentrating in Holocaust and Genocide Studies

Liliana Picciotto: “The Anti-Jewish Policy of the Fascist Regime”



Liliana Picciotto, chief archivist at the Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center in Milan, Italy



Liliana Picciotto (standing), chief archivist at the Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center in Milan, Italy, with German Consul General Wolfgang Vorwerk and Deborah Dwork

“It is about time somebody cared about our lost brothers and sisters of the South.”

—Worcester community member

The Center welcomed Liliana Picciotto, a well-respected historian and chief archivist at the Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center in Milan, Italy. In the United States to present a series of lectures to academic institutions on Italian Jews and the Holocaust, Picciotto presented her talk on 26 October 2006 to a receptive audience of Clark students and faculty, as well as members of the greater Worcester community.

An expert on the history of the Holocaust in her native Italy, Picciotto described Italian Jews as an ancient community dating back to the time of Caesar. Never exceeding 30,000 to 40,000 people, Jews accounted for no more than 0.1 percent of Italy’s population. A well-integrated group, they embraced both Judaism and Italian heritage and their religion was not a fraught issue in modern Italian history.

Picciotto’s expertise centers on the Jews of Milan and Rome during the deportations from 1943-1945. She has spent many years searching for private and public documents that pertain to individual Jews and communities of Jews in Italy who died in the Shoah (the term preferred by most European historians for describing the Holocaust). As one audience member suggested, and Picciotto affirmed, research is necessary not only in remembering the victims, but also in understanding the genocidal process and its perpetrators.

Picciotto authored the critically acclaimed *Memory Book for Italian Jews*, (*Il libro della memoria*), which includes the rather neglected Jewish community of Rhodes, the Italian-held island in the Aegean. This landmark text includes information about approximately 8,000 murdered Italian Jews; it will be updated periodically as

new information comes to light. In an attempt to educate the Italian and international communities, Picciotto served as an educational advisor for “Memoria,” an award-winning documentary about Italian Jews who survived the Shoah. The audience was fortunate to view a segment of the film and discuss critically what it means to be a survivor today.

More recently, Picciotto has been involved in the documentation of the Righteous Among the Nations and rescue and resistance by Jews in Italy. She seeks to establish a separate division within Yad Vashem to honor Jewish rescuers who assisted and protected fellow Jews during the Holocaust.

Picciotto concluded her lecture by declaring her personal mission: “Never to allow Italy to forget about the Shoah or the lives that were lost as a result of Nazi occupation and at the hands of eager officers in the Italian police, who were responsible for more than half of the arrests of Jews in the final two years of war.” One audience member stood to applaud Picciotto’s effort to bring awareness to both the Jewish and Italian communities about this history.

□ Adara Goldberg

continued from page 4

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“The [Strassler] Center matters a lot both to specific peoples that have undergone and sometimes survived genocide, and to the task of having epistemic spaces where a variety of disciplinary perspectives can work together to give us a more rounded view of genocide.”

—Professor Khachig Tololyan, College of Letters and the Department of English, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; editor of *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*

continued on page 10

U.S. Representative James P. McGovern: “Stop the Darfur Genocide!”

The Strassler Center was honored to host U.S. Rep. James P. McGovern (D-MA), a friend of Worcester and Clark University and an outspoken critic of the international community’s lack of action against the genocide in Darfur, Sudan. A large crowd of Clark students, faculty, and staff, and members of the greater Worcester community, packed Tilton Hall on 30 October 2006 to hear McGovern’s talk, “Stop the Darfur Genocide!”

McGovern has served as U.S. representative for the Massachusetts Third Congressional District, since he was elected as Regional Whip in 1997. He is the second-ranking democrat on the House Rules Committee, which sets the terms for debate and amendments on most legislation. McGovern successfully nominated the Coalition to Ban Land Mines for the Nobel Peace Prize. He is the only member of the entire House with a 100 percent rating from the League of Conservation Voters over the last 10 years. He is currently a member of the House Sudan Caucus and co-chair of the Congressional House Hunger Caucus.

Over the past three years, McGovern said, more than 400,000 people have been killed and 2 million people displaced in Darfur, resulting in 3.5 million people completely dependent on international aid for survival. “Not since the Rwandan Genocide of 1994 has the world seen such a calculated campaign of displacement, starvation, rape, and mass slaughter,” he said.

McGovern presented ways for governments and international organizations to respond to the Darfur Genocide: strengthen the African Union force in Darfur; insist on deploying a peacekeeping force; increase humanitarian aid and ensure its safe deliv-

ery; establish and enforce a no-fly zone over Darfur so that government forces and militias cannot bomb and attack civilians; raise awareness around the world, and shame the Sudanese government and its allies into taking action; reappoint a U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan who can call attention to the situation in Darfur and lead the way to ending the genocide.

For his part, McGovern has spoken on the House floor, attended all briefings about the Darfur Genocide, and held his own briefings. He has sent countless letters to national and international leaders, embassies, and companies around the world. Outraged that more hadn’t been done, McGovern organized a protest and was arrested, along with four House colleagues and five religious and student leaders, on 28 April 2006 for demonstrating in front of the Sudanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. He had protested against apartheid in front of the South African Embassy and felt that the regular arrest of demonstrators “helped mightily in creating international pressure to end apartheid.” He called on people from all professions to follow in his footsteps.

McGovern also offered the audience suggestions on how to help stop the genocide: get organized and stay organized; connect with organizations and networks, such as STAND, Save Darfur Coalition, and Genocide Intervention Network; educate the Worcester community; raise awareness and funds for the victims.

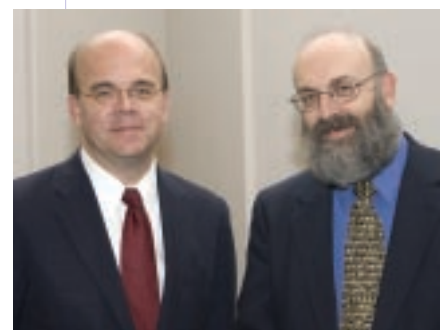
McGovern believes that the American public can shame the civilized world into action, and his position is clear and unequivocal: “We have a moral obligation to stop the Darfur Genocide.”

□ *JulieAnne Mercier-Foint*

McGovern asserted that we repeatedly see, hear, and voice the phrase “Never Again.” Yet, he observed, “It has happened several times and it is happening now.”

“Not since the Rwandan Genocide of 1994 has the world seen such a calculated campaign of displacement, starvation, rape, and mass slaughter.”

—U.S. Rep. James P. McGovern (D-MA)



U.S. Rep James P. McGovern (D-MA) (left) with Everett Fox, Clark’s Allen M. Glick Professor of Judaic and Biblical Studies

Milton Shain: “From ‘Jewish Question’ to ‘Israel Question’”

Eminent historian Milton Shain framed his lecture “From ‘Jewish Question’ to ‘Israel Question’: The Changing Nature of Hostility toward Jews in Twentieth Century South Africa” in the context of racism in South African society. Director of the Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Center for Jewish Studies and Research, the only institute of its kind on the African continent, and professor of modern Jewish history at the University of Cape Town, Shain was a most welcome guest speaker at the Center on 8 November 2006.

Shain began his talk by relating events surrounding the United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerances held in Durban South Africa, 31 August–7 September 2001. In connection with the conference, local Muslim groups initiated anti-Zionist activities to protest what they called Israeli atrocities against Palestinians. The irony of an international gathering meant to combat racism and prejudice turning into a “hate-fest” was not lost. Still, Shain argued, South Africa should not be seen as a hotbed of antisemitism.

Shain drew parallels between the “Jewish Question” of the 1930s and early 1940s and the “Israel Question” of the late 20th century. Both cases were informed by ideas from beyond the nation’s borders. European fascism influenced the South African radical right of the 1930s and early 1940s, while global Islamic literature affects Muslim anti-Zionism today. The target—Jew or Zionist—is identified as responsible for the evils of the day: threatening to dominate and control society in the 1930s, and malevolently orchestrating global affairs and oppressing Palestinians later in the 20th century. Political, economic, and social upheaval underpinned the “Jewish Question,” while a volatile, highly

charged, and hospitable political atmosphere underpins anti-Zionism.

The “Israel Question” took decades to become a public issue. A special antipathy to Zionism seems to go beyond the bounds of normal conflicts, with several strands existing within the South African Muslim community. One emphasizes Islamic humanism and universalism while the other, influenced by more radical schools of Islamic thought, is conservative or Islamist and at odds with religious pluralism and ecumenism. Both strands rely on classic antisemitic notions about international Jewish finance and imperialism to foster a hostile critique of Zionism. These ideas increasingly resonate among non-Muslims, especially the black population, and have placed the “Israel Question” firmly on the public agenda. In the end, South Africans understand the matter through the prism of their own national history. A common question asked by South Africans is “Why can’t the Israelis and Palestinians resolve their problems in the same way we solved ours?”

□ *Lotta Stone*



Milton Shain, director of the Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Center for Jewish Studies and Research and professor of modern Jewish history at the University of Cape Town, South Africa

A common question asked by South Africans is “Why can’t the Israelis and Palestinians resolve their problems in the same way we solved ours?”

continued from page 8

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation...for the amazing exhibit ‘Neighbors Who Disappeared’ at the Strassler Center...We were very impressed by the involvement of your undergraduate and Ph.D. program students, and inspired by the wonderful hospitality and professionalism of Dr. Tatyana Macaulay. Dr. Macaulay and the group of students put together an unforgettable event.”

—Regina Szwadzka, Director, American Red Cross International Services and Holocaust Tracing Program; and Dr. Naomi Leavitt, Chair, American Red Cross Holocaust Tracing Program

continued on page 15

Edward Kissi: “Revolution and Genocide in Ethiopia and Cambodia”

Former Clark faculty member Edward Kissi returned to the Center on 8 November 2006 to deliver a compelling public lecture in the Rose Library. Clark students, faculty, and residents of the Worcester area gathered to welcome Kissi back to Clark and to celebrate the publication of his book *Revolution and Genocide in Ethiopia and Cambodia*—the first comparative study of the Ethiopian and Cambodian revolutions of the early 1970s. Kissi is currently professor of Africana Studies at the University of South Florida.

Born in Ghana, Kissi graduated from the University of Ghana in 1987 and earned a M.A. in history at Wilfrid Laurier University in Canada and a Ph.D. in history at Concordia University in Montreal. He was awarded a year-long postdoctoral fellowship in the Genocides Studies Program at Yale University at the conclusion of which he came to Clark. In 2004, he joined the faculty of the University of South Florida.

Analyzing traditional genocide scholarship, Kissi pointed out an emphasis on commonalities among genocides. He suggested another approach, and urged his audience not to neglect “what is different” when comparing and analyzing genocides. For example, Kissi noted that the Cambodian Genocide and the atrocities in Ethiopia had very different motives. The genocide in Cambodia, he said, was a tactic specifically chosen by the Khmer Rouge to intentionally and systematically annihilate certain ethnic and religious groups, while Ethiopia’s Dergue resorted to terror and political killing in an effort to retain power.

Kissi discussed how two societies engaged in revolution, such as Cambodia and Ethiopia, can experience different results.



He explained that the degree to which social revolutions descend into targeted killing of ethnic and racial groups depends upon the ways in which agents of revolution acquire power and the domestic opposition they encounter. “Genocide depends on societal acquiescence,” he observed. In the case of Ethiopia, nine armed political groups opposed the government. This domestic opposition caused Dergue to narrow his targets, which limited the ideological goals of the Ethiopian government. In Cambodia, on the other hand, there was no such opposition to the ideological desire to create an agricultural, utopian society.

Kissi concluded by discussing whether the intentional destruction of groups on the grounds of political beliefs and actions should be considered genocide. He called for a redefinition of “political groups” in the study of genocide and encouraged scholars to take into account the many guises in which political groups appear in transitional societies.

While offering a clear exploration of how and to what extent revolutionary states turn to policies of genocide, Kissi’s lecture also persuasively challenged conventionally held views on comparative genocide. The audience was riveted by his ideas and opinions, questioning him closely about the differences between pre-1991 and post-1991 Ethiopia and his views on the current conflict in Darfur.

□ *JulieAnne Mercier-Foint*

Edward Kissi, professor of Africana Studies at the University of South Florida

“Genocide depends on societal acquiescence.”

—Professor Edward Kissi

Kissi urged his audience not to neglect “what is different” when comparing and analyzing genocides.

Piotr Wrobel: “The Holocaust, Communism, and the Jews of Warsaw”

Wrobel’s research reveals the organized resistance activities of Jewish communists in the Warsaw Ghetto and how Stalin came to rely on Jewish communists in this unusual “refuge” for leftist resistance.

The Soviets saw leftist groups as potential hubs of fighting and espionage organizations.

Piotr Wrobel, Konstanty Reynart Professor of Polish Studies at the University of Toronto

Piotr Wrobel, the Konstanty Reynart Professor of Polish Studies at the University of Toronto, delivered a compelling lecture on Jewish communists involved in underground activities in the Warsaw ghetto on 30 November 2006 in the Center’s Rose Library. Robert Melson, Cathy Cohen Lasry Distinguished Professor, introduced Wrobel, highlighting his colleague’s numerous publications on Polish history, Polish Jews, and Jewish-gentile relations in interwar and postwar Poland.

Wrobel’s current research project was prompted by intriguing references in documents and testimonies to the operation of the NKVD (the Soviet secret police) in the Warsaw ghetto. While the NKVD bureau and its activities were minor compared to the operations of other factions of the political left in the ghetto, the existence of a Soviet enclave in the heart of the besieged Jewish community raises new questions about Soviet-Jewish and Soviet-Polish relations and the Soviet authorities’ knowledge about Nazi persecutions.

The Communist International (Comintern) and Jewish communists in Warsaw had a complex relationship before the war. In the Soviet Union, Stalin’s attitudes toward Jews deteriorated as his grip on power increased. The Evseksii, the Jewish Section of the Soviet Communist Party, was dissolved in 1930, and Jewish leftist parties in interwar Poland were not accepted by the Comintern. Some 40 percent of the members of the Comintern-authorized Polish Communist Party (PCP) were Jewish. Indeed, the PCP was so popular among Jews that the party established a separate section in the largely Jewish Muranow district of Warsaw—later chosen by the Germans for the ghetto. This section persisted after the Comintern dissolved the Polish Communist Party in 1937.

Leftist Jewish parties in Poland helped develop underground movements after the German invasion in September 1939. When the ghetto was sealed in November 1940, it provided cover for these movements. Polish Jewish Communists had gained ample experience in covert activity before the war, and these organized and able left-wing party members remained among the Jews in the ghetto.

With the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, leftist groups joined a new anti-fascist block to fight the Nazis. The Soviets saw leftist groups as potential hubs for fighting and espionage organizations. Jewish communists in the ghetto offered the Comintern exceptional ideological commitment.

To rebuild the Communist Party in Poland, the Comintern formed a so-called “initiative group,” reinforced by the Soviets with agents dropped behind enemy lines by parachute. Members of the initiative group formed the new “Polish Workers’ Party,” which had about 500 members inside the ghetto, and 400 members in “Aryan” Warsaw. In early 1942, emissaries from the new party went into the ghetto to build a coalition of leftist groups for resistance against the Germans. The mass deportations to the Treblinka annihilation camp, beginning in the summer of 1942, devastated the ghetto population and diminished communist resistance activity. Wrobel suggested that German knowledge of communist resistance may have partially influenced their decision to liquidate the ghetto population.

Wrobel’s research reveals the organized resistance activities of Jewish communists in the Warsaw Ghetto and how Stalin came to rely on Jewish communists in this unusual “refuge” for leftist resistance.

□ *Jeffrey Koerber*



Exhibit: “Neighbors Who Disappeared”

The Strassler Center hosted the exhibition “Neighbors Who Disappeared” between 15 March and 31 May 2007, in conjunction with its Prague-Terezín Program. Comprised of banners which present photographs, archival information, drawings, and text, the exhibition was conceived by a group of pedagogues at the Jewish Museum of Prague in the mid-1990s when, after the Velvet Revolution in 1989, interest in the Holocaust grew exponentially. Spearheaded by the Jewish Museum, in conjunction with individuals and Czech and Moravian schools, the project sought to explore the tragic fate of Jewish people and communities in the Czech Lands. It reflects a conscious effort on the part of the Czech people to explore and evaluate Judaism and the Holocaust and how both changed Czech history.

Individual students and entire classrooms under the leadership of their social studies teachers took to the countryside and archives to seek evidence and trace the fate of their Jewish neighbors lost in the Holocaust. They found a wealth of sources: survivors who valued the young people’s interest in this epoch of their lives; newspapers from the Nazi occupation period; former synagogues; and gravestones etched with Hebrew inscriptions. One high school student investigated the history of a Jewish college preparatory school in his city, while a group of girls explored a lost Jewish neighborhood in their own village. Under the auspices of then Czech president Vaclav Havel, hundreds of schools joined these endeavors. The Jewish Museum in Prague selected the best research projects and created “Neighbors Who Disappeared,” which traveled the Czech Lands inspiring even more schools along the way. The project continues to this day.

Since 2006 the exhibition has been on loan to many U.S. institutions. Dr. Tatyana Macaulay, the Center’s program manager, had a personal interest in the exhibition and, with the support of a grant from the Vilcek Foundation, brought it to Cohen-Lasry House, home of the Strassler Center. Undergraduate and graduate students served as docents leading school groups and individuals through the displays.

The exhibition opening was celebrated on 1 April 2007 with a public reception made possible through the generosity of the Czech Cultural Center of NYC. Author and journalist Helen Epstein spoke to a large gathering of Clark and Worcester community members. The daughter of Czech Jews, Epstein told the story of her parents’ pre-war life in then Czechoslovakia. Her mother was a fashion designer, her father an Olympic water polo player who participated in the infamous 1936 Nazi Olympic Games, defying the Nazi stereotype of Jews.

The lecture was followed by a book signing by Epstein and dinner for local Czech survivors of the Holocaust. The Center community was honored to welcome Michael Gruenbaum, Hana Krasa and Edgar Krasa, and other dear friends from the Boston area, among them Lillian Freedman. Freedman is a sponsor of the Prague-Terezin-Auschwitz 2007 undergraduate program in honor of her late husband, Harry Freedman, and his relatives who perished in the Holocaust in Poland.

□ *Dan Roberts '07 and Tatyana Macaulay*

Spearheaded by the Jewish Museum, in conjunction with individuals and Czech and Moravian schools, the project sought to explore the tragic fate of Jewish people and communities in the Czech Lands.



The “Neighbors Who Disappeared” exhibit at Cohen-Lasry House

Raffi Hovannisian: “Between Civilization and Statecraft”

“The overview Hovannisian gave about the challenges of the Armenian state was impressive, especially when he addressed the issue of corruption. Hovannisian transmitted an important message that we have to respect justice at home in Armenia, as well as to work for the democratic building of the country.”

—Khatchig Mouradian,
Editor, *The Armenian Weekly*
(MA)

“Raffi Hovannisian is a great speaker. He touched important issues, and I was particularly interested in how he answered questions regarding rebuilding contemporary Armenia. He gave a fair and balanced evaluation of the situation in the Republic of Armenia.”

—Raffi Der Simonian '03

Robert Aram Kaloosdian '52 (left) and Bill Huasrath '53, great friends of the Center, Raffi Hovannisian, Debórah Dwork, and Simon Payaslian

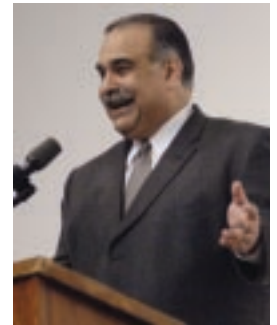
The Center was proud to host Raffi Hovannisian for a lecture titled “Between Civilization and Statecraft: Armenia at the Crossroads” on 15 March 2007. Hovannisian, former Armenian Minister of Foreign Affairs and founding director of the Armenian Center for National and International Affairs, in Yerevan, electrified his audience at Jefferson Academic Center. In his introduction, Simon Payaslian, Kaloosdian/Mugar Professor of Armenian Genocide Studies and Modern Armenian History, emphasized Hovannisian’s achievements and contribution to the development of the independent Armenian Republic.

Hovannisian began by saluting the Armenian Diaspora community and paying homage to Worcester, one of the first and most welcoming homes for survivors of the Armenian genocide. After a brief overview of Armenian history, he discussed the contribution of Armenian culture and religion to the development of Western civilization. Emphasizing the Armenian struggle for international recognition, Hovannisian addressed current regional challenges due, in large part, to the geopolitical location of Armenia. Besides the need to normalize relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan, Armenia faces serious challenges in its relations with Russia, especially in the economic sphere. Even more problematic is the lack of diplomatic relations between Armenia and Turkey. On a hopeful note, Hovannisian suggested that their shared aspiration to join the European Union

might provide the opportunity for resolving past problems.

Hovannisian also described some intractable domes-

Raffi Hovannisian,
former Armenian
Minister of Foreign
Affairs and
founding director of
the Armenian Center
for National and
International Affairs
in Yerevan



tic problems. The transition to democracy has not been easy. The Armenian Republic must maintain a civil democracy, based on respect for human rights, rule of law, an independent judiciary, and transparent public policy. Despite economic, social, and political problems, Armenia has great potential for becoming a well-regarded member of the international community capable of significant contributions to world culture.

In response to audience questions, Hovannisian discussed the economic and social polarization found in Yerevan and surrounding areas. Questions about politics and the judiciary brought out the difficulties faced by diaspora Armenians wishing to obtain Armenian citizenship. Hovannisian described his struggle to gain citizenship, even while serving as Foreign Minister. Addressing the Turkish position on the Armenian genocide, Hovannisian noted recent changes regarding “traditional” genocide denial. He acknowledged that Turkish nationalism remains powerful and recently led to the death of Armenian journalist, Hrant Dink, who wrote about the genocide. Hovannisian entertained a final remark from Pamela Steiner, great granddaughter of Ambassador Henry Mogranthau who is remembered for bringing world attention to the plight of the Armenian people at the time of the genocide. Hovannisian said he was honored to have her in the audience.

□ *Stefan Cristian Ionescu*



Debórah Dwork and Robert Jan van Pelt: “Flight from the Reich”



As host to Clark’s Modern History Colloquium, the Center was privileged to have its own Debórah Dwork and her longtime coauthor, Robert Jan van Pelt, Distinguished University Professor at the University of Waterloo, discuss their new book project, *Flight From the Reich*. Dwork and van Pelt have previously collaborated on *Holocaust: A History* and *Auschwitz*. Students and faculty gathered in the Center’s Kent Seminar Room on 4 April 2007 for Dwork and van Pelt’s work-in-progress seminar on the process of writing *Flight from the Reich*—alternatively titled, Dwork quipped, *Run for Your Life!*

Dwork’s and van Pelt’s previous books have proved landmarks in the field of Holocaust history, and their new book about the experiences of Jewish refugees

who fled Nazi Europe promises to be equally significant. Based on 15 years of research, their study ranges from Europe around the globe. Using individual stories culled from archives, letters, diaries, and oral histories as points of departure for an analytical narrative, Dwork and van Pelt elucidate the social and political history of “the refugee problem” and of the refugees themselves.

Surrounded by mountains of archive photocopies (did anyone see the move “Brazil?” Dwork asked, “particularly the scene that shows someone literally swamped by paper?”), Dwork and van Pelt found themselves stumped as to how best to convey the story they wished to tell. The so-called “grand narrative”—to start at the “beginning” and finish at the “end”—they had employed in their previous books would not work for *Flight From the Reich*. With no clear linear trajectory to this history, they focused on specific historical moments: 1933; 1938/9; 1942; 1946. They explore each of these turning points through the prism of individual people, particular places, official or personal papers, and a crucial contemporary problem. “This project calls for writerly skills that are new to us,” van Pelt explained. “We did not know if our approach would work—and now it seems to move the story forward even more successfully than we had imagined.”

Dwork’s and van Pelt’s ambition and passion for their work sparked a lively discussion among students and faculty, who eagerly await its publication now scheduled for fall 2008.

□ Joshua Franklin ’06, M.A. ’07

Coauthors Debórah Dwork and Robert Jan van Pelt discussing their new book project, *Flight from the Reich*

Dwork’s and van Pelt’s ambition and passion for their work sparked a lively discussion among students and faculty, who eagerly await its publication now scheduled for fall 2008.

Dwork’s and van Pelt’s previous books have proved landmarks in the field of Holocaust history, and their new book about the experiences of Jewish refugees who fled Nazi Europe promises to be equally significant.

continued from page 10

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“I just read the year end report of the Center’s activities for 2005-2006. What the Center has accomplished leaves me shaking in awe.”

—Albert M. Tapper, long-time friend to the Center and donor of the Tapper Fellowship for Graduate Studies in Holocaust History

“It is my pleasure to thank you for your informative and highly educational presentation on ‘Family Life in the Lodz Ghetto.’... As you could tell, the students were deeply interested in your presentation.

“I was so impressed by the manner in which you presented the material colloquially without compromising the academic integrity of your knowledge or research. You immediately formed a bond with your audience and kept their attention throughout...You have the rare skill of being both an academic and an educator.”

—Jack Lipinsky, Ph.D., Instructor of Jewish History, United Synagogue Day School in Toronto, to Center graduate student Rachel Iskov

continued on page 22



Shelly Tenenbaum (left), sociology professor and director of the Holocaust and Genocide Studies concentration, Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03 and author of *Case Closed: Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America*, and Debórah Dwork

“Dr. Cohen is an inspiration for the graduate students at the Strassler Center. In less than a decade, she began her doctoral studies, completed her dissertation, and transformed her doctoral research into a well-received book.”

—Jeffrey Koerber, Center graduate student

“I hope that we, as Americans, have learned from our pitiful past, and our country can one day become the safe haven for refugees once imagined by survivors.”

—Holocaust survivor from the Worcester community

Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03: “Case Closed”

Between 1946 and 1954, approximately 140,000 survivors of the Holocaust arrived in the United States. Filled with hope for a new beginning, many of the refugees were shocked by the greeting they received. Rather than a warm welcome, the refugees heard a cruel message: “Forget about the past. Keep quiet. No time for education or training. Move forward.”

The Center was proud to host Dr. Beth Cohen for the Asher Family Lecture, “Case Closed: Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America,” on 18 April 2007. Rose Professor Debórah Dwork beamed as she introduced Cohen on this landmark occasion. A member of the Center’s first class of doctoral students, Cohen is the first of the Center’s graduates to publish a book based on her dissertation research. Currently a lecturer at the University of California, Northridge, Cohen gladly celebrated her book launch with the Clark and greater Worcester community.

The right of entry for some 140,000 Jewish displaced persons from Europe was secured by the Truman Directive and American Jewish organizations. With the guarantee of assistance from the United Service for New Americans (USNA) or, after 1946, the New York Association for New Americans (NYANA), Jewish organizations established to help the refugees, survivors had reason to believe that life would get better. Few were prepared for the ambivalence and resistance they encountered.

The first challenge USNA faced was to obtain the cooperation of Jewish communities across the country to accept survivor placements. Nearly 60 percent settled in New York City, with the remaining sur-

vivors dispersed in various regions of the country, often contrary to the wishes of both refugee and local community. Many American relatives and Jewish communities lacked the knowledge, resources, or desire to provide ongoing support to the refugees and soon abandoned them. Refugees sponsored by aunts and uncles, for example, reported that their relatives showed little interest in what they had endured, discouraging them from talking about their experiences. Other relatives provided an affidavit to bring a family member to the United States but offered no support when their kin arrived.

Both USNA and NYANA valued jobs over education and training, and encouraged “Americanization.” Pushed to become financially independent, no matter the long-term cost, survivors were offered assistance for one year. Case closed. Cohen described agency workers as often apathetic and unsupportive. They could be overtly critical of their clients’ appearance and “foreign tendencies,” and lacked interest in the refugees’ horrific experiences during the war. Medical ailments frequently were labeled psychosomatic, while suicide attempts were not uncommon.

Many survivors, Cohen concluded, wished to speak of their experiences, but their American co-religionists urged them to remain silent, ignoring and undermining their pain. At the same time, Cohen observed, the aid organizations and social workers faced an overwhelming problem for which they had neither sufficient experience nor resources.

□ Adara Goldberg

Nikita Pokrovsky: “Lying and Deception in the System of Mass Extermination During World War II”

Students and faculty from the Center and Clark’s Frances L. Hiatt School of Psychology filled the Kent Seminar Room for an interdisciplinary colloquium with Nikita Pokrovsky, professor of sociology and chair of the Sociology Department at the Higher School of Economics and State University in Moscow, on 23 April 2007. Clark psychology professor Jaan Valsiner introduced Pokrovsky as the “most renowned sociologist in Russia,” well regarded for his research on the history of sociology, social theory, and cultural studies. His talk on “Lying and Deception in the System of Mass Extermination During World War II: A Sociologist’s Reflections on Visiting Auschwitz Today” was part of a growing collaboration between Clark and the Higher School of Economics and State University in Moscow, and between the Center and Clark’s Department of Psychology. In fall 2006, Pokrovsky and Valsiner co-taught a course, using video conferencing, on Cultural Psychology and Sociology of Urban Living. The course will be repeated in fall 2007.

Pokrovsky began by discussing different tools of lying and deception: simulation, fabrication, self-deception, camouflage, mimicry, and attraction or “sugar coating,” among others. Each, he explained, conceals part or all of the truth in different ways. Camouflage, for example, helps people hide their true intentions. Mimicry allows a person or government to pretend to act as someone or something else.

On his first visit to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and State Museum in Poland a few years ago, Pokrovsky was struck by evidence of lying and deception. He noted the “hyper-rationality” of the camps, in the size and placement of the buildings. Pokrovsky argued that the visual evidence of a well-structured and

rationalized system “allowed people to subordinate themselves to this system. It was not the chaos of the battlefield.”

Pokrovsky found the Nazis’ use of “sugar coating” especially intriguing. To facilitate deportation, the Germans told Jews that they were being “relocated” and to pack only the essentials for starting their new lives. The deception continued to the gas chambers, where prisoners were told they were going to have showers and were even instructed to hang their garments on numbered pegs so that they could retrieve their own clothes afterward.

Pokrovsky contrasted this with the Soviet Union’s Gulag system, in which prisoners were told they were enemies of the state, and the motto shared among the prisoners was: “You’re dying today, and I am likely to die tomorrow.”



The question of which was the more humane approach to inhumane acts can be debated, Pokrovsky said, but the lessons are clear: Rationalization does not necessarily go together with humanism; lying and deception by the state are indicators of dangers to come; and citizens should be on guard whenever they see evidence of lying and deception from their governments.

□ Judith Jaeger

Pokrovsky argued that the visual evidence of a well-structured and rationalized system “allowed people to subordinate themselves to this system. It was not the chaos of the battlefield.”

Nikita Pokrovsky, professor of sociology and chair of the Sociology Department at the Higher School of Economics and State University in Moscow

“She challenged us to think out of the box and examine the future of Holocaust education...We learned how to help our students become better human beings.”

— Rosemarie Wilkinson, a teacher at Raritan High School in Hazlet, N.J., regarding her experience in the JFR’s Advanced Seminar, taught by Debórah Dwork



Center intern and HGS alumna Ashley Borell '06 (left), Center graduate student JulieAnne Mercier-Foint (right), and Jody Manning '06 with Martin Mennecke (second from left) with other students who took Mennecke's course at the DIIS.

Linkages

The Center enjoys mutually beneficial relationships with other institutions throughout the country and around the world which promote its mission of teaching, research, and public service. These linkages foster fruitful intellectual exchange among faculty and students, while extending the Center’s reach near and far. The Center community collaborated with the following institutions this year.

American Jewish Committee

The Center and the AJC share key aims, which Center Director and Rose Professor Debórah Dwork promotes by serving on its Anti-Semitism Task Force. The AJC has a robust antisemitism program that is international in scope, examines the ideologies behind antisemitism, and guards against antisemitism on college and university campuses around the world. The AJC’s *Stop Hate* campaign is aimed at fighting antisemitism and other forms of bigotry, and has played a key role in stopping anti-Israel boycotts. A guiding principle of the AJC’s work on antisemitism is that it is never only about Jews. The AJC recognizes rightly that the very fabric of democratic societies is threatened by those who promote hate. The Center stands firm on this principle, holding that education is the best defense against not only antisemitism, but all forms of hatred.

Brandeis University— Near Eastern and Judaic Studies

Claims Conference Fellow Jeffrey Koerber continues to make excellent use of the partnership agreement between NEJS and the Center. Through this agreement, and thanks to the generosity of Professor Ellen Kellman, Koerber continued his Yiddish language study, which is crucially important to his dissertation research on the experience of Jews in the Vilna District. Professor Marc Brettler, NEJS department

chair, and Dwork developed this partnership agreement, ratified by their respective institutions, which allows NEJS students to take courses at the Center, and vice versa. The Center looks forward to welcoming NEJS students.

Danish Institute of International Studies

Thanks to a gift from Howard and Hanne Kulin which supports academic collaboration between the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) and the Strassler Center, Dwork had the opportunity to visit the Center’s colleagues in Copenhagen and to meet their students. As good luck would have it, a member of the DIIS faculty, Dr. Cecilie Stokholm Banke, is currently working on Danish immigration policy during the 1930s and 1940s. Her research intersects with the project on refugee Jews that Dwork and Robert Jan van Pelt have undertaken. At Banke’s request, Dwork delivered a public lecture, “Anywhere, 1938-9: A Chapter in the History of Refugee Jews,” based on their new book manuscript, *Flight from the Reich*.

Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne visited DIIS in early May, again thanks to the Kulin gift. He spent three days at the Department of Holocaust and Genocide Studies to meet with senior and junior colleagues and to discuss a broad range of opportunities for future cooperation. Kühne also delivered a talk on “Hitler’s Community: Belonging and Genocide, 1918-1945,” in which he explored major questions about the Holocaust: What main causes made it possible? What made Germans hold onto their idea of national community until 1945 despite catastrophic total warfare? Kühne argued that it was neither the Hitler Myth, nor eliminationist antisemitism, nor just group pressure, but group pleasure. Germans suffering from

mass death, as well as Germans perpetrating mass murder, mutually reinforced each other and intensified togetherness: Physical death served as the basis of social life.

Dwork's and Kühne's visits took to the next level the previous year's efforts to lay the groundwork for a program of faculty and student exchanges between the Center and the Danish Institute. During summer 2006, several Clark undergraduate and graduate students took a course taught by Martin Mennecke from the Institute's Department of Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Mennecke, a lawyer, focuses on peace keeping, intervention, and transitional justice. He is heavily involved with the Danish National Day of Remembrance educational outreach program. The Center looks forward to future mutually beneficial faculty and student exchanges with the Danish Institute.

Facing History and Ourselves

The Center's longstanding connection to Brookline, Mass.-based Facing History and Ourselves continued this year, as Dwork served on Facing History's academic board. Facing History shares the Center's firm belief that history is never just about the past, but about who we may be and how we may act in the future. Facing History does this by challenging primary and secondary school teachers and students to study the historical development and lessons of the Holocaust and other genocides, and then make essential connections between history and the choices they confront in their own lives. The Center and Facing History also share a commitment to providing teachers with the necessary professional development opportunities, resources, publications, and partnerships to enable teachers to help educate future generations of responsible

citizens. The Center takes pride in HGS alumnus Claude Kaitare '05 and his work with Facing History. Kaitare has served as a guest speaker for Facing History for several years, sharing his story as a survivor of the Rwandan genocide, and continues his work with the organization today.

Genocide Education Project

Kaloosdian/Mugar Professor Simon Payaslian continues to serve on the Advisory Board for the Genocide Education Project. This San Francisco-based nonprofit organization assists educators in teaching about human rights and genocide, particularly the Armenian Genocide, by developing and distributing instructional materials, providing access to teaching resources and organizing educational workshops. The Center and the Genocide Education Project share a commitment to helping to prevent future atrocities by educating the next generation of scholars, teachers, and responsible citizens.

Genocide Intervention Network

After hearing a talk at the Center last year by Mark Hanis, cofounder of the Genocide Intervention Network, a group of Clark students established a chapter of STAND: A Student Anti-Genocide Coalition, the student arm of the GI-Net. These students went to work immediately to educate the Clark and Worcester communities about the atrocities in Darfur. With the support and direction of their faculty advisor, Professor Shelly Tenenbaum, these dedicated student leaders continued to mobilize efforts to call local and national attention to the genocide in Darfur (see page 41). The Center community is proud of these and other undergraduate students who so readily transform their learning



Debórah Dwork (second from right) with the staff of the JFR, including the JFR's new Director of Education Christine Schmidt Ph.D. '03 (right). To the left of Dwork: Stanlee Stahl, Executive Vice President; far left, Rebecca Baer, Program Associate

Clark's dedicated STAND students mobilize efforts to call local and national attention to the genocide in Darfur.



David Marwell, director of the MJH, talks with guests in the Rose Library at a reception following his public lecture at Clark



With the support of the Vilcek Foundation, "Neighbors Who Disappeared" was on display at Cohen-Lasry House from 15 March 2007 through 31 May 2007.

Dwork's and Kühne's visits took to the next level the previous year's efforts to lay the groundwork for a program of faculty and student exchanges between the Center and the Danish Institute.

about the Holocaust and genocide into action to create positive change around

the world.

Jewish Foundation for the Righteous

The bond between the Center and the JFR has never been stronger. The mission of the JFR is to provide financial support for elderly, impoverished, and infirm non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust, and to perpetuate their legacy of moral courage through education about the Holocaust that foregrounds rescue in its historical context. Appreciating the synergies between them, the Center and the JFR partnered in the development of the Foundation's national education program, *Teaching the Holocaust: History, Perspectives, and Choices*. The core text is Dwork's *Voices and Views: A History of the Holocaust*. The purpose of this 10-chapter edited and annotated collection of essays is to introduce educators to key historical events and central issues as explained and understood by eminent scholars. The focus on moral courage and rescue efforts during the Holocaust provides important ethical models for teachers to bring into their classes.

Dwork is now honored to serve as vice-chair of the Foundation, and she chairs two board committees as well. In addition, Kühne and Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03 taught in the JFR Summer Institute for Teachers at Columbia University, attended by 34 educators from across the United States and five participants from Eastern Europe. Dwork presented at the Advanced Seminar, held during Martin Luther King weekend for "graduates" of the Summer Institute. Kühne, Cohen, and Dwork enjoy sharing their knowledge and expertise with secondary school teachers, those profes-

sionals on the frontlines of educating young people about the Holocaust and genocide. And the entire Center community was thrilled with the news that Christine (van der Zanden) Schmidt Ph.D. '03 had been named Director of Education at the JFR. With Schmidt at the helm of this important program, the Center looks forward to ever tighter collaboration with the JFR.

Keene State College

Payaslian was pleased to serve as a guest speaker for a workshop on genocide at Keene State College in Keene, N.H., in March 2007. His lecture, "The Armenian Genocide in Comparative Perspective," and participation in the workshop builds on a foundation for collaboration laid last year by Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne between the Strassler Center and Keene State's Cohen Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Faculty and students at Clark and Keene State welcome future opportunities to share their knowledge and research.

Museum of Jewish Heritage—A Living Memorial to the Holocaust

The Center maintains a strong connection to the MJH, and was honored to welcome David Marwell, director of the museum, to present a lecture in its free public lecture series. Marwell captivated the audience of Clark and Worcester community members with his talk detailing the search for the body of Josef Mengele, the infamous Nazi doctor of Auschwitz (see page 7). The lecture was a fitting tribute to Marwell's friend and mentor, Simon Wiesenthal (1908-2005), a survivor of the Nazi death camps who dedicated his life to documenting the crimes of the Holocaust and hunting down Nazi war criminals still at large.

Jewish Museum of Prague

The Center's ongoing relationship with the Jewish Museum of Prague, tended with care by the Center's Program Manager Dr. Tatyana Macaulay, resulted in yet another compelling exhibit at Cohen-Lasry House. "Neighbors Who Disappeared," a visual representation of Czech children's investigation of the lives of Jews who vanished from their cities and towns during the Holocaust, brought visitors from near and far to the Center this spring (see page 13). The Center is grateful to the Vilcek Foundation of New York for sponsoring the Center's display of the exhibition, in conjunction with Clark's Prague-Terezín Program. The Center community looks forward to future collaborations with the Jewish Museum of Prague, whose exhibits breathe life into the history of the Holocaust.

Jewish Women's Archive

Shelly Tenenbaum, sociology professor and director of the Holocaust and Genocide Studies concentration, serves on the Academic Advisory Board of the JWA, which seeks to make known the contributions of outstanding Jewish women of achievement as well as the profound, but often unacknowledged impact Jewish women have had within their local communities. A national, non-profit organization headquartered in Brookline, Mass., JWA is entering its second decade of changing the way history is researched, recorded, and taught. Working from the firm belief that everyone with a stake in history is a keeper of it and a partner in its transmission, the JWA serves scholars, researchers, historians, activists, and the general public. The Center is pleased to be represented by Tenenbaum in this important organization for the preservation and dissemination of history.

kNOw GENOCIDE: United Against Denial

The Center joined kNOw GENOCIDE: United Against Denial in April 2006, when this organization was launched on the steps of the Massachusetts State House. This multi-ethnic, non-partisan coalition was founded to counter the ongoing denial of known cases of genocide, such as the Darfur, Cambodian, Jewish, Rwandan, and Armenian genocides, among others. The Center and this coalition share an understanding that denial of genocide is the final phase of that crime. Indeed, silence in the face of ethnic murders serves to embolden future perpetrators to carry out these same crimes. kNOw GENOCIDE has done much work this year to call attention to the Darfur genocide, and the Center is proud to be associated with these initiatives.

Office of the German Consul

The Center was pleased to host German Consul General Wolfgang Vorwerk for two visits to Clark this year. Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne invited Vorwerk to the University in the fall to introduce him to the Center and Clark. During this visit, Vorwerk met with the Center's students and faculty, as well as University Provost David Angel. In the spring, Kühne invited Vorwerk back to the Center as a guest speaker for his course on "Authority and Democracy: The History of Modern Central Europe." Vorwerk offered fascinating insights into the history and development of the European Union (EU) and the EU's current work with Turkey, which is seeking EU membership. Kühne welcomed Ulrike Brisson, a professor at WPI, and her students to this interesting session. The Center looks forward to continuing its relationship with the Office of the German Consul General.

The bond between the Center and the JFR has never been stronger.

The Center's ongoing relationship with the Jewish Museum of Prague, tended with care by the Center's Program Manager Dr. Tatyana Macaulay, resulted in yet another compelling exhibit at Cohen-Lasry House.

The Center and kNOw GENOCIDE share an understanding that denial of genocide is the final phase of that crime.



German Consul General Wolfgang Vorwerk (right) with Clark's Provost David Angel

The Center community stands proud that several graduate students have received fellowships from the USHMM.

Kühne initiated a new collaboration with a colleague at the Institut für Kunst und Materielle Kultur at the Universität Dortmund in northwest Germany.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

The USHMM stimulates leaders and citizens to confront hatred, prevent genocide, promote human dignity, and strengthen democracy. The Center community stands proud that several graduate students have received fellowships from the USHMM, where they have pursued research, shared scholarship, delivered presentations, and contributed to the body of knowledge about the Holocaust. Most recently, graduate student Ilana Offenberger completed a fellowship at the USHMM's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, where she conducted research in the archives of the Jewish Community of Vienna (see page 33). In the past, Schmidt served as a Bader Foundation Researcher, and Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03, Rachel Iskov, and Sarah Cushman remain proud to have held USHMM fellowships as well.

Universität Dortmund

Kühne initiated a new collaboration with a colleague at the Institut für Kunst und Materielle Kultur at the Universität Dortmund in northwest Germany. Anthropology Professor Gudrun Marlene König and Kühne are investigating barbed wire as a symbol of the Holocaust and eventually other political repressions. König is a scholar of material anthropology who will contribute her unique perspective on artifacts and visual representation to the historical insights provided by Kühne in a joint study that examines symbolism and the memory of the Holocaust. What does it mean to the memory of the Holocaust that barbed wire is increasingly used to symbolize any kind of torture, terror, and restrictions on freedom and civil liberties? Furthermore, what does it mean when the symbol is employed in popular culture and becomes an object of consumerism?

□ *Judith Jaeger*

continued from page 15

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“Many congratulations on your presentation yesterday. It was very impressive and you really captivated your audience...I thought that you took special care not only to develop your own research strategies and focus on aspects of the topic previously neglected, but you gave considerable attention to the best way of presenting the material.”

—Martin Dean, Ph.D., Applied Research Scholar, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the USHMM, to Ilana Offenberger regarding a presentation she gave at the USHMM

“Dan [Roberts '07] fit here as if he were one of us, and everybody related to him as if he were one of us. Always pleasant, polite, appropriate, willing to help, and obviously also a very humble person. I thank you very much for such an intern...and if you have a chance and interest in the future to place another intern with us, our door is wide open. Hopefully [Dan] was at least a bit satisfied with us.”

—Dr. Cervenc, Director of the Lidice Memorial, Czech Republic, regarding HGS student Daniel Roberts '07, who served as an intern at the Lidice Memorial last summer

“I want to express my deep admiration for your program, for everything you do at Clark. I know one of your students (Lotta Stone) and I wish I could do what she has done, go to Clark to get a Ph.D. I wish I could take advantage of your wonderful lecture series. If I lived closer I would be there for each and every one of your programs.”

—Dr. Selden K. Smith, Professor Emeritus in History at Columbia College, Columbia, S.C.

“I'm really grateful that I took your course. Your passion for teaching is evident and I looked forward to every class. The readings were rich in variety and each class addressed a different topic which all tied into Holocaust perpetrators.”

“Above all, I really enjoyed you as a teacher. Among my three years at Clark University, you have been one of my favorite and most respected teachers.”

—Maayan Carmi, Clark undergraduate student, to Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne

continued on page 39

A Valued Member of the Community: Ashley Borell '06

The Center's many events and programs received a helping hand from intern Ashley Borell '06 this year. Borell was a dedicated member of the Center community throughout her four years as a Clark undergraduate student. Her continued presence during her post-graduate year was a great boon to Center faculty, staff, and students.

When Borell discovered the Center during her first year at Clark, she felt an immediate connection. This connection runs deep: Borell's grandparents lived through the Holocaust. They survived the Kraków ghetto and five concentration camps, and they endured two displaced persons camps.

"I fell in love with the Center," Borell says. "It's a great symbol of hope for me."

A sociology major with a concentration in Holocaust and genocide studies and a minor in piano performance, Borell credits Dr. Tatyana Macaulay, the Center's program manager, as a valued mentor. With Macaulay's encouragement, Borell spent two weeks near Kraków, Poland, in May 2004, helping to reclaim a Jewish cemetery at the site of the Plaszów labor camp—a place of great significance to her. While inmates of Plaszów, Borell's grandmother and grandaunt had been ordered to smash Jewish headstones. Borell also visited what had been her family's home in Kraków. Upon her return, she shared her experiences with the Center community through a powerful display at Cohen-Lasry House of photographs from Plaszów and descriptions of her experiences there.

In her role as intern, Borell's attachment to the Center has grown deeper. She assisted Macaulay with many aspects of programming—from help with planning, to greeting guests and taking coats. Always a gracious presence, she attended all events

and wrote about them for the Center's archives. Borell also assisted with the growing collection in the Rose Library and helped with general office duties that keep the Center running every day. Borell's work did not cease with the close of the academic year. She traveled with Macaulay to Europe in May to assist with the Prague-Terezín Program, a course organized by Macaulay that takes place every other year.

"The tasks I do may seem small and unimportant, but they become part of the force of the whole Center," she says. "Coming here every day, I feel that the Center is where I should be."

Macaulay agrees. "Ashley always will be a part of the Center," Macaulay says. "She has been my Rock of Gibraltar this past year, always arriving in a cheerful mood and executing her many tasks efficiently and with great attention to detail. It makes me smile when Ashley uses 'we' and 'us' when talking about our Center."

Borell has continued her study of the Holocaust and genocide since her graduation from Clark. During summer 2006, she attended the Danish Institute of International Studies, with which the Center has a growing partnership, to take the course "Genocide: Never Again? Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur." In January 2007, Borell traveled to Rwanda to conduct public-opinion research on the court systems there after the genocide. She is interested in the problem of justice after genocide and hopes to pursue a graduate degree. In addition to interning at the Center, Borell also worked at Lutheran Social Services of New England. She counseled refugees and taught civics to them.

□ *Judith Jaeger*



Center intern
Ashley Borell '06

"The Center is a sacred place to me."

—Ashley Borell '06,
2006-07 Strassler Center
intern



Debórah Dwork (right) with Professor Franz A.J. Szabo, director of the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies at the University of Alberta, where Dwork delivered the Reichert Lecture

“This is precisely what we aimed to achieve: to grow independent scholars whose work takes the field in new directions.”

—Debórah Dwork, regarding the accomplishments of the Center’s first class of doctoral students Beth Cohen, Christine Schmidt, and Beth Lilach

Faculty Notes

The Center’s intellectual reach is extended each year by its faculty, who travel the world to pursue teaching, research, and public service opportunities. Their work brings new knowledge and deeper understanding of the Holocaust and genocide, in the hope of shaping a less violent future.

“What a terrific year!” Rose Professor of Holocaust History **Debórah Dwork** exclaimed at the Center staff meeting in May, as students left campus. At Clark for a full decade when the fall term began, she started the new phase of her directorship delighted by the Center’s growth to date, and buoyed by optimism for what lay ahead. Events more than fulfilled her expectations—for the Center, and for her own sense of professional productivity.

Dwork started the year by teaching her entry-level, gateway course, “Holocaust: Agency and Action.” Taken aback by the crowd that crammed the Rose Library for their first class, Dwork was pleased to hear the seniors’ explanation for their presence in an introductory course. “I wouldn’t leave Clark without taking advantage of this opportunity. Everybody knows about the Strassler Center.” Praise indeed! The Center had become an institution in just 10 years.

This is due in no small measure to the doctoral program offered by the Center. Graduate student mentoring allows Dwork to scrutinize a whole spectrum of scholarly problems. “The material our students uncover and the conclusions they draw never fail to amaze me,” she reflected. “I appreciate the questions they ask and I admire the work they do.” Dwork currently serves as dissertation director for eight doctoral students, and she takes great pride in their achievements as they move through—and forward from—the program.

Now a few years beyond the award of their degree (September 2003), the first graduates of the program reached new milestones. When Rutgers University Press published Beth Cohen’s first book, *Case Closed*, based on her dissertation by the same name, Dwork reveled in her success—and reveled too in the Center’s first “grandchild.” “This is precisely what we aimed to achieve: to grow independent scholars whose work takes the field in new directions.” She was equally delighted when Christine Schmidt accepted an offer from the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous to take the position of Director of Education, and six months later, Beth Lilach (the third member of that first class of graduate students) became Director of Education at the Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center (HMTTC) in Glen Cove, N.Y. “This, too, is precisely what we aimed to achieve: to train scholars committed to public education. Our students have the historical training and expertise to run the programs that teach teachers all over the country. Those programs have to be top-notch to ensure the quality of Holocaust education in schools.” Schmidt will take the JFR’s superior teacher education program to yet a new level, as Lilach assumes responsibility for the HMTTC’s outreach programs across Long Island.

Dwork surveys with satisfaction the doctoral students now taking courses, writing thesis proposals, and researching and writing their dissertations. She reports a healthy stream with talent and promise. “People often ask me if am biased. Of course I am biased. But look at our students’ achievements: the fellowships they’ve been awarded, the papers they’ve had accepted to present at international meetings. Fellowships from the Claims Conference, Fulbright, Shoah Foundation, Tauber Institute, Na’amat (Canada), the

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum—it’s an impressive array!”

This year, as always, Dwork reaches out beyond the Clark campus to teach teachers, junior high and high school students, and the public. She happily participated in the JFR Summer Institute for Teachers at Columbia University and the Advanced Seminar, held over the Martin Luther King weekend. Often, Dwork’s scholarly expertise prompts invitations from universities that seek to reach out to the community in which they are located. A staunch advocate of such efforts, Dwork accepts with pleasure. This year she criss-crossed North America, delivering the Badzin Lecture at the University of Minnesota, the Visiting Scholar Lecture at Manhattan College, and the Reichert Lecture at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada. A special pleasure greeted her when she spoke at St Cloud State: four teachers from the JFR teacher education program who had studied with her in New York and who work in that area of Minnesota sat in the audience. Senator Sununu sat in the front row during her keynote address at the annual University of New Hampshire community commemoration of Yom Hashoah—but, Dwork notes, she’s never met him.

Public service takes many forms. As in past years, Dwork served on the American Jewish Committee’s Anti-Semitism Task Force and on the board of the Jewish Cultural Heritage Foundation. She chaired two board committees for the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous and was honored to take up the position of Vice-Chair of the Foundation. She served, too, on the academic boards of the International Research Institute on Jewish Women at Brandeis University and of Facing History and Ourselves. And she worked with journalists on a range of issues from denial of the Holocaust in Iran (President Ahmadinejad is welcome to enroll as a student at the Center, she said), to the Nazis’ use of Jews to mount “gladiator”-

type events in Auschwitz (“yes, they did”), to Holocaust role playing in the classroom (“bad idea: don’t even think about it”).

Dwork’s teaching and public service flows from her research and writing; these sit at the core of her identity as a historian of the Holocaust. She eagerly awaits publication of *The Terezín Album of Mariánka Zadikow* in October by the University of Chicago Press. An annotated, edited, facsimile edition, this “poesie album” (similar to an autograph album) was collected by a young Jewish woman inmate, Mariánka Zadikow, as the Nazis pressed forward with mass deportations from Terezín. Her album includes entries by well-known and illustrious people from many walks of life (artists, musicians, religious leaders) as well as young children whose promise would never be actualized. Dwork’s introduction presents the history of the Terezín camp and how Mariánka fared while imprisoned there; her annotations tell of the fates of those whose words and sketches fill the pages.

While Dwork reviewed copyedited drafts of *The Terezín Album*, she and her coauthor Robert Jan van Pelt (Distinguished University Professor at the University of Waterloo) pursued their new project, *Flight From the Reich*, a history of refugee Jews. As she had a no-teaching term in the spring and van Pelt was blessed with a sabbatical, the two worked assiduously on their book, due to W.W. Norton in November. Dwork consistently maintains that she does not know what she thinks until she sets herself the discipline of fashioning thoughts into prose. “The bottom line of spring term: I finally learned what I thought!” If writing is one route to clarification, presenting to others takes that process another step. Dwork and van Pelt profited greatly from Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne’s invitation to discuss their new work and the scholarly and narrative challenges it poses in the colloquium series he runs at the Center each month. “Professors rarely have the

The Center’s faculty and students are especially grateful for Gordy’s participation in the Prague-Terezín Program.

opportunity to share their work with their students and colleagues while it is still in progress,” Dwork observed. “I loved it!” She was glad, too, of the opportunity to present a talk based on a chapter they had finished at the Danish Institute for International Studies (see page 18).

As they look forward to completing their manuscript, Dwork and van Pelt take pleasure in the publication of the Hugo Valentin Lecture, based on their work on Auschwitz and the Holocaust, that Dwork presented at the invitation of the Uppsala Programme for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (Sweden) in 2005. Beautifully prepared as a monograph by Per Jegebäck and Professor Paul Levine, director of the Programme, the Valentin Lecture now reaches a new audience. And *that* Dwork says, is the aim of research and writing!



Eric Gordy

Eric Gordy, associate professor of sociology, plays an integral role in the Center’s graduate program and the undergraduate concentration in Holocaust and Genocide Studies (HGS), and he serves on the Center’s Steering Committee. The Center’s faculty and students are especially grateful for Gordy’s participation in the Prague-Terezín Program. Through this distinctive course, undergraduate students learn about the Holocaust where it happened. Participants spend a week studying in Worcester. The course continues in Europe, principally in Prague and Terezín, where they visit sites of historical significance to the Holocaust. Dr. Tatyana Macaulay, the Center’s program manager who also coordinates the Prague-Terezín Program, values Gordy’s participation in teaching and assisting with this remarkable learning opportunity.

Gordy brings to the Center his research and expertise in sociological theory, sociology of culture, media and communication, political and historical sociology, and Balkan societies. Through this interdisciplinary lens, he researches and teaches many topics that relate to examining the

Holocaust and genocide. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Gordy is generous with his time, serving as the dissertation committee cochair, with Dwork, for Tiberiu Galis.

A sought-after scholar, Gordy has published many articles, book chapters and other papers this year. His article “Reflecting on *The Culture of Power*, Ten Years On,” about the ideas presented in his book *The Culture of Power*, was published in *Facta Universitatis*. His book chapter on “Destruction of the Yugoslav Federation: Policy or Confluence of Tactic?” was published in *State Collapse in Southeast Europe: New Perspectives on Yugoslavia’s Disintegration*; his chapter on “Postwar Guilt and Responsibility in Serbia: The Effort to Confront It and the Effort to Avoid It” was published in *Serbia Since 1989: Politics and Society Under Milosevic and After*; and his chapter on “Ugliness and Distance” is forthcoming in *Evoking Genocide: Researchers and Activists Describe the Works of Art that Shaped Them*. His articles “Serbia’s Elections: Less of the Same” and “The Milosevic Account” were published in *Open Democracy*. Gordy also published working papers on “Informal Economies of St. Petersburg,” coauthored with Irina Olipieva and Oleg Pachenkov, and “The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,” coauthored with John Allcock, Vojin Dimitrijevic and Julie Mertus.

Gordy’s research into Serbia’s political landscape, society, and culture captures the interest of his colleagues, who invite him to speak and comment at many conferences. Gordy presented “Where East Meets West, What are Those Two Things?: Receptions of International Influence in Serbian Politics” at the Association for the Study of Nationalities conference in New York in 2007, where he was also chair of the panel “Fieldwork After Fire.” He was a discussant for presentations at the AFP-HESP annual conference in Kiev, Ukraine

and at the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies conference, held in Washington, D.C., in 2006. Gordy coauthored, with Aleksandra Milisevic and Tiberiu Galis, “Public Memory, Reconciliation and Trivialization” for the Association for the Study of Nationalities and Forum for Ethnic Relations in Belgrade in 2006, where he was also a panelist for “Rethinking Social Distance and Intimacy in Divided Towns of Former Yugoslavia.” Finally, Gordy facilitated a panel on “Sociology and Cultural Studies” at the AFP-HESP annual conference in Tbilisi, Georgia. In addition, Gordy spoke at colleges and universities throughout Europe and North America, including the University of Nis in Serbia, Institut für den Donauraum und Mitteleuropa in Vienna, Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Canada, and Colgate University.

Providing ever more service to his profession, Gordy is a referee for numerous journals and publishers. And he served on the Fellowships Committee for the American Councils for International Education in 2006.

Of particular note, Gordy continued work this year with colleagues in Nis, Serbia, on the production of a new reader in sociology of culture. This team of scholars has selected 33 texts for inclusion in this reader, for which the translation and editing are under way. Gordy has high hopes that the reader will be ready for publication by the end of 2007. It will be the first new instructional text to be published since 1986 in the field in any of the countries—Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Montenegro—that use the language in which the book will be published.

The Center community also looks forward to the publication of Gordy’s next book, *Postwar Guilt and Responsibility*, which is expected to be released by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2008.

Thomas Kühne, the Strassler Family Chair in the Study of Holocaust History, continues to expand the Center’s reach, with a full schedule of teaching and advising, research, and public service. Kühne is an internationally respected historian of modern Germany and the Holocaust whose insight and probing research sheds new light. This year, he published “Honor and Violence” in *The History Workshop Journal*. This critical review of *Absolute Destruction: Military Culture and the Practices of War in Imperial Germany* challenges author Isabel Hull’s thesis that a specific military organizational structure was responsible for the early period of Germany’s genocidal tradition, namely the Herero genocide and World War I. Rather, Kühne stresses the impact of racism and an ideology of martial masculinities which also can be found outside of the military. His article “From Electoral Campaigning to the Politics of Togetherness: Localism and Democracy in Imperial Germany” is forthcoming in *Localism, Landscape, and the Ambiguities of Place: German-Speaking Central Europe, 1860-1930*, edited by David Blackbourn and James Retallack. In this essay, Kühne explores different and even contradictory paths of democratization in Imperial Germany which could have led to a parliamentary democracy or to a fascist dictatorship. Kühne also published reviews in H-German, *The Journal of Modern History*, *Central European History*, *H-Soz-u-Kult*, and *Neue Politische Literatur*.

The publication of his seminal book *Kameradschaft: Die Soldaten des nationalsozialistischen Krieges und das 20. Jahrhundert (Comradeship: The Soldier of the Nazi War and the 20th Century)* last year prompted a bouquet of excellent critical reviews. “Thomas Kühne makes an important contribution to the growing body of literature...that tries to illuminate the moral world of Nazi Germany on its own terms, a world in which most Germans acted as they did not because they were forced to do so but because they thought it

*Strassler Professor
Thomas Kühne’s book on
Comradeship garnered
admiration and praise. “An
important contribution...
Kühne is particularly
original in two regards...
“Outstanding book...
Kühne stakes out new
interpretive ground.”*



Thomas Kühne



Thomas Kühne
introducing David Marwell's
public lecture

was right,” Christopher Browning, Frank Porter Graham Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, declared in a review in *Neue Politische Literature*. “In doing so, Kühne is particularly original in two regards. First, he applies gender analysis in novel ways.” And second he “places the greatest emphasis on a paradigmatic shift from a culture of guilt to a culture of shame that made conformity a lethal virtue.” Dirk Bonker of Duke University expressed his esteem in a review posted on H-Net (H-German): “In this outstanding book...Thomas Kühne stakes out new interpretive ground...[In short]: a superb book.”

Kühne’s attention is now focused on his new book project, *Belonging and Genocide: A German Story, 1918-1945*. He is well on his way to completing this innovative work, and the Center community eagerly awaits its publication.

Teaching and mentoring graduate and undergraduate students are central to Kühne’s work at the Center. He serves as the thesis advisor for graduate students Robin Krause and JulieAnne Mercier-Foint and gives generously of his time to graduate students Rachel Iskov, Sarah Cushman, Jeffrey Koerber, and Adara Goldberg. He also advised Jody Manning ’07, who undertook an internship at the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and State Museum, was the honors thesis advisor for Nick Reynolds ’06 and Forrest Wright ’07, and led three undergraduates and three graduate students in directed readings. Students enjoyed his stimulating courses: “Europe in the Age of Extremes: The 20th Century”; “Gender, War, and Genocide in 20th Century Europe”; “Authority and Democracy: The History of Modern Central Europe”; and “The Holocaust Perpetrators.”

Kühne contributes greatly to the intellectual life of the Center. A member of the Center’s Steering Committee, he enjoys

participating in the Center’s public lecture series and organizes the Modern History Colloquium. This lecture series brings together faculty and graduate students in Holocaust and genocide studies, history and other disciplines to discuss ongoing research of mutual interest with invited speakers from inside and outside of the University. He is committed to fostering the highest intellectual quality through the colloquium series.

Recognizing the importance of a first-rate library to a high quality Ph.D. program, Kühne continues to oversee the development of the Rose Library. He happily passed ongoing responsibility of the library collection to the Center’s new librarian, Betty Jean Perkins, whom Kühne brought to this crucial position through leadership of the search process. Indeed, the collection in the Rose Library continues to grow thanks to Kühne’s sustained collaboration with Diana Bartley, a great friend of the Center who continues to fill the library shelves with urgently needed books and resources.

In his role as an ambassador for the Center and for Clark, Kühne assists with the evaluation of applicants to the graduate programs in Holocaust history and genocide studies, including meeting with prospective students on campus to introduce them to the Center and to Clark. Representing the Center within the Clark community, Kühne serves on the Steering Committee for the University’s Difficult Dialogues program. Supported by the Ford Foundation, this program is run by Clark’s Higgins School of Humanities and International Development, Community and Environment Department to encourage discourse across difference. Kühne successfully advocated for a symposium on “Dialogue Between Former Enemies.” Planned for November 2007, this symposium will enhance the Center’s programming, while enriching the broader campus community’s discussion and understanding of the Holocaust and genocide.

Recognizing the Center's crucial mission in public service, Kühne also welcomes opportunities to share his research and expertise. Kühne delivered an invited lecture on "From the Hottentotten-Venus to Arnold Schwarzenegger: Beauty in Modern History" on 10 May 2006 at the Technical University of Braunschweig, Germany. He presented "Male Bonding and Genocidal War: Germany, 1918-1945" as part of the Triangle Seminar in the History of the Military, War and Society on 17 November 2006 at the National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, in North Carolina. Like Dwork, Kühne, too, enjoyed sharing his work with their colleagues at the Danish Institute for International Studies in Copenhagen. He presented a talk titled "Hitler's Community: Belonging and Genocide, 1918-1945" to an appreciative audience on 9 May 2007 (see page 18).

Robert Melson returned to the Strassler Center in fall, 2006, as the Cathy Cohen Lasry Distinguished Professor. A leader in establishing genocide studies as a distinct field of academic inquiry, Melson is a founder and past president of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS). A professor emeritus at Purdue University, where he taught political science, Melson has published extensively on the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, and comparative study of the factors that underlie genocides.

In spring 2004 Melson served as the Center's Robert Weil Distinguished Visiting Professor. During that extended visit he was able to renew relationships first undertaken when he spent a week as Distinguished Visiting Scholar in spring 2003. During the fall semester his "Holocaust and Genocide in Comparative Perspective" seminar gave students the opportunity to learn about comparative approaches to studying genocide from a scholar who has long been at the forefront in this area. In addition, Melson contributed to the life of the Center by faith-

fully attending, usually with his wife, Professor Gail Melson, scholar of psychology, all Center lectures and events. His keen intelligence and profound insight are deeply valued by students, faculty, and visitors. As a mentor and dissertation advisor, his deep knowledge of genocide studies makes an enormous contribution to the Center's intellectual life.

An active scholar and lecturer, Melson writes about a spectrum of topics that grow the field of comparative genocide. These range from an essay, "Responses to the Armenian Genocide: America, The Yishuv, Israel," published in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, to a review of Maud S. Mandel's *In the Aftermath of Genocide: Armenians and Jews in Twentieth Century France* for the journal *Shofar*, a review of Howard Reich's *The First and Final Nightmare of Sonia Reich: A Son's Memoir*, and a review of *The Great Game of Genocide: Imperialism, Nationalism, and the Destruction of the Ottoman Empire*, by Donald Bloxham for the *American Historical Review*.

Melson's 2005 book *False Papers*, his family's story of survival during the Holocaust, continues to fascinate audiences. In this book he recounts how his mother obtained false papers so that the family might hide in plain sight as Polish Catholics of distinguished lineage; in this way they ultimately survived the war. In a public lecture at the State University of New York, Binghamton, Melson presented "False Papers: The Tension between Testimony and Story in a Holocaust Memoir."

Finally, Melson continued to offer service to the academic community by chairing a panel on Comparative Genocide for the conference Lessons and Legacies of the Holocaust held at Claremont-McKenna College.



Robert Melson

Kaloosdian/Mugar Professor Simon Payaslian takes seriously the Center's public service mission, presenting lectures throughout the country and becoming involved with organizations related to genocide prevention and education.



Simon Payaslian

Simon Payaslian, Kaloosdian/Mugar Chair of Armenian Genocide Studies and Modern Armenian History, enjoyed another fruitful year at the Center. After publication of his book, *United States Policy Toward the Armenian Genocide*, last year, Payaslian produced a remarkable number of articles, book chapters, and other scholarly publications. His article "Hovannes Shiraz, Paruir Sevak, and the Memory of the Armenian Genocide" was accepted by the *Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies*, and "The Destruction of the Armenian Church during the Genocide" was published in the fall 2006 issue of *Genocide Studies and Prevention*, the official journal of the International Association of Genocide Scholars. He wrote a chapter on "Anatomy of Post-Genocide Reconciliation" for *The Armenian Genocide: Cultural and Ethical Legacies*, and a chapter on "The Armenian Genocide in Diarbekir, 1915," for *Armenian Tigranakert/Diarbekir*, both books edited by Richard Hovannisian. Payaslian's articles "Genocide and Women" and "Diaspora and Women" were accepted for the *Encyclopedia of Women in World History*, published by Oxford University Press, with an expected release in early 2008. In addition, Payaslian's review of *Genocide Perspectives II: Essays on the Holocaust and Genocide*, edited by Colin Tatz, Peter Arnold, and Sandra Tatz, was published in the *Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies*. His review of Elizabeth Borgwardt's *A New Deal for the World: America's Vision for Human Rights* was published in the *Journal of American History*.

The Center community awaits the publication of Payaslian's next book, *History of the Armenians: From the Origins to the Present*, which Palgrave Macmillan expects to release later this year. Meanwhile, in a testament to the global reach of the Center's faculty, Payaslian's book, *International Political Economy: Conflict and Cooperation in the Global System*, coauthored by Frederic Pearson,

was translated into Chinese and released by Peking University Press this year.

In the classroom, Payaslian shared his research and expertise with students in courses on "History of Armenia," "Armenian Genocide," "European Roots" and "History of Nationalism," as well as a history seminar on the Middle East.

The Center benefited greatly from Payaslian's dedication to bringing Raffi Hovannisian, former foreign minister of the Republic of Armenia and current director of the Armenian Center for National and International Studies in Yerevan, Republic of Armenia, to Clark to deliver a public lecture. Students, faculty, and community members thoroughly enjoyed Hovannisian's thought-provoking lecture on "Ancient Civilization and Modern Statecraft: Armenia at the Crossroads" (see page 14).

Payaslian takes seriously the Center's public service mission, presenting lectures throughout the country and becoming involved with organizations related to genocide prevention and education. Payaslian presented "The Armenian Genocide in Comparative Perspective" on 23 March 2007 at a workshop on genocide at Keene State College in Keene, N.H. Continuing to build on the Center's relationship with the Knights of Vartan, he spoke on "History of the United States Policy Toward the Armenian Question" on 12 September 2006 at the Knights of Vartan in Cambridge, Mass. Ever generous to the Clark community, Payaslian presented a history education workshop for graduate students in Clark's Jacob Hiatt Center for Urban Education on 28 and 29 June 2006. Payaslian also continues to serve on the Advisory Board for the Genocide Education Project, based in San Francisco.

The undergraduate concentration in Holocaust and Genocide Studies (HGS) is integral to the Center's mission to educate

the next generation of Holocaust and genocide scholars and responsible citizens. The Center is fortunate to have **Shelly Tenenbaum** at the helm of this important program. A professor of sociology who served as Chair of the Sociology Department last year, Tenenbaum brings to the HGS concentration her outstanding work as a scholar and teacher, as well as an interdisciplinary perspective that continues to be critical to the success of the Center and its undergraduate and graduate programs.

Tenenbaum, who also serves on the Center's Steering Committee, takes special pride in guiding undergraduates in pursuing their intellectual passions. This year, she taught courses on "Genocide," "Class, Status, Power," and "American Jewish Life." Tenenbaum also advised an impressive 31 sociology majors, as well as sociology minors, HGS students, and students in the Jewish Studies and the Race and Ethnic Relations concentrations. In addition, she directed a student working on a senior honors thesis and served on the senior honors thesis committee for another student. Tenenbaum remains the faculty advisor for Clark's chapter of STAND: A Student Anti-Genocide Coalition, which she helped initiate last year (see page 41).

In addition to the significant contributions she makes to the Center, Tenenbaum is a dedicated scholar who contributes to the wider academic community. Her article "Who Rules America?" coauthored with Clark sociologist Robert Ross, was published in the October 2006 issue of *Teaching Sociology*, and her article "It's in My Genes: Biological Discourse and Essentialist Views of Identity Among Contemporary American Jews," coauthored with Lynn Davidman, is forthcoming in *The Sociological Quarterly*. Updated versions of her chapters on "Contemporary Jewish Migrations" and "Minnie Low"

appear in *Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia*.

In sharing best practices with her colleagues, Tenenbaum contributed a syllabus and class assignment to *The Sociology of American Jewry: Syllabus and Instructional Materials*, edited by Paul Burstein and published by ASA Teaching Resources Center in 2007.



Shelly Tenenbaum

This year, she also presented "Social Science and Teaching about American Jewry" and chaired the session on "Jewish Identity and the Culture of Celebrity" at the Association for Jewish Studies

meeting in San Diego in December 2006. In addition, Tenenbaum serves on the Advisory Board for the Jewish Women's Archive (see page 21) and on the Editorial Board for *AJS Perspectives*. She serves as a referee for *The Sociological Quarterly* and *Teaching Sociology*.

□ *Judith Jaeger and Mary Jane Rein*

Professor of Sociology Shelly Tenenbaum brings to the HGS concentration her outstanding work as a scholar and teacher, as well as an interdisciplinary perspective that continues to be critical to the success of the Center and its undergraduate and graduate programs.

Graduate student news

The Center is proud to count Sarah Cushman among its several graduate students who have been honored with the award of fellowships at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Graduate students stand at the heart of the Center. Ten dedicated scholars contributed intellectual rigor, excellence, and enthusiasm to the Center's activities this year. Through their research, teaching, and scholarship, they advance the Center's mission and reputation in their field and around the world.

This year, Sarah Cushman and Rachel Iskov continued their focus on writing their dissertations and preparing for the next step in their professional lives.

Sarah Cushman's dissertation, *The Women of Birkenau*, is a social history of the women's camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau. While writing has been central to her work this year, other activities have complemented this final phase of her graduate career.

In November, Cushman presented her initial findings on a new research project in Claremont, Calif., at the ninth *Lessons and Legacies Conference*. Her paper, "The Female Face of Genocide: Gender in the Postwar Trials," was well-received. In this new project, Cushman shifts her focus from the role of gender in the camps to its role in the prosecution of female perpetrators and in the reconstruction of Germany, particularly in the British Zone of occupation.

The Center is proud to count Cushman among its several graduate students who have been honored by fellowships at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM). In December, she was pleased to begin her appointment as Charles H. Revson Research Fellow at the USHMM. While there, she expanded her research on gender and postwar trials. She also had the honor of giving several presentations. She presented a summary of her work on

women perpetrators at the conference for the Association of Holocaust Organizations in January. And she gave a talk on female camp guards with Monika Flaschka, who spoke about race and rape during the Holocaust, at a local gathering for Generations of the Shoah International in Bethesda, Md.

In preparation for her life after the Center, Cushman has spent a significant amount of time searching and applying for post-doctoral and faculty positions. She plans to finish her dissertation during the summer, defend it early in the fall, and to be engaged as a professional historian by the end of the year.

Rachel Iskov continued her professional development in a variety of ways. Upon her return to Toronto, Canada, last summer, she conducted oral histories of Holocaust survivors. These interviews provide rich insights into the impact of ghetto conditions and Nazi policies on individuals and families, and put a human face on the experiences of daily life and death in the Lodz ghetto. Iskov has used these testimonies in writing her dissertation, *Jewish Family Life in the Lodz Ghetto*, and it has renewed her focus and helped her revise the structure of her work.

Centered around themes of ghetto life, such as work and deportations, each chapter of Iskov's dissertation examines how familial roles and relations changed due to these major themes, and how individuals and families understood the conditions under which they lived.

Iskov's other activities included presenting a paper at the Holocaust Educational Foundation's conference *Lessons and Legacies* in Claremont, Calif. She incorporated her new survivor testimony into her talk on the arrival and experiences of



Center graduate students:
(back row, from left)
Lotta Stone, Jeff Koerber;
(middle row, from left)
Naama Haviv M.A.'06,
Robin Krause, Tiberiu Galis;
(front row, from left)
JulieAnne Mercier-Foint,
Ilana Offenberger

Rachel Iskov applies her scholarly knowledge in her public service activities in her hometown of Toronto, where she serves on the Holocaust Remembrance Day and Holocaust Education Week committees.

refugees in the Lodz and Warsaw ghettos. The deportees are understudied but significant, because of the ways they reshaped ghetto life.

Iskov takes seriously the Center's public service mission. This year, she joined the Holocaust Museum of Toronto in a volunteer capacity and sits on the Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day) and Holocaust Educational Week committees, where she is involved in planning educational events. In addition to her involvement in planning the citywide Yom Hashoah program in Toronto, Iskov visited a local Jewish school, United Synagogue Day School, to teach an interactive lesson on the Lodz ghetto. Iskov is now involved in planning lectures across the city of Toronto for Holocaust Education Week. She is thrilled to have been invited to give a talk for the Polish-Jewish Heritage Foundation in November 2008.

Robin Krause, Ilana Offenberger and Lotta Stone spent their G-5 year transforming their research into dissertations. Writing was the focus for all three of these scholars.

Center Fellow **Robin Krause** worked on her dissertation, *German Opposition to Genocide: The Case of the Herero, 1904-1907* throughout the year. She was thrilled to have a chapter "The Herero/Nama Genocide" published in *Great Events from History: The 20th Century, 1901-1940*, released by Salem Press in March 2007. Krause also found time to share her knowledge with the wider community. Notably, she presented a public Yom Hashoah lecture on "Remembering the Holocaust and Reflecting on the Present" for the Holocaust and Genocide History Project at the Portland Museum in Louisville, Ky., on 15 April 2007.

Claims Conference Fellow **Ilana Offenberger** is also in the process of writing her dissertation: *The Nazification of Vienna and the Response of the Viennese Jews*. In January 2007, Offenberger con-

cluded an enriching nine-month research fellowship at the USHMM's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. During her time there, Offenberger conducted research in the archives of the Jewish Community of Vienna, which are currently being microfilmed and held in the International Archival Programs Division of the USHMM. These archival materials are still unavailable to the public, Offenberger was honored to receive special permission from the Jewish Community of Vienna and the USHMM to access them for her dissertation research. The unique documents contained in this collection provide Offenberger with new insights on Jewish life in Vienna during the Holocaust.

In addition to conducting archival research, Offenberger had the opportunity to present her work to visiting scholars, permanent museum staff, and historians from the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. On 6 October 2006, she gave a presentation on "Jewish Responses to the Nazi Takeover of Austria," and shared her most recent research findings, interests, and questions.

While she was a fellow at the USHMM, the Campus Outreach Lecture Program invited Offenberger to present her research at Ramapo College in Mahwah, N.J. Offenberger gladly agreed and gave an enlightening presentation on "Kristallnacht in Vienna: Fragments of a Shattered



Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03 (center front) with Center graduate students Josh Franklin '06, M.A. '07, Stefan Ionescu, Adara Goldberg and Jeffrey Koerber

Ilana Offenberger visiting a Jewish cemetery in Vienna



Robin Krause presented a public Yom Hashoah lecture on "Remembering the Holocaust and Reflecting on the Present" for the Holocaust and Genocide History Project at the Portland Museum in Louisville, Ky., on 15 April 2007.

Ilana Offenberger was honored to receive special permission from the Jewish community of Vienna and the USHMM to access archival materials still unavailable to the public pursuant to her research for her dissertation, The Nazification of Vienna and the Response of the Viennese Jews.

After a year of focused research at archives in South Africa, Claims Conference Fellow Lotta Stone tackled the task of writing her dissertation Seeking Asylum: German Jewish Refugees in South Africa, 1933-1945.

World." Her lecture, open to the public on 9 November 2006, was so well-received that the program director insisted she repeat the lecture the following day in his college course on 20th Century Jewish History. Offenberger was delighted to oblige.

Offenberger completed the last phase of her research when she concluded her fellowship at the USHMM on 31 December 2006. She began the new year by processing her recent discoveries and, by February, was constructing detailed outlines for the next phase of her graduate study: dissertation writing. On 14 February she submitted an extended outline and table of contents for her dissertation and approximately one month later she proudly submitted her first chapter. Both pieces were approved by her dissertation advisor and she is currently working on a new chapter.

The past year proved an intense research period for Offenberger due to the abundance of new materials at her fingertips. She is now enjoying the long-awaited stage of writing and is eager to share the wealth of knowledge that she has uncovered.

After a year of focused research at archives in South Africa, Claims Conference Fellow **Lotta Stone** began to write her dissertation *Seeking Asylum: German Jewish Refugees in South Africa, 1933-1945*. She was pleased to welcome her South African mentor Professor Milton Shain of the Kaplan Center for Jewish History at the University of Cape Town to the Strassler Center and introduce him at a luncheon held in his honor (see story page 10).

Stone continued to travel throughout the year. To supplement the files found at the Kaplan Center Archives and the Holocaust Center in Cape Town and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies Rochlin Archives in Johannesburg, she visited the Wiener Archives in London. She investigated the Heinz Lowenstein collection, a valuable day-to-day account of the life of a young refugee in South Africa preserved in

correspondence with his family in Berlin. While in London she also completed research at the Metropolitan Archive on the role of the British Fund for German Jewry in southern Africa.

Presentations were also on the agenda for Stone. She traveled to Honolulu to present the paper "Flight to South Africa: The Tale of Two Ships" at the Hawaii International Conference on Arts and Humanities. Her paper "Seeking Asylum: Flight to Africa" was recently accepted for presentation at the Middle Tennessee State University Holocaust Conference, to be held in November 2007.

Stone plans to complete and defend her dissertation this fall.

For Sidney and Rosalie Rose Fellow **Tiberiu Galis**, this has been a year of adventure. Galis explored archives and libraries in Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania, and Serbia, conducting research for his dissertation, *Transitional Justice and Transition to a New Regime: Making Sense of Uncertain Times*.

Galis studied legislative frameworks for transitional justice in the governmental archives available from the Nemzeti Konyvtar in Budapest, the Biblioteca Nationala in Bucharest, the Narodna Biblioteka Srbije in Belgrade, and the Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt am Main. To analyze the political and legal reality of transitional justice, often different from the legislative frameworks, he analyzed legal practice documents available in the official judicial record holders: Arhivele Nationale in Bucharest, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia Archives in the Hague; the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz; the Magyar Orszagos Levetar in Budapest; and, for the post-war Nuremberg trials, the Public Records Office in London, and the archives of the Imperial War Museum, also in London. In addition, he pored over the practice documents of national transitional justice institutions,

which were available for consultation in the archival services of those national institutions: the German Gauck Authority's archive in Berlin and the Consiliul National pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securitatii archives in Bucharest.

Upon returning to the United States, Galis established contact with and consequently served as a consultant to the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation—a testament to the depth of knowledge and level of professionalism Galis has already achieved. In this role, he was responsible for obtaining funding support and developing curricula for the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Genocide Prevention. This program seeks to educate government officials in order to make public policy more sensitive to genocide prevention.

Jeffrey Koerber and JulieAnne Mercier-Foint, both in their third year of study, made progress toward more serious dissertation research, deepening their knowledge and bringing their research plans into sharper focus.

Claims Conference Fellow **Jeffrey Koerber** passed his comprehensive examinations and defended his dissertation proposal—both on the same day. The day after completing this intellectual marathon, Koerber received the welcome news that he was selected as a Fulbright scholar to Belarus for 2007–2008 to conduct research on his dissertation, *View from the Borderlands: Jews in Belorussia and Poland, 1935–1945*. He also was chosen for a Critical Language Enhancement Award from the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs which allows him to enrich his Russian language skills prior to starting his Fulbright year in Belarus. Less than a week later, he was honored with yet another fellowship: the Tauber Institute Award from the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry at Brandeis University. This funding will underwrite the travel expenses during his program of research in

Belarus. A quadruple crown experience: he was thrilled to be awarded a new, short-term grant, the Corrie ten Boom Research Award from the Shoah Foundation Institute which supports his research in their archives.

Koerber's dissertation will describe and analyze how the Jewish minority population in the borderlands between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic understood events unfolding between 1935 and 1945 at home and across Europe, and how their interpretation influenced their response to oppression and genocide. Through a comparative study, he will focus on Yiddish-speaking Jews in two urban centers: Vitebsk in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Grodno in the northeastern interwar Polish Republic. Both towns lie today within the borders of the Republic of Belarus. Jews in these towns experienced similar sequences of events—state-sponsored oppression and genocide—yet their reactions were completely different. Koerber will explore individual and community perspectives on regional and international events as reflected in the public discourse in the Yiddish language press; private discourse as in letters, memoirs, and postwar testimonies; and official discourse in Jewish organizational documents.

During the 2006–2007 academic year, Koerber served as teaching assistant for Dwork's course "The Holocaust: Agency and Action" and Kühne's "Authority and Democracy in Central Europe." He continued his Yiddish studies with Dr. Ellen Kellman at Brandeis University. Koerber also spent two weeks in Belarus in January, visiting archives to examine documents related to his dissertation topic.

Fromson Fellow **JulieAnne Mercier-Foint** had a busy third year at the Center, pursuing teaching and research. She served as a teaching assistant for sociology professor Shelly Tenenbaum in her course "Genocide," and she taught several ses-

Tiberiu Galis explored archives and libraries in Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania, and Serbia, conducting research for his dissertation, Transitional Justice and Transition to a New Regime: Making Sense of Uncertain Times.

The day after completing this intellectual marathon, Jeffrey Koerber received the welcome news that he was selected as a Fulbright scholar to Belarus for 2007–2008 to conduct research on his dissertation, View from the Borderlands: Jews in Belorussia and Poland, 1935–1945.

Interacting with undergraduate students and fielding their questions reinforced Adara Goldberg's passion for Holocaust education.

Several of Stefan Ionescu's papers have been accepted for presentation at upcoming conferences, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies convention in New Orleans in November 2007, and Collective Violence: Emergence, Experience, Remembrance organized in Sarajevo (Bosnia Herzegovina) in September 2007.

JulieAnne Mercier-Foint had a busy third year at the Center, pursuing teaching and research.

sions. These lectures included: "The History and Politics of the United Nations Genocide Convention," "Mass Rape of Women and Girls in the Rwandan Genocide," and "The History of Darfur, Sudan and the Darfur Genocide."

Mercier-Foint continued to share her knowledge and research with the Clark community by participating in the History Department's Modern History Colloquium (see page 6). She presented a detailed analysis of her dissertation, *A War within a War: Mass Rape and Genocide: Armenia, Germany, Bosnia, and Rwanda*, illustrating the importance of historical research on the topic of mass rape against women and girls during genocides.

Weeks later, Mercier-Foint continued to discuss her doctoral research with Cathy Cohen Lasry Distinguished Professor Robert Melson and his students in his course "Holocaust and Genocide in Comparative Perspective."

Mercier-Foint also shared her knowledge with the wider academic world, writing an article for the winter newsletter of the Institute for the Study of Genocide. Her article, "Cambodians Work towards Prosecution of Khmer Rouge Leaders," detailed the current state and prehistory of the genocide trials in Cambodia.

Adara Goldberg and Stefan Cristian Ionescu completed an intellectually stimulating and challenging first year of graduate studies at the Center. They are already integral members of the Center community.

Eager to expand her scholarly range, Ralph and Shirley Rose Fellow **Adara Goldberg** enjoyed courses by Clark's distinguished professors. In the fall semester, she examined "Gender, War and Genocide" with Kühne, "Comparative Genocide" with Melson, and "Psychology of Peacemaking" with Clark psychology professor Joseph de Rivera. In the spring semester, she delved into "The Armenian Genocide" with

Payaslian, and "Cultural and Social Psychology" with Clark psychology professor Jaan Valsiner, and undertook a directed reading with Kühne.

A highlight of the fall semester was auditing Debórah Dwork's "Holocaust: Agency and Action." Interacting with undergraduate students and fielding their questions reinforced Goldberg's passion for Holocaust education as her field of study.

During the winter break, Goldberg undertook preliminary research at the Fortunoff Video Archives at Yale University. This research led to her participation in Clark's *Graduate Student Multidisciplinary Conference*, where she presented the paper "Survival as Gentiles: Jewish Women 'Passing' as Gentiles in the Holocaust," which is the focus of her research. Goldberg also produced an article for *Afterword: Canada's newspaper for the young Jewish scene* about Holocaust education and awareness in North America.

During his first year at the Center, Claims Conference Fellow **Stefan Ionescu** also enjoyed interesting courses in Holocaust and genocide studies taught by Dwork, Melson, government and international relations professor Valerie Sperling, Kühne and Valsiner.

In the fall semester, Ionescu was privileged to serve as teaching assistant for Dwork's course "Holocaust: Agency and Action." He enjoyed working with Clark undergraduates and was inspired by their curiosity and passion for this field of study.

Ionescu's own intellectual pursuits led him to New York and Washington, D.C., during the winter and spring breaks to conduct preliminary research in the archives of the Leo Baek Institute, YIVO Institute and USHMM. This was an immensely enriching experience that helped to crystallize his plans for his doctoral research.

During the spring semester, Ionescu par-

ticipated in the *27th Annual Holocaust Conference* organized by Millersville University in Pennsylvania. He presented the results of his recent research in a paper titled “Bystanders’ Attitudes towards the Jews during Antonescu Regime: Revisiting the Diaries of Jewish Survivors from Romania,” which fit well with the conference theme of “Collaboration, Indifference, and Resistance: Responses to the Holocaust and Genocide.” In addition, Ionescu participated in the Clark *Graduate Student Multidisciplinary Conference*, where he presented a paper on “Passive Witnesses? Bystanders during the Holocaust in Romania.”

Several of his papers have been accepted for presentation at upcoming conferences, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies convention in New Orleans in November 2007, and *Collective Violence: Emergence, Experience, Remembrance* organized in Sarajevo (Bosnia Herzegovina) in September 2007 by the Center for Interdisciplinary Memory Research, Kulturwissenschaftlichen Institut Essen.

This year, **Joshua Franklin ’06** earned a master’s degree in history at Clark. He worked rigorously to research and write his master’s thesis, *Keeping Silent about Auschwitz: The Story of Leo Baeck*. Working under the direction of Dwork, Franklin’s research focused on Rabbi Leo Baeck, head of the German-Jewish community during the Nazi era, and Baeck’s decision to conceal information he had received about the death camps in the east. Franklin delivered a lecture based on his work at Clark’s *Graduate Student Multidisciplinary Conference*, and also delivered a presentation at Worcester’s Yom HaShoah Community Day of Remembrance service.

Franklin also enjoyed courses taught by Melson (“Holocaust and Genocide in Comparative Perspective”), Kühne (“Gender, War and Genocide in 20th Century Europe”), and Valsiner (“Social

and Cultural Psychology of Genocides”).

Engaging his passion for teaching, Franklin instructed fourth- and fifth-grade students at Temple Shaarei Shalom’s religious school in Ashland, Mass. He taught various areas of Jewish studies, ranging from Hebrew to Jewish history.

With his master’s degree in hand, Franklin leaves the Center to pursue the next phase of his journey: a rabbinical degree at Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion. He will spend the next five years, beginning with a year at the Jerusalem campus, completing theological studies in preparation for the rabbinate, a calling that Franklin feels will best enable him to teach and inspire future generations.

New Graduate Students

This fall, the Center is pleased to welcome five new students to the doctoral program: Betsy Anthony, Emily Dabney, Alexis Herr, Jody Manning ’07, and Raz Segal.

Betsy Anthony currently lives in Vienna, Austria and is Senior Case Worker for HIAS (the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society). She interviews refugees seeking asylum in the United States because of religious persecution. As a consultant to the Ambassadors of Remembrance program, she designed and carried out a Holocaust remembrance program for Austrian high school students and Holocaust survivors living in New York. Prior to that Anthony spent five years in the Office of Survivor Affairs at the USHMM, where she served as Deputy Director for the last two. Most notable among her accomplishments was the development of a writing workshop for Holocaust survivors, “The Memory Project,” and the publication of two anthologies of survivor memoir.

Anthony is co-facilitator of the International Summer Program on the Holocaust, a dialogue group for young Europeans and

With his master’s degree in hand, Franklin leaves the Center to pursue the next phase of his journey: a rabbinical degree at Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion.

Americans who confront difficult societal and familial histories with regard to the Holocaust. She co-developed and co-facilitates an Austrian-Jewish dialogue group, as well as workshops on “Confronting the Nazi Past” in Vienna. Her background in social work has informed much of her career experience, including her work as a Diversity and Anti-Bias Trainer. Anthony has written and spoken extensively about her experiences with Holocaust survivors, specifically sharing her observations of survivors’ interactions with young Germans and Austrians. In her doctoral studies, she plans to continue her research on and work with Holocaust survivors, focusing on those who returned to Austria after the Holocaust.

Emily Dabney completed her Bachelor of Arts in history and French at Georgia Southern University in 2006. While at Georgia Southern, she was in the honors program and fulfilled her honors requirements with work focused on the two world wars and the Holocaust. Her interests converged in a research project on the Jewish experience in Vichy France. She received a research grant in her last year that allowed her to explore Parisian archives dedicated to the Holocaust. She is sure to repeat this experience, as her research will be on France and the Holocaust. She spent the past year in France as a language assistant at L’Institution St. Louis, improving her French language skills. She enters the graduate program as the Richard P. Cohen, M.D. Doctoral Fellow, gifted by the Buster Foundation in honor of Richard Cohen ’71.

Alexis Herr credits her interest in Holocaust history to the profound influence exerted by the writings of Primo Levi. As a student at Claremont McKenna College, where she pursued a dual major in literature and Italian with a minor in Holocaust, human rights, and genocide studies, she combined her interests in literature with Holocaust history. During an internship

at the USHMM Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, Herr began a thesis project on Field Marshall Albert Kesselring. Kesselring was stationed in Rome from 1943 until the end of the war. Found guilty and sentenced to death during the Nuremberg Trials for his involvement in the massacre of Italian civilians, his sentence was commuted as a result of a letter written on his behalf by Winston Churchill. Herr’s undergraduate thesis investigates issues of ethics and justice after mass atrocities. In her doctoral work, she plans to continue her research on the Holocaust in Italy.

Jody Manning ’07 entered Clark as an undergraduate, following a successful career in restaurants, with a specific intent to study at the Strassler Center. Early in his undergraduate career he was able to secure a summer internship at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oswiecim, Poland where he recently returned for a third summer. Working at Auschwitz, Manning had the opportunity to collaborate with Israeli educators from Yad Vashem during the annual seminar *Auschwitz in the Collective Consciousness of Poland and the World*. This internship experience led to an undergraduate honors thesis, *Growing up in Postwar Oswiecim: Calling the City Known as Auschwitz Your Hometown*. In this study Manning assesses the effects of postwar memory on Polish youth growing up in Oswiecim.

In his doctoral research, Manning intends to further investigate Auschwitz, Polish-Jewish relations, historical memory, cultural psychology, and the continued effects of the Holocaust. In preparation for this research he participated in intensive Polish language study during the summer. His Polish studies will facilitate his continued involvement with the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum where he hopes to grow their internship program for American students. As an undergraduate intern at the Center during the past aca-

demic year, he should have excellent ideas about how to create meaningful internship opportunities.

Raz Segal comes to Clark from Tel-Aviv University where he recently completed his M.A. in the Department of Jewish History. Yad Vashem will publish his master's thesis, a study of the Jewish community of Munkács in Subcarpathian Russia between the world wars and during the Holocaust period. And he has published an article on the Jews of Huszt, an important city in the region ("The Jews of Huszt between the World Wars and during the Holocaust"). Segal intends to continue his work on Subcarpathian Russia. Segal enjoyed support from numerous funds at Tel Aviv University and Yad Vashem to carry out his master's research. Leading Israeli Holocaust historian, Yehuda Bauer, who has served as Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Center on two previous occasions, advised Segal on his master's thesis, and has offered to join Segal's doctoral committee. The Center welcomes Professor Bauer's participation.

Already an accomplished presenter, Segal has participated in several recent conferences. He organized the first interdisciplinary conference dealing with Holocaust and genocide studies for graduate students from all Israeli universities. He also presented at the Hebrew University graduate Holocaust Seminar, at the international graduate students' conference at the Budapest Holocaust Memorial Center, and at the Sede-Boker Campus of Ben-Gurion University, where he received the Goldhirsch Foundation award for his master's thesis.

□ *Judith Jaeger and Mary Jane Rein*

continued from page 22

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

"I attended your lecture last Wednesday, [and] I found it very informative. You managed to provide a global picture of the events of those times. I was born in Vienna, lived and grew up in Meidling, the twelfth district, prior to my departure for England on the kindertransport. Although I was only ten when I left, I still have vivid memories of those times, many good ones but some quite bad. I think you are doing a great job in researching that period."

—Alfred Traum, to Center graduate student Ilana Offenberger regarding a presentation she gave at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)

"I am a Clark alumna getting certified to teach at Millersville University in Pennsylvania, and we are currently studying apartheid education in the United States. As I was doing my homework and watching the Auschwitz series, I was pleasantly surprised and proud to see you on the documentary. Your responses on children and morality really hit home. With age and the enlightening influence of scholars like you, I am beginning to better comprehend the subjects of ethics and morality in the age of nationalism. I will take this to heart when I become a teacher and try to better incorporate moral ethics in my classroom. I must tell you that one day I sat in on your class back at Clark and I'll never forget your lecture regarding the slow political reforms passed in Nazi Germany that affected people silently. It has created a deep sense of political awareness in me. Thus, in light of your PBS discussion that one person can make a difference, I feel compelled to tell you of the difference you have made in my life. Thank you for your dedication as a person and a scholar."

—Almaisa Yanoff '00, to Center Director and Rose Professor Debórah Dwork

continued on page 47

Undergraduate Student News



Jody Manning '07 with
Center Program Manager
Dr. Tatyana Macaulay

Clark's undergraduate concentration in Holocaust and Genocide Studies (HGS) combines innovative courses across many disciplines with extraordinary internship and study-abroad opportunities. HGS students are encouraged to use their skills and knowledge to contribute to understanding the Holocaust and genocide, and to make a difference in the world through research and public service. Two graduating HGS students, who served as interns at the Center, stand out for their contributions and accomplishments.

Jody Manning '07, a history major with an HGS concentration, completed an honors thesis examining young people who live in Oswiecim and the effects of post-war memory upon their lives. His thesis, *Growing Up in Post-War Oswiecim: Calling the City Known as Auschwitz Your Hometown*, won the History Department's Paul Lucas European History Prize for the best essay on a European historical topic and earned First Major High Honors from the History Department. Strassler Professor Thomas Kühne advised Manning on this outstanding thesis project.

Manning's research was informed by his work at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Manning proudly represented Clark and the Center as the first American intern to work at the museum. He spent the summer of 2005 there and noted that visitors to the museum were mostly unaware of the modern city of Oswiecim. Manning became interested in what it was like to grow up in the shadow of the notorious Nazi death camp. He returned in summer 2006, with support from an undergraduate research fund established by Ina Gordon, to conduct a multi-generational study of the townspeople of Auschwitz, assessing the effects of postwar memory on their lives.

After receiving his bachelor's degree from Clark, summa cum laude, in May, Manning served as program assistant for Clark's Prague-Terezín Program, "From Prague to Terezín to Auschwitz: Czech Jewry and the Holocaust." In addition to studying the Polish language, he spent a third summer in Oswiecim again working at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Manning, now a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society, looks forward to returning to the Center in the fall to begin the Ph.D. program in Holocaust and Genocide Studies. The Center community will be pleased to welcome back this outstanding student.

Daniel Roberts '07, a history major concentrating in European history, completed his honors thesis *'Peace in Our Time': British Racism and the Munich Agreement*, in which he analyzes how the racism of conservatives profoundly shaped British policy leading up to the Four Powers Conference at Munich in September 1938.

Roberts's research, which flowed from a genuine interest in and fascination with the people and time period, revealed that British conservatives believed Czechs to be part of an inferior Slavic race incapable of governing the multiracial country of Czechoslovakia. These conservatives also believed that Germans, in particular Sudeten Germans, were a superior racial group to the Czechs and that any attempt on the part of Czechs to suppress the racial hierarchy would result in conflict. In addition, he discovered that virulent antisemitism animated British conservative policy. This ideology inhibited many, including Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, from objectively assessing the danger posed to Jews by offering Czech territory to Nazi Germany.

This significant research experience will serve Daniel Roberts well when he returns to Clark in the fall to pursue a master's degree in history. The Center community looks forward to watching the progress of this promising historian.

This significant research experience will serve Roberts well when he returns to Clark in the fall to pursue a master's degree in history. The Center community looks forward to watching the progress of this promising historian.



During the 2005-06 academic year, a group of undergraduate students established a Clark chapter of **STAND: A Student Anti-Genocide Coalition**, the student arm of the Genocide Intervention Network. Undergraduate leaders wasted no time in organizing activities to educate the Clark community about the genocide unfolding in Darfur. This year was no different. Clark's STAND chapter continued its work to improve the Clark community's understanding of the genocide in Darfur, strengthen Worcester's network of Darfur activism, speak out against the genocide, and call for an end to the violence.

STAND undertook the following activities this year:

- Established close relationships with the new STAND chapters at the College of the Holy Cross, Doherty High School, and Burncoat High School.
- Took 45 Clark students to the Save Darfur Coalition's rally in New York City in September 2006 to join thousands in Central Park to call for United Nations peacekeeping forces to be deployed to Darfur.
- Screened "Sometimes In April," the HBO film about the Rwandan genocide, to educate the community about the consequences and realities of genocide.
- Held a rally in November 2006 that featured: speakers Scott Schaeffer Duffy, Rev. Gloria White Hammond, Abu Assal, and poet Jamele Adams; and

Clark performance groups Hip Hop Collabo, Radical Cheerleaders, Laurel Andrews, Grill Station, and Axis of Evil.

- Sent four students to the Northeast Regional STAND Conference at Brown University in January.
- Sponsored community information session on divestment with Massachusetts state senators Harriet Chandler and Edward Augustus, Daniel Millenson of the Sudan Divestment Task Force, and Bill Rosenfeld from the Fidelity Out Of Sudan campaign in March.
- Sent students to the Massachusetts Divestment Bill Hearing at the State House in Boston in March.
- Co-sponsored with Amnesty International National Student Week of Action in March focused on Darfur. Activities included letter writing, a lecture by Sudan researcher Eric Reeves (co-sponsored by HGS), and a die in.
- Participated in the creation and organization of the Die In, Rally and March for Divestment in Boston for *Global Day for Darfur*, 29 April 2007, sponsored by Massachusetts STAND chapters and the Massachusetts Coalition to Save Darfur.

These activities reflect the exceptional commitment of our students to end the human tragedy unfolding in Sudan.

□ *Judith Jaeger*

Clark students and STAND members at the Save Darfur Coalition rally in New York City

Jody Manning's thesis, Growing Up in Post-War Oswiecim: Calling the City Known as Auschwitz Your Hometown, won the History Department's Paul Lucas European History Prize for the best essay on a European historical topic and earned First Major High Honors from the History Department.

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To Change the World, To Make a Difference *Life After the Center*

Graduate Alumni News

Graduates of the Center's doctoral programs in Holocaust history and comparative genocide take seriously the Center's mission of teaching, research and public service. They take seriously, too, their responsibility to contribute to their fields of study and to educate others about the Holocaust and genocide. They pursue this work with pleasure and rigor, knowing that their contribution may help to prevent future atrocities. The Center is proud to report on the activities of its graduate alumni every year.

Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03 reached a particularly remarkable milestone this year, as she became the Center's first Ph.D. recipient to publish a book based on her doctoral dissertation research. *Case Closed: Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America*, was released in 2007 by Rutgers University Press, in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in Washington, D.C. In *Case Closed*, Cohen examines the experiences of Holocaust survivors who settled in the United States following World War II. She explores the gap between the public perception of Jewish refugees finding lives filled with opportunity and happiness in America, and what was in fact a much more complicated reality. Cohen scrutinizes these years through the eyes of those who lived it, challenging the conventional narrative of postwar easy acculturation and illuminating the complexity of the newcomers' lives as "New Americans."

The Center community proudly welcomed Cohen back to Clark in April to deliver the Asher Family Lecture and to celebrate her book launch (see page 16). Cohen captivated the audience of faculty, students and community members, and inspired the Center's current graduate students to pursue their research goals. Those in the

Worcester area who couldn't attend Cohen's lecture learned about her and her work in a feature article in the *Worcester Telegram & Gazette*.

Indeed, *Case Closed* has garnered much deserved attention for Cohen and her research. Joel Kantor noted *Case Closed* in his editorial in *Beyond the Couch: Online Journal for Psychoanalysis in Social Work* in March. The USHMM invited Cohen to deliver the Monna and Otto Weinmann Annual Lecture in May. Her lecture for this event, "Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America," captured the attention of Professor Henry Greenspan, who asked to reference Cohen's book and USHMM lecture in his chapter on "Survivor Accounts" for the *Oxford Handbook of Holocaust Studies*. Cohen was also interviewed by the American Psychological Association's International Newsletter, in conjunction with her lecture at the USHMM.

Cohen remains committed to shedding new light on the experiences of Holocaust survivors during the postwar years. Her chapter "Face-to-Face: Holocaust Survivors and the American Jewish Community, 1946-1954" is forthcoming in "*We are Here*": *New Approaches to Jewish Displaced Persons in Postwar Germany*. Her article "From Case File to Testimony: Reconstructing Survivors' First Years in America" is forthcoming in *Casden Annual*, Vol. 6: *The Impact of the Shoah on America* and in *Jewish American Life*. Cohen also published a review of Kirsten Fermaglich's *American Dreams and Nazi Nightmares: Early Consciousness and Liberal America, 1957-1965* in the *Journal of American Ethnic History* and presented "The Myth of Silence: Survivors Tell a Different Story" at the Association of Jewish Studies Annual Conference.



Beth Cohen Ph.D. '03 delivering a public lecture at Clark on her new book *Case Closed: Holocaust Survivors in Postwar America*.

"Case Closed is a well-researched and clearly written volume that offers a powerful corrective to the common, somewhat rosy view of Holocaust survivors' experiences in the United States in the decade following World War II. As fine historical scholarship often does, Beth Cohen's work both illuminates and disturbs."

—Peter Hayes,
Theodore Z. Weiss Professor
of Holocaust Studies,
Northwestern University

In addition to contributing new knowledge and deeper understanding to the field of Holocaust history, Cohen continues to teach about the Holocaust. This spring she was a lecturer at California State University, Northridge, where students enjoyed her courses on “Teaching the Holocaust and Genocide” and “Religious Responses to the Holocaust.” She also gladly accepted an invitation to participate in Holocaust Education Week in Toronto, where she will speak on “Survivors: Facts and Fictions.”

Christine Schmidt Ph.D. '03 enjoyed a landmark year, too. In fall 2006, Schmidt was honored to be awarded a Fulbright Research Fellowship to Hungary, where she was a postdoctoral fellow at the Corvinus University of Budapest. She also earned a J. and O. Winter Fund Research Grant, from the Gábor Várszegi Endowment, for Holocaust-related research. It was a busy autumn: she served, too, as an editing consultant for project “DEGOB — Recollections on the Holocaust — The World’s Most Extensive Testimonial Site,” www.degob.org.

In January 2007, Schmidt was appointed Director of Education at the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous (JFR) in New York City. Her appointment further strengthens the Center’s longstanding relationship with the JFR (see page 20). As the Director of Education, a position crucial to the advancement of Holocaust education, Schmidt is responsible for the JFR’s national Holocaust education program for teachers, as well as the JFR’s international educational initiatives. In addition, she has led discussion sessions at the JFR’s Advanced Seminar for Teachers, held other teacher workshops, and has authored and helped to oversee the development of educational materials for teaching about the Holocaust. She also wrote the script for an ambitious exhibition on rescue, her primary research interest, which will travel in 2008. Prior to her appointment, Schmidt

taught a session titled “New Research on Rescue in France” for the JFR Summer Institute for Teachers in 2006.

Schmidt continues her research and scholarship in the area of rescue and resistance during the Holocaust. This academic year, she wrote 35 additional entries for the forthcoming first volume of the USHMM’s *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos in Nazi Germany and Nazi-dominated Territories, 1933-1945*. Her review of *Chrétien et Juifs sous Vichy (1940-1944): Sauvetage et désobéissance civile* by Limore Yagil is forthcoming in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, and her review of Goetz Aly’s and Susanne Heim’s *Architects of Annihilation* and Gerhard Hirschfeld’s compilation *Karrieren im Nationalsozialismus* are forthcoming on H-German. Her article “Madeleine Dreyfus: Jewish Women and Rescue in France during the Holocaust” will be published by the Eszter’s Bag Foundation/Esztertáska Alapítvány. An essay on wartime international aid in the south of France will be published by Centropa (Central Europe Center for Research and Documentation).

Beth Lilach (ABD) is delighted to join her colleague Christine Schmidt as a Director of Education. She joined the staff of the Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center in Glen Cove, N.Y., in July 2007. As Director of Education, Lilach is responsible for that center’s extensive outreach education programs. Previously, she had taught at Florida Atlantic University and had served the School District of Palm Beach County as a curriculum consultant and expert lecturer. In November 2006, she provided professional development training to teachers in Florida’s St. Lucie School District, where she taught a workshop on the history of the Holocaust.

Contributing new scholarship to the field, Lilach presented “‘Idiots, Imbeciles, and the Loathsome Diseased’: The Hidden

In January 2007, Schmidt was appointed Director of Education at the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous (JFR) in New York City. Her appointment further strengthens the Center’s longstanding relationship with the JFR.

Beth Lilach (ABD) was appointed Director of Education at the Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center in Glen Cove, N.Y., in July 2007.

Haviv recently accepted a position as the projects manager of Jewish World Watch, a Los Angeles-based organization dedicated to organizing the Jewish community to take action in the face of genocide.

“This is all in hopes of eradicating ignorance of, for example, what’s happening in the Darfur region of Sudan as we speak, and raising awareness of this human-race self-destruction.”

—Claude Kaitare '05, regarding his continuing work with Facing History and Ourselves

Beth Lilach (ABD) takes seriously her responsibility to teach others about the Holocaust.

History of Postwar Refugees” at DeMonfont University’s conference on *Refugees and the End of Empire* in Leicester, England. And her paper “Unwanted Remnants: Giving Voice to ‘Asocial’ Survivors in the Postwar Era, 1951-1957” has been accepted to the *14th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women: Continuities and Changes*, to be held in Minneapolis.

Since completing her master’s degree at the Center, **Naama Haviv M.A. ’06** spent seven months as the program officer in the Education Department of Relief International-Schools Online, a humanitarian agency serving over 14 countries worldwide. In this role, Haviv turned her expertise to creating a global online curriculum connecting students from the United States to students in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Palestine, and Tajikistan on issues of peace and tolerance, global citizenship, and youth activism. She also created curricula and implemented program activities for youth and teacher exchanges to the United States from Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Bangladesh and Palestine.

With this experience, Haviv has started a new professional endeavor. She recently accepted a position as Projects Manager of Jewish World Watch, a Los Angeles-based organization dedicated to organizing the Jewish community to take action in the face of genocide. The organization is currently focused on education, advocacy, and refugee relief efforts to end the genocide in Darfur. Haviv is responsible for creating and implementing a year-long Youth Activist initiative, certifying youth in Los Angeles-area high schools as well-rounded, life-long activists; staffing the Women’s Committee and the Community Action and Response Committee; and assessing future world issues that warrant the attention of Jewish World Watch and its constituencies.

□ *Judith Jaeger*

Undergraduate Alumni News

Clark undergraduate students are known for transforming knowledge into action, and they continue along this trajectory long after graduation. The Center is proud to report on alumni from Clark’s Holocaust and Genocide Studies (HGS) undergraduate concentration and the many ways they are using their Clark education to create positive change in the world.

After three years as Program Coordinator for the Holocaust Studies and Critical Thinking Program of the Silicon Valley Conference for Community and Justice, **Sara Levy ’01** has returned to academia to pursue a Ph.D. in education. She finished her first year as a Ph.D. student in curriculum and instruction at the University of Minnesota. Levy is focusing on HGS education, specifically how teachers approach this subject. She is also interested in the relationship between teaching and representation.

Morgan Blum ’02 is the Director of Education for the Holocaust Center of Northern California. After graduating from Clark, Blum continued her research at Deakin University in Melbourne, Australia. Her master’s thesis examined the forced removal of Aboriginal children as a case of genocide. A section of Blum’s thesis was recently published in *Genocide Perspectives III*, edited by Colin Tatz.

At the Holocaust Center of Northern California, Blum creates curricula and leads professional development workshops for Bay Area middle- and high-school educators. In March, together with two Holocaust survivors, she led Shalhevet, an educational journey to Poland and Israel, for 23 Bay-area students. April marked the Holocaust Center’s annual Day of Learning, and together with her staff, Blum organized and facilitated a conference on the Holocaust and genocide for more than 450 students and teachers.

Blum is an active member of the San Francisco Bay Area Darfur Coalition and sits on the advisory board of the Genocide Education Project. This summer she presented a paper at the International Association of Genocide Scholars conference in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Julie Medina '02 is the special events supervisor at the Tucson Jewish Community Center (JCC) in Tucson, Ariz., where she also lives. She plans to pursue an M.B.A. with a focus on non-profit management. Medina ultimately hopes to continue her career in the Jewish community, particularly, within the JCC or JCC Association of North America.

For the past year, **Sara Brown '05** has volunteered with Right To Play International in rural Tanzania. As a project coordinator, Brown organized and supported sports programs for youth in area refugee camps.

Claude Kaitare '05 completed his second year at John D. Runkle School in Brookline, Mass., as a teacher's aide to fifth graders. Last year, Kaitare worked with an autistic eighth grader, and with this student's classmates, in a special-education setting.

Kaitare has been accepted into Emmanuel College's graduate school in Boston, where he is completing his master's degree in education. He continues to serve as a resource for Facing History and Ourselves, speaking at many schools in the greater Boston area about his experiences during and after the Rwandan genocide. Most recently, Kaitare has spoken at the PATH School, and Nobles and Greenough, and at Clark University, where he visited Professor Shelly Tenenbaum's course on genocide. Kaitare wrote to the Center, "This is all in hopes of eradicating igno-

rance of, for example, what's happening in the Darfur region of Sudan as we speak, and raising awareness of this human-race self-destruction."

Amanda Graizel '06, who served as an intern at the Center last year, is finishing a year as a Jewish Campus Service Corps Fellow with Hillel International at Syracuse University. She spent the summer attending a Jewish experiential learning institute in California, before moving to the greater Los Angeles area permanently. Graizel is now Program Director for Hillel at the Claremont Colleges, a consortium of five undergraduate colleges and two graduate institutions in the Los Angeles/Claremont area.

At the end of May, **Jeffrey Lubin '06** was preparing to graduate from the police academy and begin a career as a police officer in a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C. Lubin met the challenges of the academy's 24-week training program, where he learned, among other things, investigative skills, the legal system, and "correct pushup form."

Lubin observes that the issues he studied at the Center remain relevant outside of academia. "Everything we learn focuses on looking to the past to better understand the present. From little things, like how to stand, to big things, like not viewing civilians as 'the other,' we are constantly moving between then and now," he wrote to the Center. In fact, Lubin noted that the final day of instruction was a special program for police recruits at the USHMM. In his words, "Indeed, the HGS concentration is as valuable on the street as it is in the classroom."

□ *Judith Jaeger*

"Everything we learn focuses on looking to the past to better understand the present. From little things, like how to stand, to big things, like not viewing civilians as 'the other,' we are constantly moving between then and now... Indeed, the HGS concentration is as valuable on the street as it is in the classroom."

—Jeffrey Lubin '06, regarding his training to become a police officer

Morgan Blum '02 is an active member of the San Francisco Bay Area Darfur Coalition and sits on the advisory board of the Genocide Education Project.

For the past year, Sara Brown '05 has volunteered with Right To Play International in rural Tanzania.

Growth and Development

The Center continues to enjoy outstanding support from a wide array of friends. Many are Clark alumni, such as Harry Aizenstat '37 and Rabbi Max Shapiro '37. We are pleased to be able to capture their interest seven decades after graduation. They are in good company with more recent alumni like Josh Franklin '06, M.A. '07 who engaged with all that the Center offers to undergraduates and has already begun to show his appreciation for these intellectual gifts. Amanda Graizel '06 and Gregory Tomao '06 made generous contributions to the Prague-Terezín program in honor of their outstanding experience as participants in spring 2005.

We are equally proud to be recognized by generous donors who are not Clark constituents. Dr. Howard Kulin and his wife Hanne completed their magnificent gift of an endowed fund to establish a Danish partnership. In their search for the leading

Holocaust Studies program in the United States, a colleague in Denmark pointed them to the Center. They were particularly pleased to direct their philanthropy to a program in Worcester where Howard was born and raised. Current Worcester residents such as Joan and Rif Freedman; Marlene and David Persky; Shirley '70 and Bob Siff understand the Center's value to their community and are leaders in their support. Special thanks to local friends Lois Green '78, Vivian Sigel, and Bob Kaloosdian '52 who graciously stepped forward as hosts for Center events. And we are grateful to our generous donors across the country and from Europe, whose gifts reflect the national and international significance of the work we do.

We are delighted to thank, too, the many donors listed below whose contributions help us actualize our aims and ambitions.

□ *Mary Jane Rein, Executive Director*

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continued from page 39

Center in the Mail 2006–2007

“My group visited the exhibit yesterday and Joshua [Franklin '06, M.A. '07] was wonderful. He taught our students many things about the Holocaust that they did not know or forgot that they had learned last year. We enjoyed learning about the different ways that the different communities chose to do their research about Jews in their communities... Thank you so much for all that you did to organize a wonderful way for our students to commemorate Yom HaShoah.”

—Rabbi Terry Greenstein to Dr. Tatayana Macaulay, the Center's program manager, regarding the “Neighbors Who Disappeared” exhibit at Cohen-Lasry House

“I owe you a debt of gratitude for your visit to Ramapo. The presentation at our commemoration and to my class were both excellent... All the survivors from Vienna who attended your lecture told me that you got it right. That's probably the most difficult stamp of approval to obtain and bodes well for your future. You have a unique gift of being able to blend empathy and historical savvy.”

—Dr. Michael Riff, Director, Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Ramapo College of New Jersey, Mahwah, N.J., to Offenberger

“In November, at the Danish Institute for International Studies, I listened to your fascinating stories about the families and persons that had tried to flee from Nazi Germany. It's probably a common misunderstanding that those Jews that were killed just didn't try hard enough to get away in time.

“Today I read in a Dutch newspaper...that Mr. Otto Frank, father of the famous Anne Frank, tried everything he could to flee the Netherlands...Reading this news reminded me of you and the seminar in November. And I just wanted to say that it was a really good seminar. I think it is important that we get this part of history told, so that we can use the experience now and in the future...I do hope that your research about this dark period will help us to make a brighter future!”

—Dorien van Veelen, a student at the Danish Institute for Human Rights, to Dwork

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A long-time supporter of Clark University, Bill Hausrath '53 has emerged as one of the most ardent advocates of the Strassler Center's program in the study of the Armenian Genocide.

A heartfelt commitment to deepening study of the Armenian Genocide

A long-time supporter of Clark University, Bill Hausrath '53 has emerged as one of the most ardent advocates of the Strassler Center's program in the study of the Armenian Genocide. His wife, Agnes Manoogian Hausrath, was the daughter of a survivor of the genocide. As a child, his mother-in-law witnessed her mother's death as the Armenians were forced from their homes and made to march into the desert. When he speaks of her experiences, Hausrath testifies to the ongoing trauma of genocide.

Hausrath recently established a doctoral scholarship in memory of his dear wife for a student seeking to shed light on the Armenian Genocide.

When he made the gift to establish the Agnes Manoogian Hausrath Fellowship, he reflected on how he and his wife were diligent savers. A child of the depression married to a child of genocide, they preferred to live frugally. His generosity in establishing this wonderful fund is an enduring tribute to the fruit that choice will yield.

An early supporter of the Kaloosdian Mugar Professorship, Hausrath recognized the importance of securing dedicated funds for students wishing to study the Armenian Genocide within the Center's doctoral program. As a Clark undergraduate, he was greatly appreciative of the scholarship support he received. He grew up during the Depression, and his mother saved a quarter every week to accumulate a sum barely sufficient for Hausrath to

enroll at Clark as a freshman. Their savings were depleted after his first year, but, thanks to a scholarship, he was able to remain at Clark.

The Armenian Genocide, beginning in the late 19th century and persisting into the early 20th century, is the first well-documented modern genocide. The reluctance of the world community to acknowledge the systematic murder of the Armenian people continues to reverberate in modern world politics. Indeed, students of genocide studies recognize that ignorance of historical atrocities can set the stage for further tragedy. After all, Hitler is famously quoted as remarking

to his officers, "Who now remembers the Armenians?"



Bill Hausrath '53 (right) with Debórah Dwork at a reception prior to the public lecture by Raffi Hovannisian

Committed to fresh scholarship about the

Armenian Genocide and renewed efforts to teach about it, Clark is eager to recruit doctoral candidates with this focus. The Agnes Manoogian Hausrath Fellowship will help to accomplish this goal. More than 90 years after the Armenian Genocide, denial of the historical record continues to be an issue around the globe. With Hausrath's magnificent gift, the Strassler Center will stand as a bulwark of ongoing research and teaching in the face of denial.

■ *Mary Jane Rein*



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A New Book:

Who Will Write Our History: Emanuel Ringelblum and the Secret Ghetto Archive

Sam Kassow

Charles H. Northam Professor
of History, Trinity College

OCTOBER 10 • 7:30 P.M., TILTON HALL

A Pulitzer Prize Winner:

Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya

Caroline Elkins

Hugo K. Foster Associate Professor of African
Studies, Harvard University

*Co-sponsored with History and Government
and International Relations Departments*

NOVEMBER 1 • 7:30 P.M., DANA COMMONS

**"Bridging the Impossible?: Confronting
Barriers to Dialogue between Germans,
Jews, and Palestinians"**

- **A Difficult Dialogues Symposium:
Dialogue Between Former Enemies**

Julia Chaitin

Senior Lecturer, Sapir Academic College, D.N.
Hof Ashkelon, Israel

Followed by a panel discussion.

*Co-sponsored by Clark's Difficult Dialogues
program and with the support of Shirley and
Robert Siff.*

NOVEMBER 15 • 7:30 P.M., TILTON HALL

**"Concentration Camps in
International Law"**

Jens Meierhenrich

Assistant Professor of Government and of
Social Studies, Harvard University and
Associate Professor, Weatherhead Center for
International Law

SPRING 2008

JANUARY 28 • 7:30 P.M., TILTON HALL

Shoghaken Folk Ensemble

Featuring Armenia's folk music and dance.

*Sponsored by the Kaloosdian/Mugar
Chair Fund.*

APRIL 16 • 7:30 P.M., TILTON HALL

A New Book:

The Terezín Album of Mariánka Zadikow

Debórah Dwork

Rose Professor of Holocaust History,
Director, Strassler Center for Holocaust
and Genocide Studies, Clark University

*Sponsored by the Asher
Family Fund.*

“I would maintain that thanks are the highest form of thought, and that gratitude is happiness doubled by wonder,” journalist, novelist, and essayist G.K. Chesterton declared. An early opponent of the Boer War and the eugenics movement, Chesterton got it right on many points, and I agree with him about thanks, too.

Looking back at the past decade, and forward to the growth we are poised to actualize, I experience the happiness and wonder Chesterton identifies. The Center rests on a robust and ever-growing community, and I am grateful. Thanks to administrative assistant Margaret Hillard for the superior standard of efficiency she has set which carried the Center through its exponential expansion, and will carry it on to the next level; to bookkeeper Ghi Vaughn whose budgets and accounting documents are utterly reliable and crystal clear to the penny; to librarian Betty Jean Perkins, who brings professional order to an amazing book collection; and to executive director Mary Jane Rein, whose energy and ideas fuel the Center in significant ways. A special note of appreciation to Tatyana Macaulay, whose relationships with colleagues at other institutions, developed through her work as Program Manager, have yielded internships for our students and immediate access to all manner of archives. I am proud to be the beneficiary of Dr Macaulay’s network, and I thank her and her colleagues in Europe and Israel who came to my aid with S.O.S. alacrity in the course of my research this year.

I thank, too, my colleagues in other departments who generously mentor our doctoral students. This past year, Clark professors Eric Gordy, Beverly Grier, Walter Schatzberg, Valerie Sperling, and Jaan Valsiner served as key advisors to Center graduate students. They were joined by colleagues at other universities: Kate Brown; Evan Bukey; Barbara Harff; Ellen Kellman; Milton Shain; Robert Jan van Pelt; Eric Weitz; and Piotr Wrobel. And the generous souls to whom our students turn for informal help or advice: Yehuda Bauer; Michael Berenbaum; Peter Hayes; Larry Langer. Giving the gift of time and expertise, each enriched the intellectual universe of the students, and thus enriched the entire community.

Professor Shelly Tenenbaum, Director of the Undergraduate Concentration in Holocaust and Genocide Studies, serves our entire undergraduate body, and I am deeply appreciative of the work she continues to undertake, reshaping the concentration as the Center has grown. I am grateful, too, to Associate Provost Nancy Budwig who, with her time and effort, manifests the engagement and support of the university administration.

Judith Jaeger, Director of University Communications, is the editor-in-chief of this Report, and she is the miracle worker who effects an ever smoother production system as the document grows ever more complex. I thank Sandy Giannantonio for her elegant design; creative services manager Kay Hartnett for her great eye; and photographers Rob Carlin and Tammy Woodward for finding their subjects’ “right side.”

In short, as the great Tory prime minister Benjamin Disraeli once put it, “I feel a very unusual sensation – if it is not indigestion, I think it must be gratitude.”

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