



THE ISG NEWSLETTER

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Helen Fein, editor

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PEOPLE(S) AT RISK : VISIBILITY AND EXPOSURE

Helen Fein (Institute for the Study of Genocide)

Many groups are at risk today, most often in countries enduring war, occupation and internal conflict. They are often not seen, in part because the state curtails visibility by denying access to observers. In this issue, we focus on some well known and lesser known cases of people at risk.

Despite the many ways the Government of Sudan (GOS) has denied access, we are very aware of peoples at risk in Darfur because of the work of activists such as Eric Reeves (see report in this issue) who has documented Sudan for years and organizations such as the Genocide Intervention Network, Stand, Save Darfur, and Enough-the latter created by the International Crisis Group. Roger Winter, drawing on over 20 years of experience in Sudan, offers another approach for the people at risk in Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan.

Sheri Rosenberg and a team of students at the Cardozo Human Rights and Genocide Clinic offer us an intensive study of the possibilities for genocide and conflict in Ethiopia. Conflict continues in Ethiopia. On December 15, the *New York Times* (p. 1) reported that "the Ethiopian government, one of America's top allies in Africa, is

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PEOPLE(S) AT RISK : VISIBILITY AND EXPOSURE

forcing untrained civilians-including doctors, teachers, office clerks and employees of development programs financed by the World Bank and the United Nations-to fight rebels in the desolate Ogaden region, according to Western officials, refugees, and Ethiopian administrators who recently defected to avoid being conscripted."

Kit Bigelow exposes the risks to the Ba'hai's in Egypt and Iran (articles follow). These are among the minorities in the Middle East who are seldom covered by major news media. We are indebted to the documentation collected by U.S. and other organizations of Ba'hai's in the diaspora.

Many groups have few organized contacts with western media. We note emerging possibilities and sources of documentation. New uses of satellite technology have increased the visibility of peoples at risk in some countries including Burma. The impact of government repression on monks and minorities in Burma (Myanmar) has been documented by both news reports from adjacent countries and satellite pictures (American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS]) "Les Bromley, director of the AAAS Geospatial Technologies and Human Rights project...said that in Burma 'Physical evidence of reported attacks on civilians sometimes can be subtle compared to the slash-and-burn types of destruction that we saw in Darfur or Zimbabwe. It's also a lush ecosystem where plants can quickly grow to cover burn marks and clouds and terrain often block satellite observation,' he said. Nonetheless, he said he was able to map the locations of 31 of the reported human rights violations (reported by CNN and the Associated Press). Reuters (September 28) also notes Bromley saying that " We found evidence of 18 villages that essentially disappeared,...We got reporting in late April that a set of villages in Karen state had been burned. We were actually able to identify burn scars on the ground-square-shaped

burn scars the size of houses,' Bromley added....They also found evidence of 'forest relocation - where a lot of people are taken from more remote areas and forced to build homes in areas under control of the military government,' Bromleysaid. "Bromley said the satellite data is not complete or detailed enough to show anything happening in real time, such as the burning of a village. 'All we are doing is verifying and quantifying,' he said.

"The AAAS worked with three human rights groups to follow up on descriptions of more than 70 instances of human rights violations from mid-2006 through early 2007 in eastern Burma's Karen state and surrounding regions....Governments such as the United States likely have had this information, Bromley said. 'But if someone in the State Department or in the Department of Defense was looking at this imagery for Burma and seeing atrocities in process would they be able to talk about it?' he asked."

The United States State Department does observe and condemn repression of dissidents in Burma but has not observed the effect on ethnic minorities. On December 3, 2007, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom held a public hearing: "After the Saffron Revolution: Religion, Repression, and the U.S. Policy Options for Burma." Aung Din, Executive Director, US Campaign for Burma, testified on the government policy on minorities as well as the repression of protestors and monks. "Moreover, the military junta continues to target ethnic minorities through the 'Four Cuts' policy, aimed at cutting off all supplies of food, funds, recruits and intelligence to ethnic resistance groups. Forced relocations, forced labor and all forms of abuses against the ethnic population are an essential part of the junta's systematic campaign to control ethnic areas in the country.

GENOCIDE'S VICTORY

by Eric Reeves

First printed in the *Boston Globe*
December 8, 2007

THE BRUTAL REGIME in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, has orchestrated genocidal counter-insurgency war in Darfur for five years, and is now poised for victory in its ghastly assault on the region's African populations.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769, adopted in July, authorized a force of 26,000 troops and civilian police to protect Darfur's civilians and the humanitarian groups serving some 4.2 million desperate people. Without protection, these groups will be forced to withdraw. But Khartoum has obstructed the force authorized by the UN, and final success in these efforts seems within grasp. On Nov. 26, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, the UN undersecretary for peacekeeping, raised the prospect that the UN-authorized force for Darfur may have to be aborted because of Khartoum's actions.

Guéhenno asked a question that answered itself: "Do we move ahead with the deployment of a force that will not make a difference, that will not have the capability to defend itself and that carries the risk of humiliation of the Security Council and the United Nations and tragic failure for the people of Darfur?"

The unprecedented UN/African Union "hybrid" mission for Darfur (UNAMID) has been badly hurt by the refusal of militarily capable nations to provide the two dozen helicopters required, at the least, for operations in Darfur. No NATO country has offered even one helicopter - a sign that, despite fulsome rhetoric, these nations' real concern for Darfur is minimal. But it is Khartoum's brazen obduracy that threatens to leave the people of Darfur without protection.

Months after Resolution 1769 authorized the present peace support operation to Darfur, and more than a year after a previous council resolution authorized a similar operation, Khartoum is still objecting to the roster of countries that are to provide troops, police, and specialists. Khartoum refuses to grant landing rights to heavy transport aircraft or allow night flights (critical for both civilian protection and medevac needs); refuses to grant adequate access to Port Sudan; and refuses to grant adequate land or water rights in arid Darfur. Khartoum also demands the right to shut down UNAMID communications during its own military operations - an unacceptable condition.

What will happen if the UN gives up on UNAMID? Utter catastrophe. A weak, undermanned African Union mission currently serves as the only protection in Darfur. This demoralized force is barely functioning, simply trying to hold on until Dec. 31, when its mission is supposed to fold into UNAMID. But given Khartoum's obstructionism, this transfer will be at best symbolic: There may be UN sponsorship, but no meaningful deployment of UN troops or resources. Once it is clear that a meaningful UNAMID is not deploying, African nations will quickly withdraw their overmatched troops, which have already endured an unconscionable number of casualties.

With no international presence - by the UN, the AU, or aid organizations - nothing will constrain Khartoum, or the rebels, or various armed elements and bandits. Confrontations between Khartoum's forces, including its Janjaweed militia allies, and increasingly militarized camps for displaced persons will escalate quickly. Khartoum is likely to use its bombers and helicopter gunships in such battles, ensuring massively disproportionate civilian casualties.

GENOCIDE'S VICTORY

UNAMID was badly conceived. Its command-and-control structure is ambiguous. It relies too much on African nations that cannot provide enough fully-equipped, self-sufficient troops and civilian police. The "hybrid" nature of the mission was itself a poorly calculated concession to Khartoum. But this mission is now the only arrow in the quiver: There is no other force on the horizon, no other means for protecting civilians and humanitarians.

UNAMID must succeed. If it does not, how long it will be before Darfur slides into cataclysmic destruction, with no means of halting that slide? This is the stark choice before the international community: Is it prepared to see the mission fail? If NATO nations aren't prepared to provide 24 helicopters, they are hardly likely to participate in any non-consensual deployment of force in Darfur.

[Eric Reeves is a professor at Smith College and author of "A Long Day's Dying: Critical Moments in the Darfur Genocide"]

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"SAVE DARFUR BY SAVING SUDAN"

Roger Winter

[Ed. Note: Roger Winter has over 25 years experience in Sudan, first as director of the non-profit US Committee for Refugees and since 2001 as an U.S. government official who (as Special Representative of the Deputy Secretary of State on Sudan) served as a negotiator for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement described herein.]

The underlying problem in the Sudanese state is that it is under the control of a radical movement that has no interest in benefiting the entire population of Sudan. Witness its approach to the citizens of Darfur. Yet it is important to recall that Darfur is not unique. All the marginalized populations of Sudan have suffered violence at the hands of the controlling National Congress Party(NCP), formerly known as the National Islamic Front. Its war in the South cost two and a half million dead and the total devastation of Southern society and infrastructure. Because Khartoum could not militarily defeat the Southern forces, it was finally brought to the negotiating table by an activist U.S. Administration in concert with other international partners, especially Kenya(and other regional states), Norway and the UK. The result was the Comprehensive Peace Agreement(CPA), signed in January 2005, a unique document that ended, at least for now, the war in the South.

The NCP as a political party has a limited popular base, though it manipulates and buys others rather routinely. Its brutal and self-absorbed leadership has become rich and powerful over its 18 year reign. Though bearing the responsibility for literally several million Sudanese deaths, it has never paid a price. On Darfur, it has

outwitted, stalled and stared down the entire international community, including an embattled Bush Administration. The NCP only responds to credible threats and the U.S. and the "International Community" generally have not been very credible on Darfur.

There is one threat that I believe Khartoum does take seriously. The Southern negotiators of the CPA pursued in the peace talks their now dead leader's vision of a "New Sudan", a democratically governed society for all Sudanese. Thus, the core of the CPA is a schedule of internationally-monitored national and regional elections and referenda that, if free and fair, can be expected to completely change governance throughout Sudan. The good news is that the NCP has already agreed to this elections package when it signed the CPA, through it now likely rues the day it did so. The bad news is, I believe the NCP will try to abort the elections which pose a genuine credible threat to its power and position.

The NCP has done everything it can to undermine preparation for the elections, the first of which are scheduled for early 2009, more or less a year and a half from now. For a war devastated country which has no track record of free and fair elections, the task is daunting at best. In general, instead of leading Sudanese into a potentially bright future of peace, democracy and development birthed by the CPA, the NCP-dominated "Government of National Unity" has "done" Darfur, undermined and failed to implement key provisions of the CPA and spent the last nearly three years since the CPA was signed dividing Sudanese and confronting the International Community. Strategically, it has stalled for as long as possible the national census which will play a key role in the planned elections and also the defining of the borders between north and south and between many of

"SAVE DARFUR BY SAVING SUDAN"

the states, borders which are critical in defining the precincts or districts in which people will presumably vote. The failure to pursue these and other key CPA provisions is not due to inefficiency, lack of resources or knowledge or any similar reason. In my view, it is the NCP strategy, the choice of one party to the CPA to abort or delay the CPA-mandated elections to preserve its own position of power.

The urgency to relieve the deadly actions of the NCP in Darfur is obvious. However, effective humanitarian assistance and increased international protection, while critical, can at best only provide temporary respite to Darfur's NCP victims, not a solution their or their country's predicament. It is my view that any rescue initiative that leaves the NCP in Khartoum with its pirated power is of only temporary impact. The only credible

threat to that power is the CPA's scheduled package of internationally monitored nationwide free and fair elections. Those elections are not guaranteed. The NCP will continue to stall and only move forward when forced to. It will seek to delay the elections, which would essentially abort the CPA. It will use its wealth and power to buy others, such as the leadership of the traditional northern parties. It will take its actions when the world is distracted, such as around U.S. elections or transition of administrations. But, if the U.S. government and the others that helped birth the CPA get really serious about the elections, they can still actually happen.

The message I leave you is that all Sudanese are in need of peace, democracy and development. In a long run, we can save Darfur by saving Sudan via the CPA.

ETHIOPIA: A GENOCIDE EARLY WARNING ANALYSIS BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENOCIDE CLINIC BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW

[Ed. Note: This report was supervised by Professor Sheri P. Rosenberg, Clinic Director and assisted by the following students and interns: Mathew Miller, Christina Holder, Zeba Huq, and Mary Catherine Ryan.

For a full copy of the report, contact sprosenb@yu.edu. The report will be available online in January 2008 at <http://www.cardozo.yu.edu>]

December 2006

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Executive Summary

Comprised of dozens of ethnic, religious, and political groups, Ethiopia is a complicated milieu of competing groups and ideologies. Despite past efforts to unify the state under a common identity, most Ethiopians feel a primary allegiance to their particular ethnic group, and not the greater state. Meles Zenawi, Ethiopia's current Prime Minister, has taken advantage of these divisions in an effort to maintain power. Zenawi seems to be utilizing a divide and conquer strategy to maintain his hold on the executive branch, sometimes pitting different ethnic and political groups against each other. For instance, Zenawi and his ruling party, the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), used excessive violence after the 2005 elections to quell dissent over the results. The police officers enforcing the EPRDF repression were from the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's region and highly recognizable to the other ethnic groups. Since political lines are drawn primarily along ethnic divisions in Ethiopia, the distinction between politically and ethnically motivated violence is blurred.

With the support and encouragement of the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide ("Office of the Special Advisor") this report provides a genocide early warning analysis of Ethiopia. This report utilizes the genocide early warning framework developed by the Office of the Special Advisor supplemented, where appropriate, with warning signs compiled from early warning literature, to analyze the potential for conflict against and between minority groups in Ethiopia. Broadly, the report analyzes the situation in Ethiopia under the following warning signs: the existence of an ethnic or religious group(s) at risk, violations of human rights and humanitarian law which may become massive or serious, and a history of genocide or discrimination. Before the momentum towards genocide builds, this report seeks to describe the environment that may lead to ethnic-based violence and to aid the international community in taking any preventative action. Since Ethiopia has a plurality of ethnicities, and no one ethnic majority, every ethnic group is at risk of targeted discrimination and violence as a minority. Ethiopian minority groups include, with some overlap: (1) numerical minorities, which comprise less than 40% of Ethiopia, and (2) structural minorities, which are excluded from political power. The report examines the Amhara, Tigray, Oromo, Somali, Sidama, and Gurage ethnic groups.

There is a growing consensus among Ethiopian scholars, citizens, and activists that a distinct possibility exists for violence to erupt along ethnic lines. Possible violence may either be (1) country-wide situations involving more than two groups, or (2) smaller scale targeting of one specific ethnic group. The Amhara, the historical ruling class now excluded from power, faces risks from the current ruling class, the Tigray, and potentially from other groups that

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see the group as privileged. The Tigray, the ethnic group comprising the majority of the EPRDF, is at risk from all other ethnic groups that see them as oppressors. The Tigray are also the most likely to perpetrate violence against other groups and the EPRDF has already perpetrated violence along political-ethnic lines. Historically excluded from power, the Oromo, the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, face persecution by the ruling Tigray for their dissent and may rebel against the Tigray for their response, while the Sidama have effectively organized advocacy groups and claim persecution by the EPRDF. The Gurage, a small Ethiopian minority, have historically been aligned with the Amhara and face the same risks as that group.

Generally, the Somali are potentially at risk for their Muslim identity and their perceived alliance with Somalia, with whom Ethiopia is militarily engaged. Since, this paper was completed in December 2006 the Somali have faced a declining human security situation. The armed conflict in Mogadishu is contributing to fighting in the Somali region, where a long standing rebel movement, the ONLF, seized the moment when the Ethiopian army was overstretched next door to increase attacks, including a Chinese oil installation in April 2007. Ethiopian troops have responded with a brutal counterinsurgency that targets civilians. Human rights organizations have found that Ethiopian troops have used scorched-earth tactics to depopulate the rural areas and terrorize rural communities in the Somali Region. Moreover, the Ethiopian government has imposed a trade and commercial blockade on much of the Somali Region and expelled the International Committee of the Red Cross in July, 2007 contributing to a growing human rights and humanitarian crisis in the Region.

Although one ethnic group cannot be pinpointed as the group at greatest risk, all face potential violence. Violence may occur across the country and aimed at various groups or in smaller targeted instances against one specific ethnic group. The Tigray, as the prominent ethnicity in the EPRDF, will most likely be involved in any possible ethnic violence, either as the perpetrators or the victims. If violence should occur, inter-ethnic conflict in Ethiopia could break out along the following fault lines:

- **Ruling Minority Group against Non-Ruling Groups:** Tigray v. Other Ethnic Groups. If focused on one group, Tigray could mobilize the others against the target group.
- **Historically Ruling Group against Current Ruling Group:** Amhara v. Tigray. Amhara are well organized politically, well funded, and they have historical sense of entitlement since they have always been in power.
- **Non-Privileged Groups against Privileged Groups:** Other Ethnic groups v. Tigray or Amhara. Other ethnic groups could decide to rebel against Tigray. Alternatively, the Amhara would be easy to target since they are spread throughout the country and are minorities in most regions.

Recommendations:

To the Ethiopian Government:

1. **Take measures** to lift the trade blockade in the Somali Region.
2. **Take urgent** and culturally appropriate security measures for the Somali Region and for all communities in high-risk areas.
3. **Ensure that** Ethiopian troops accused of crimes against the civilian population under domestic and/or

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international law are tried before an independent and impartial tribunal and are held accountable for their crimes, should they be found guilty.

4. **Compliance with Reporting Requirements:**

Ethiopia should submit its overdue reports and report particularly on the rights of ethnic and political subgroups (the Ethiopia Country Presentation drafting committee for the CERD recommended it submit its overdue CERD reports in its draft document). All country reports should include data disaggregated by ethnic group and region to provide a complete understanding of the status of minorities throughout the country.

5. **Domestic Human Rights Monitoring:** Under the Constitution and formalized through legislation in 2000, Ethiopia committed itself to establishing a National Human Rights Commission and an Ombudsman to mediate human rights issues. As of 2005, these institutions were still not operational, but appointments of the Chair of the Commission and the Ombudsman have since been made. This is significant progress toward improving the human rights situation and accountability, and the government should continue its efforts to establish the Commission and provide for its effective functioning.

To Non-governmental Organizations:

6. **Awareness:** It is imperative that the governments within the international community be educated on the growing authoritarianism and ethnic violence in Ethiopia. Grass roots efforts are important to educate the public so that they in turn can influence and educate their government officials and private and government donors. Education must also be targeted to government officials and donors themselves.

7. **Development of Civil Society:** Ethiopian civil society is virtually nonexistent, the result being that ethnic groups are not organized to respond to current issues. This is due to lack of resources and rising government authoritarianism. The international community must aid Ethiopia in developing its civil society by providing much needed resources and pressuring the government to allow the development and free operation of such organizations. This effort must be focused on influencing the EPRDF to allow the operation of a free and independent press.

8. **Incitement Watch:** Monitor papers, TV, radio, and internet for possible hate speech targeting ethnic or religious groups. Blogs are already posting angry messages vocalizing frustration at the EPRDF policies. Incitement against religious groups requires careful attention because it is a potent rallying point to bring ethnic groups together against a perceived common enemy.

To International Governments:

9. **International Human Rights Monitoring:** The international community must call for the government to permit access to the region to international human rights monitors, media, and diplomatic representatives. If the government prohibits access to monitors, the Committee Against Torture should consider resorting to the independent inquiry procedure authorized by Article 20 of the Convention. Moreover, the February 28, 2007 Report on Ethiopia prepared by the Independent Expert on Minority Issues should be widely circulated, supported and followed.

10. **International Commitments:** Ethiopia has received the highest amount of foreign food aid of any African country in the past few years. Donor governments

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providing such aid must urge the government to abide by its commitments under international law. Donor states should publicly condemn specific violations and pressure the EPRDF to address them by holding any government officials accountable for their complicity in such acts.

12. Quiet Diplomacy: Maintain relations with Ethiopian government, EPRDF officials, and political, religious, social leaders. The Special Advisor should seek to strengthen the core of moderates on all sides and support them to address contentious issues through inclusive political processes instead of violent means.

To The Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities:

11. Collaborate with NGOs: Work in partnership with NGOs, who can provide independent assessment within their area of expertise, to strengthen civil society, increase awareness, and monitor incitement.

RENEWED PERSECUTION OF BAHÁ'ÍS IN IRAN

Kit Bigelow (Director of External Affairs, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the U.S.)

The Iranian regime's policy to block the "progress and development" of the Bahá'í community was outlined in 1991 by the Iranian Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council and signed by Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. A recent series of documents obtained from Iran reveals that this policy is being implemented at all levels of government.

In 2006, the United Nations revealed a confidential letter from the Command Headquarters of Iran's Armed Forces that ordered the Ministry of Information, the Revolutionary Guard and the Police Force to identify Bahá'ís and collect information on their activities. A letter from the Public Intelligence and Security Force, Public Places Supervision Office in the province of Tehran, dated April 9, 2007, called for Bahá'ís to be denied business licenses in more than 25 industries. A letter from Iran's Ministry of the Interior, dated August 19, 2006, requests provincial officials throughout the country to "cautiously and carefully monitor and manage" all Bahá'í social activities.

A letter from an Iranian university, Payame Noor, states that it is Iranian government policy to prevent Bahá'ís, on account of their religion, from enrolling in universities and that they must be expelled if discovered to have enrolled. A confidential letter issued in 2006 by the director general of the Central Security Office of Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology instructs

eighty-one Iranian universities to expel any student who is discovered to be a Bahá'í. These documents confirm policies that have barred Bahá'ís from institutions of higher education since 1980.

Some 300,000 Bahá'ís live throughout Iran, making the Bahá'í Faith the country's largest minority religion. Bahá'ís have been targets of discrimination and violence in Iran since the religion began there in the mid-nineteenth century.

Today the Iranian government regards Bahá'ís as apostates and "unprotected infidels." Bahá'ís in Iran have no legal rights, and they are not permitted to elect leaders of their community.

After the Islamic Revolution in 1979, more than 200 Bahá'ís were summarily executed or condemned to death under Islamic law. Thousands more were jailed.

Since 1982, UN and national parliamentary resolutions have brought worldwide attention to the persecution of the Iranian Bahá'í community. Publicity and other governments' actions have helped to prevent a genocide.

In 2005, the Iranian Government initiated a new wave of assaults, home raids, harassment and detentions that continues today.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BAHÁ'IS IN EGYPT

Kit Bigelow (Director of External Affairs, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the U.S.)

Egyptian Bahá'ís have become legal non-entities because, as Bahá'ís, they are not able to obtain government-mandated identification cards. These cards must be presented for any type of government service and to pass through police checkpoints.

In order to obtain identification cards, citizens must state their religious affiliation. Under the current system, only one of the three recognized religions of Egypt can be entered: Islam, Christianity, or Judaism. The Bahá'ís have asked repeatedly to be allowed to leave the religious affiliation slot blank, to make a dash, or to write "other," options which were tacitly permitted by some officials in the past. These requests have been denied.

On April 4, 2006, a three-judge panel of the Egyptian Administrative Court held that Government efforts to deprive Bahá'ís of ID cards were illegal. The government formally appealed the Court's decision on May 7, 2006. On December 16, 2006, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Council of State, overturned the lower court's decision, upholding the government's policy of allowing only three religious affiliations on state ID cards and gov-

ernment documents. The Court issued an 11-page ruling that focused largely on the theology of the Bahá'í Faith rather than on the legal issues.

The Bahá'í community in Egypt traces its roots to the 1860s. In 1960, President Nasser banned all Bahá'í activities and organizations with Presidential Decree 263.

Along with Christianity and Judaism, the Bahá'í Faith is regularly vilified and misrepresented in the media. Over the years, the Bahá'í Faith has been the subject of numerous "fatwas" that deride the religion as a heresy and accuse its followers of apostasy. Most recently, on December 15, 2003, a fatwa by the Islamic Research Academy of Al-Azhar University described the Bahá'í Faith as "a lethal spiritual epidemic in the fight against which the state must mobilize all its contingencies to annihilate it."

The controversy raised by the landmark case in 2006 promises to continue as several more cases work their way through the courts, filed by other Egyptian Bahá'ís whose rights of citizenship have been denied. Each of these cases has been postponed repeatedly and remains unresolved.

CONFERENCE: THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT: A FRAMEWORK FOR CONFRONTING IDENTITY-BASED ATROCITIES

THE PROGRAM IN HOLOCAUST AND HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW and STERN COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE invite you to attend a conference:

THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT: A FRAMEWORK FOR CONFRONTING IDENTITY-BASED ATROCITIES

March 10-11, 2008

At: Moot Court Room, Cardozo Law School, 55 Fifth AVE. (BETWEEN 12 & 13 ST.)
NEW YORK, NY

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION AND LIST OF INVITED SPEAKERS, SEE CARDOZO WEBSITE: WWW.CARDOZO.YU.EDU.

PANELS INCLUDE: The Evolution of the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine, The Politics of the Atrocity Regime, Understanding Ethnic Conflict and Identity Based Atrocities, Minority Protection in Conflict Prevention and Rebuilding, Preventing Identity-Based Atrocities, Rebuilding after Identity-

Based Atrocities, International and Regional Organizations, Applying the Responsibility to Protect to the Situation in Burma

This conference is offered for Continuing Legal Education Credits. Cardozo School of Law has applied for a maximum of 12 credit hours.

REGISTRATION is free but you must reserve by contacting Zachary Poll, Conference Organizer [212-790-0455 or r2pconference@gmail.com]

To attend the luncheon and keynote speech by Harold Koh (Dean, Yale Law School and former Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor) on Tuesday, 12:30PM, March 11, you must register by March 3 and send a check for \$25 payable to the Cardozo School of Law along with a note (with your name, address, affiliation, telephone number and e-mail address, and intention to be at the lunch March 11) to: Prof. Sheri Rosenberg, Cardozo School of Law, 55 Fifth Avenue, Room 935, New York, NY 10003

PEOPLE(S) AT RISK : VISIBILITY AND EXPOSURE *continued*

One of these abuses is forcing ethnic populations...to convert to Buddhism and destroying Churches and other places of worship." Another source of information on Burma is a non-governmental group, Witness, which relies on videos from local partner organizations.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Ben Kiernan. *Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007.

Jacques Semelin. *Purify and Destroy: The Political Uses of Massacre and Genocide*. Trans. from the French by

Cynthia Schoch. New York: Columbia University Press, 2007.

Martin Shaw. *What is Genocide?* Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2007. PB

ISG PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

All orders must be PREPAID with a check drawn on a U.S. bank made out to the Institute for the Study of Genocide. Please e-mail first to confirm availability of publication (e-mail feinhelen@comcast.net) and other information unless there is other ordering information for particular publications.

Darfur: Genocide Before Our Eyes

ed. Joyce Apsel. Institute for the Study of Genocide, 3rd ed., 2007. \$20 in the U.S., \$25 in other countries by Global Priority Mail. Essays by Joyce Apsel on "Teaching About Darfur through the perspective of genocide and human rights"; Jerry Fowler, "The Evolution of Conflict and Genocide in Sudan,"; Eric Markusen and Samuel Totten, "Investigating allegations of genocide in Darfur"; Eric Reeves, "Darfur: Genocide before Our Eyes,"; Gregory Stanton, "Twelve Ways to Deny a Genocide"; and Jennifer Leaning, "The Human Impact of War in Darfur." Also contains four maps, glossary, webography of sources on Sudan and the text of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. To order, first contact Joyce Apsel, jaa5@nyu.edu

The Prevention of Genocide: Rwanda and Yugoslavia Reconsidered

(Institute for the Study of Genocide, 1994)

\$10 US / \$15 International (Prepaid, international money orders, U.S. Dollars only)

Lives at Risk: A Study of Violations of Life Integrity in 50 States in 1987 Based on the Amnesty International 1988 Report Helen Fein (ISG, March 1990).

\$7.50 US / \$10 International (Prepaid, international travelers' checks, US Dollars only)

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