PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

DDHR

THE DISASTERS, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

"BRIDGING THE COLLABORATIVE GAP"

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE PRESENTED BY

The Disasters, Displacement, and Human Rights Program

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

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Abstracts

Roundtable I – *The Politics of Allyship and Representation in Research and Advocacy on Disasters, Displacement and Human Rights (Reinke [Organizer], Inwood, McKanders, Kim, Brown, Louis)*

Bringing together various disciplinary perspectives, this roundtable presents critical discussion of the politics and problematics of allyship and representation in disasters, displacement, and human rights research and advocacy. Researchers investigating DDHR-related topics are confronted with particular challenges concerning how they represent the marginalized populations and affected communities with whom they work. Particularly, the problematics of balancing advocacy work and identity as both researcher and ally pervade practice and academic work. This roundtable presents critical discussion of questions, such as: how do researchers and practitioners balance advocacy and academic work? What are the problematics of representing marginalized groups and how might we overcome them? How can researchers operate as researcher and ally for participants? Bridging geographic and topical contexts and presenting perspectives from geography, law, sociology, and anthropology, this panel explores the politics of allyship and representation in DDHR-related research and advocacy with marginalized populations.

Plenary Roundtable – *Confronting Trauma: Survivors, Researchers and Advocates (Stover, Oola, Flores, El-Shaarawi, Hepner [Organizer])*

Trauma and related forms of psychological and psychosocial suffering are all too common in the context of disasters, displacement, and human rights crises. These forms of suffering can unfold over long periods of time, such as in protracted situations of warfare, displacement, or structural violence. They can also occur relatively rapidly as people cope with extreme and sudden events such as earthquakes and tornadoes or episodes within a larger context of political violence or armed conflict. Trauma and suffering can also be exacerbated by investigations into conflict, such as victim recovery and identification and/or legal procedures such as transitional justice efforts or refugee and asylum hearings. Researchers and advocates working in DDHR contexts must be prepared to engage with populations coping with trauma and social suffering and sensitive to the ways that their research and/or advocacy objectives and methods interface with the psychological or psychosocial state of the people with whom they are working. At the same time, researchers and advocates need to recognize that they themselves are not immune to the impacts of suffering and that traumatic experiences can also be linked to the research and advocacy process, potentially leading to anxiety, depression, and burnout. The speakers on this roundtable will share reflections from their experience and fields of expertise with respect to how DDHR-affected populations and researchers/advocates can confront trauma sensitively and even collaboratively.

Alphabetical by Presenter

Anderson, David, Stephen J. Yerka, Joshua J. Wells, Eric C. Kansa, Sarah W. Kansa: Climate Change and the Destruction of History: Documenting Sea Level Change and Site Loss Using DINAA

Anthropogenic climate has been marked since the onset of the industrial revolution, although human populations appear to have had at least some effect on climate and biota over a much longer time span. Detailed quantitatively-based analyses documenting these effects and encompassing broad geographic and temporal scales remain infrequent, however, primarily due to the challenges of

linking the disparate cultural resource and environmental datasets. The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) is a multi-institutional collaboration linking archaeological data from multiple sources and making it readily accessible online to researchers. Using state archaeological site file data summarized in DINAA, the effects of sea-level rise and concomitant human population relocation on cultural resources are examined using a sample of nine states encompassing much of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the southeastern United States. Given a 1m rise in sea-level, which in many projections is likely within a century, large numbers of historic properties will be lost, including over >13,000 historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Over 1000 properties currently designated eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be effected, encompassing both archaeological sites, standing structures, and other cultural property types. These numbers increase substantially with each additional 1 m rise in sea level, with >32,000 archaeological sites and >2400 NRHP properties potentially lost given a 5 m rise. Every effort should be directed to minimizing and mitigating these losses, as well as planning for increased destruction of heritage resources in areas where resettlement occurs.

Andersen, Margaret Cook: Human Rights in the Era of French Decolonization: The Use of Resettlement Camps in the Algerian War

Between 1954 and 1962, France fought its bloodiest conflict of decolonization: the Algerian War. In an effort to defeat the National Liberation Front (FLN), French soldiers employed a number of tactics that would prove controversial, including torture and summary executions. They also established fortified resettlement camps (camps de regroupement) in order to cut off Algerian rebels from valuable resources and prevent them from hiding among the peasants. As this paper will show, attempts to isolate the FLN by moving entire populations into these camps represented not only a flagrant violation of human rights, but an early example of counterinsurgency warfare.

Baluarte, David: Citizenship Law, Nationality and Statelessness Discourse in the Caribbean

This presentation will discuss citizenship law, the right to nationality, and statelessness discourse in the Caribbean. It draws on Professor Baluarte's practical experience as an international human right lawyer in The Dominican Republic and a project manager for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in The Bahamas. In those roles, Baluarte worked to address discriminatory immigration and citizenship laws and policies that disadvantaged Haitian migrants and their children.

Banks, Emma: The Congress for Life, Autonomy, and Territorial Permanence: Identity and Class-Based Claims in Resource Extraction Conflicts in La Guajira, Colombia

In La Guajira, Colombia, the Cerrejón coalmine has caused massive environmental destruction, displaced thousands of local people, and endangered the health of mineworkers for over thirty years. In August 2014, I served as a jury member in "The Congress for Life, Autonomy, and Territorial Permanence" in which representatives from indigenous, Afrodescendant, and peasant communities, as well as mineworker unionists testified against Cerrejón and the Colombian state for committing human rights abuses, polluting the environment, failing to uphold labor rights, and threatening indigenous cultural practices. Using ethnographic data gathered during this tribunal and from ongoing fieldwork in the area, this paper will explore how subaltern people mobilize their constitutional rights not only as ethnic communities and contract workers, but also as victims of Colombia's armed conflict, questioning the role of the world's largest open pit coal mine in their experience of violence, displacement, and marginalization. In Colombia and many parts of Latin

America, resource extraction conflicts have become the primary site for centuries old class and identity struggles over economic rights, land ownership, environmental stewardship, and political participation. I am particularly interested in how state legal institutions can both aggravate and soothe tensions over displacement, community and worker compensation, and land titles. I see the August 2014 tribunal as an example of alternative models to state justice systems that expose the contradictions of constitutional laws that protect community and workers' rights on one hand, while guaranteeing corporations access to mining and oil concessions on the other.

Basma, Dareen, and Yacob Tekie: Vicarious Traumatization: Engaging in Dialogue
About Trauma Among Anthropologists

Anthropologists actively engage in and are constantly in the midst of some of the world's most traumatizing incidents and events, including disasters, displacement and human rights. While the focus of this conference is on addressing specific DDHR issues, this panel aims to begin the dialogue regarding the implications those incidents can have on the mental health and wellness of both students and professionals involved in this field. There is an overwhelming gap in the literature regarding vicarious trauma among anthropologists despite the fact that their fieldwork places them in the midst of it all. This panel will first describe trauma, highlighting possible symptoms and manifestations of vicarious trauma among anthropologists. Barriers to recognizing vicarious trauma will be discussed and questions will be posed regarding how to best prepare one's self or students for potential trauma in fieldwork, how to monitor symptoms of trauma and the preventative measures one can take. This presentation will also address barriers anthropologists face in having this conversation, specifically in a classroom setting. Ultimately, preventative measures that can be taken to better prepare future anthropologists, be it in the classroom setting or in the field, will be reviewed.

Baumann, Tim: TNT and Nuclear Waste: Displaced American farmers during WWII

On September 9, 1940, the US Congress passed an act giving the War Department authority to purchase land for the construction of munitions or TNT plants. Within a month, 17,000 acres were acquired in St. Charles County, Missouri, displacing several small towns and more than one hundred family farms. The U.S. made good on its purchase price for nearly half this property, when it decided to renege and instead acquire this land through condemnation. Lawsuits ensued, resulting in the 1945 Supreme Court Case, Muschany V. United States that sided with the farmers. Sadly, the TNT plant closed before this case was settled and in 1947, the majority of this land was sold to State of Missouri to create a conservation area and an agricultural research station. During the Cold War, the old TNT plant was put to use again to process uranium until 1967. By the 1980s, a major cleanup was required to deal with nearly 1.5 million cubic feet of radioactive and toxic waste. The U.S. Department of Energy decided to entomb this hazardous material in place, which was then strangely converted it into a tourism site with a visitor center and a "Nuclear Waste Adventure Trail."

Bird, Cate E.: Bodies without Representation: Invisible Communities and Problems of Identification in Domestic Casework

Unidentified decedents in the United States have been deemed a "silent mass disaster." Despite concerted efforts to identify unknown persons, a large number of decedents remain nameless. This paper surveys biological, cultural, and socioeconomic variation of unidentified decedents from the medical examiner's office in Houston, Texas in order to recognize patterns of group affiliation. Results indicate many of the unidentified decedents arise from invisible communities, particularly those who

are marginalized in greater society (i.e. migrants, homeless, etc.). These groups often lack group organization, legal legitimacy, and tools for advocacy. This, in turn, can significantly hinder identification efforts by the state.

Caspersen, Janna: Welcome to Chiraq: Tools of Expression & Resistant Place Identity

Chicago's newest nickname Chiraq started in 2009 with local rapper King Louis's track 'Chiraq Drillinois' and continued to be popularized as other rappers from same area, collectively known as the drill music scene, became trendy. In April of 2014, the violent nickname became nationally known via mainstream media with Nicki Minaj and Lil Herb's single, 'Chi-Raq.' This sparked local activists to strengthen their anti-chiraq movement by hosting public events, selling t-shirts, and petitioning the federal government. Naming processes are largely influenced by varying power relations, showing who does and who does not have the authority to name a place, and further illustrating how dominating some conceptions of identity can be (Rose-Redwood, Alderman, & Azaryahu, 2009). This study examines how the music coming out of the Drill Scene and the subsequent nickname of Chiraq are tools used to express some community members' sense of alienation, dislocation, and vulnerability. By analyzing resistant place identities those interested in social disaster can look to cultural expression for understanding. 'Chiraq' is challenging Chicagoans in positions of power to critically consider the social and economic politics of their underrepresented, alienated populations. These connections will allow for a better understanding of how symbolic resistance is tied to the daily material struggles of those contesting the identity of their home (Adebanwi, 2012). There is no doubt that 'Chiraq' is not making any friends, but it is making waves.

Cochran, Lindsey: Predicting the Effect of Climate Change on Archaeological Sites

Climate change is occurring: environmental fluctuations are ubiquitous through the history of the global climate. The effects of rising sea-levels and disastrous super-cell storms are felt world-wide, yet climate change is still a "dirty" phrase in many communities. For example, Florida governor Rick Scott has gone so far as to ban the phrase "climate change." This position poses an interesting set of constraints for anthropological and scientific communities that are actively trying to more fully understand and react to the quickly changing environment to protect and preserve cultural and natural resources for this and future generations. Archaeological sites on the Atlantic Coast are particularly susceptible to rising sea levels, with some southern barrier islands losing 2-3 meters of coast per year. As many archaeological sites are yet to be discovered, alternative strategies are used by archaeologists to identify and prioritize sites for protection and mitigation. This project is contingent on inter-disciplinary cooperation, including that of geomorphologists, environmental scientists, GIS and geodatabase management specialists. Predictive modeling strategies are effective methods to determine where archaeological sites should be based on prehistoric and historical environmental variables. Identifying the probable site type and location digitally facilitates preventative measures that can be taken by park and site management representatives to continue the preservation of quickly eroding irreplaceable cultural resources.

Davitt, Marcia: The Anthropocene: Is "Dr. Strangelove" Staging a Comeback?

What is behind the naming of the current epoch the Anthropocene"? How do people make meaning of this concept and what factors shape their interpretations? Is the concept a harbinger of the disasters that surely lie in store for us if we fail to scale back the human presence? Or does an epoch called the

"Anthropocene" suggest that we celebrate humanity as the "masters and possessors" of nature? I argue that "Anthropocene" should be problematized as it implicates values and practices that may discourage rather than encourage a dramatic scale-back of the human presence. Recent scientific evidence pointing to the human impact on climate change raises considerably the urgency of these questions. Some prominent scientists are advocating hubristic climate intervention schemes—e.g. stratospheric seeding to "dim" the sun, volcano simulations. Such schemes are aimed at 'correcting' the extreme climate changes resulting from a human presence that is rapidly exceeding the earth's capacity to sustain it. Naming the present epoch "the Anthropocene" could embellish such schemes with a triumphalist flare, legitimating them as a means of enabling the reckless cycle of production, consumption and destruction to continue unabated. There are several additional problems with this "Strangelove" mentality: a) it dangerously paves the way for a Baconian "priesthood of scientists" to arrogate to itself decisions that should involve the experience and practical wisdom of members of the community at large, b) it leaves unexamined the prevailing attitudes of humans toward the nonhuman world, and c) it may encourage the "normalizing" of disasters as something that humans as the "masters and possessors of nature" should expect to occur with increasing frequency.

Easthope, Lucy: The UK paradigm: A very specific sort of Disaster Victim Identification

The United Kingdom is a key stakeholder in the ongoing international work to redevelop and reimagine methods/ standards of 'Disaster Victim Identification' (DVI) and responds regularly to incidents including the loss of flight MH17 in 2014.The UK approach, as this presentation will outline, has been framed by a unique set of circumstances over 30 years which has meant that decisions are taken through a 'lens' of past UK incidents and controversies. Examining these has provided a fascinating discourse around how concepts of 'forensic certainty' have changed. Going forward, questions and a research need have been raised around how the decisions are made around the identification process and the framework by which DVI can be applied 'internationally'. There are also challenges around the use of scientific methods leading to an exclusion of families from much more participatory methods (but also equally problematic methods) of identification; for example Interpol DVI primary methods of identification exclude visual identification by a next of kin. Families are left with uncertainty when scientific methods 'fail' or prove impossible and are left confused by DNA as a panacea leading to increasing potential for recourse to Human Rights legislation. Using ethnographic methods applied to a number of recent mass fatalities incidents and unique access as a government advisor, the presenter had a very rare research opportunity to study the latest uses of DVI technologies and practices. This presentation will explore the complexities and challenges for a 2015 DVI response both in a national but also international context.

Edwards, Eriel: Fighting Discrimination Through Involvement at the Local Level: The Struggle for the Roma to Gain Autonomy and Equal Treatment in Hungary

Discrimination against the Roma minority in Hungary is on the rise Even though the Hungarian Government has made improvements to the welfare of Roma individuals, there is much to be done in the scope of human rights. This paper explored the effects of The Hungarian Minority Self-Government system on the Roma community, both politically and culturally, and discusses the importance of direct involvement of the Roma at the level of local government in the post Communist era. Also discussed are the hardships and opposition the Roma case while trying to obtain the necessary education and autonomy in achieving that direct involvement at the local level to make effective and sustainable change.

Emison, Jim, Amy Z. Mundorff and Thomas Parsons: Seeking Justice for Elbert Williams

Elbert Williams, murdered June 20, 1940, in Brownsville, Tennessee, is the first known NAACP member killed for his civil rights work. He vanished in police custody; three days later his body was found in the Hatchie River. The county coroner ordered a burial on that day, without ceremony in an unmarked grave. A local grand jury ruled that Williams had died at the hands of unknown parties. The US DOJ initiated investigations into the death as a civil rights violation, but later reversed the decision and closed the case. No one was ever prosecuted for Elbert's murder. This paper presents the collaborative effort to locate Elbert Williams' grave, analyze and identify his remains, determine the cause of death, and re-inter his remains with honor. Traditional investigative work, new techniques in remote sensing, and DNA analysis have aimed at establishing an accurate account of this significant historical event.

Fowler, Gillian: Innovative Thinking, International Lessons and the Yellow Form

Guatemalan social anthropologists' valuable contribution to the identification process in mass graves is well documented. A landslide disaster, where initially 500 people were reported missing, gave anthropologists the opportunity to adapt the Interpol yellow ante-mortem DVI form to a Guatemalan context. This presentation will focus on the family members and how they were dealt with during the recovery of their loved ones. Anthropologists began to work within the community to find out what their wishes were long before any exhumation was carried out. Their aim was to investigate the real number of deaths and to begin to reconstruct community faith in the authorities. The community then supported the idea of recovering the dead, once the anthropologists had gained the trust of the local surviving population. This was achieved through meetings, interviews and observational work. The local authorities were also included in this process as they needed to approve the project legally, morally and spiritually. In Guatemala including the families in the identification process is seen as a positive contribution to the healing cycle allowing them to gain some control over the process of getting back their loved one identified. We aim to initiate a discussion on how, if any, lessons can be learned form working in a 'non-westernized' international environment. Positive repercussions can include; mental tranquillity for the families who regain control of the grieving process; building community trust and gaining approval for the team; and finally the family and community are active participants in the process, rather than passive observers.

Francois, France: #Rights4ALLinDR: Strategies for Effective Advocacy and Engagement in Addressing the Birthright Crisis in the Dominican Republic

On September 23, 2013, the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republican issued a decision, TC-0168-13, The Case of Juliana Deguis Pierre, which summarily divested the citizenship of several generations of Dominicans, disproportionality rendering over 200,000 Dominicans of Haitian descent stateless. Notwithstanding the well-documented, decades-long history of abuse, xenophobic and racist state policies perpetuated against those of Haitian ancestry in the Dominican Republic, the Constitutional Court's decision still shocked many throughout the world, and in particular, the Haitian diaspora. Amidst huge international outrcry, the Haitian and Dominican diaspora, along with human rights practitioners, have collaborated to raise awareness of the plight of denationalized persons in the Dominican Republic. Given that the Constitutional Court, in a subsequent decision (TC-0256-14), declared that the country's 1999 accession to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) was unconstitutional, a retaliatory measure that could lead to the country's withdrawal from the IACHR, such collaborations are extremely important and vital in continuing

political and international pressure for systemic change. The goal of this presentation is to highlight the work of Rights 4 ALL in DR to mobilize a diverse coalition in attempt to influence the policies of the U.S. government towards the Dominican Republic when such clear human rights abuses occur. The presentation will touch upon grassroots advocacy in the social media age, building partnerships, engaging with decisionmakers behind the scenes while pressuring them in the public, and also challenges and lessons learned.

Gassiot, Ermengol: Not just memory: Forensic Archaeology and Mass Graves from Spanish Civil War and Francoist Dictatorship

The rising of fascism in Europe during the 1930's has a dramatic episode in the Spanish Civil war (1936-1939) and the later dictatorship (1939-1977). Political repression during the war and post-war caused more causalities than the military clashes. General Franco consolidated his power over a ruthless prosecution of opponents, with thousands of hundreds of political prisoners and massive enforced disappearances. The recovery of democracy don't face the reparation of the victim's of the political prosecution during the former 40 years. During the first years of democracy a "silence pact" lead judicial qualification of the Francoist repression and the massive violation of human rights. Around the year 2000, different initiatives of civil society challenged this scenario. Perhaps the most important was the exhumation of mass graves of disappeared people. Initially these exhumations were done by prehistoric archaeologists inside actions promoted by familiars and activists. Soon, they received the support of foreign forensic anthropologists and progressively the methodology of exhumations was refined following the international standards of human rights investigations. At least two missions of the UN visited Spain during the last few years and recovered information on these works. Inside Spain some legal actions in order to repair the victims were aborted although now we know that the number of disappeared exceeds 110,000. Outside Spain, the Argentinean Court and the Interpol promoted issued arrest warrants against some of the last officials of the Dictatorship that at the moment have been ignored by Spanish government. However, the silenced is broken. Forensic archaeology has had a major role in this process.

Guyol-Meinrath, Eliza: Beyond Borders: Development-Forced Displacement and Transnational Collaborations for Justice

How do communities affected by development-forced displacement (DFD) attempt to use legal mechanisms to address their displacement and the broader frameworks of violence that produce the conditions for DFD? Defined as the forced removal of communities from their homelands for the purposes of economic development, DFDs occur within complex social, political, and economic networks of physical and structural violence – the social conditions that put populations at risk for harm. In Guatemala, an internal armed conflict spanning from 1960 to 1996 occurred largely due to land disputes between indigenous communities, non-indigenous landholders, and private corporations. The 1996 Peace Accords included provisions for land reform, yet indigenous communities continue to be denied legal access to land, suffering disproportionate rates of displacement and poverty compared to non-indigenous Guatemalans. After the indigenous community of Lote Ocho was displaced by a Canadian-backed mining company in 2007, eleven women from the community filed a civil suit against the company in 2011 in Ontario's Supreme Court of Justice for gang rapes committed during the eviction. The case, Caal v. HudBay, is one of the first lawsuits against a Canadian mining company for human rights violations abroad to be heard in a Canadian court. This paper will examine how Lote Ocho community members have collaborated with transnational human rights organizations and utilized international legal instruments to not only seek

justice for the rapes, but to draw international attention to the broader frameworks of violence that contribute to DFD in Guatemala.

Hammett, Michelle: Cryptocurrency and its Potential Use in Humanitarian Aid

This paper considers the potential advantages and disadvantages of using cryptocurrency as a source of capacity building in socioeconomically marginalized communities. Specifically, this paper compares and contrasts the potential benefit for use in a closed economic system, such as establishing Native American sovereignty on a reservation, and with its use in an open system, as with international humanitarian aid efforts. Each year billions of dollars fund human endeavors across the globe; and each year this distribution system is compromised by delays and corruption. This endemic systems problem may require a systems solution in the form of cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin. The technological strength inherent in cryptocurrency offers transparency, stability, and the possibility of becoming an effective aid currency. Furthermore, the option to exchange local currency for cryptocurrency may be valuable to individuals living in politically unstable nations. Ultimately, cryptocurrencies, may be a useful tool for vulnerable communities – especially during economic instability or even during major natural disasters.

Haviland, Adam: Anishinaabe Aaking: Issues and intersections of Indigenous Migration, Identity, and Belonging at the Borders of the State

Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe, Odawa and Pottawatomie) territory in the Great Lakes is interrupted by the border between Canada and the United States. During the 1830s this border allowed many families to escape forced removal and relocation. Today Anishinaabeg move across the border to find employment, maintain ties of kinship and connections to their language and culture. These movements and migrations of Anishinaabeg peoples are an essential part of maintaining their Identity and sovereignty. However While the Treaty of Jay guarantees the freedom of Anishinaabeg peoples to cross this border, many feel they are targeted by border officials who challenge these rights on a regular basses. State and provincial governments also fail to recognize the cultural and historical relationships and movements between Native communities that complicate settler imaginings and expectations of indigenous identity and place. This paper sheds light on Anishinaabeg experiences at the border and how their movements and migrations challenge and threaten the power of the State in this time of increased militarization of the physical, social and cultural borders of the United States and Canada. It also explores how these experiences and other forms of state violence aimed at indigenous people undermine Anishinaabeg identity and sovereignty. Through interviews and stories I will also show how these experiences are used as a marker of indigenous identity and as a way to remember and reimagine Anishinaabeg territory through Anishinaabeg relationships to power and place.

Haywood, Dylan: Disaster Displacement: The Danger of Application of Labels to Displaced Peoples

This research will look at the various points of contention surrounding the use of the term refugee in reference to those who were forced to flee their respective homes due to the landfall of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast of the United States in 2005. The research will include a look at the work of both Adeline Masquelier, who has published work on the use of the word refugee to label those displaced by Hurricane Katrina, and the work of Stephanie Morrice, who has published work under the topic of Emotional Geography on the influence of emotional distress in people's migration choices.

Furthermore, this research will utilize information gathered from an interview with one of the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), who was deployed for five years to the Gulf Coast area to plan and implement Long Term Community Recovery efforts after Hurricane Katrina. The goal of this research is to provide scholarly discussion on the topic of how media, the government, and Americans at large discuss those who are effectively displaced by natural disasters – specifically this research will focus on the inherent issues that arise from using terms like refugee and victim in situations of natural disasters in which Americans are effectively harmed or displaced, with regards to the negative connotations that seem to surround American perspective of these words as they are so commonly and negatively used to describe populations that are not native to the United States.

Horning, Audrey: Integrating archaeology and conflict transformation in Northern Ireland

The importance of heritage to the sphere of peace building in divided societies is increasingly recognised, and has a key role to play in conflict transformation in post-Troubles Northern Ireland. While the high level of violence has decreased and security has become 'normalised' contemporary Northern Ireland remains a divided society. Central to the contemporary divide between the two main traditions, broadly drawn as Catholic/ Nationalist and Protestant/ Unionist, are the still contested and unresolved histories of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the English Crown extended military and political control over the island. Yet the archaeological record of this period complicates the accepted dichotomous narratives through highlighting complexity as expressed through the material evidence for hybrid and syncretic practices. Over the last decade, archaeological projects focusing on this key period have consciously begun embedding public engagement and conflict resolution in the practices of archaeological fieldwork and material interpretation, working with diverse stakeholders ranging from schoolchildren to survivors of sectarian violence to former paramilitaries. Involvement in the archaeological process itself can both help to build and make peace in society, because it allows for the integration of community and individuals into the recovery of their own narratives as they confront for themselves physical evidence that contradicts accepted histories. While not without its risks, the excavation process can emerge as transformative; serving as a place for meditative reflection on conflict and acting as a place for negotiation and joint working in a non-partisan environment.

Howe, Tyler B.: "The Indians belonging to these Towns": Understanding 18th and 19th century Autonomy of Cherokee Communities through Networks of Borders

It is apparent from the 18th and early 19th century ethno-historical record that Cherokee towns were autonomous from one another. Prior to the formation of the body-politic of the Cherokee Nation in the 1820s, each Cherokee town decided what was best for them in terms of international affairs, as well as intra-tribal issues. Yet, to leave the examination of such intricate balances between towns and Euro-Americans just at autonomy denies not only agency and identity, but fails to respect deeply held cultural moorings which strengthened the Cherokee as a resilient people during some of the harshest colonial efforts of assimilation. This paper explores what autonomy actually meant to 18th and early 19th century Cherokees. Digging deeply into a cultural understanding of networks and borders illuminates a requirement for stewardship and responsibility, which I argue is a more accurate portrayal of Cherokee town autonomy.

Jencson, Linda: Wildly Possible After All: Collaborative Flood Response in the Red River Valley of the North

Anthony Oliver-Smith and a host of other leading disaster scholars strongly advocate for collaborative disaster responses to the world's growing number of natural and man-made crises. Yet the divisive, 'I can win because I can make you lose' mentality of the neoliberal state usually make broad-based resource sharing, co-operative planning, and rapid response democratic decision-making an elusive goal. This paper examines the specific case of collaborative disaster response to recurring flooding along the Red River of the North in the upper Midwest of the United States. It will investigate some remarkably productive collaboration between multiple counties, two states (as well as institutions in surrounding states), many offices of the federal government (including the military), NGOs, churches, educational institutions, and tightly, yet informally organized neighborhoods of experienced flood-fighters. Transparency, interagency and trusting citizen-government communication is found to be key. The generation, presentation and dissemination of shared knowledge will be examined as a primary factor in three successful battles against '500 year floods' in the past two decades. The ability to motivate citizen volunteerism through rapid, real-time information-sharing (as well as the willingness of government agencies to stand down and trust the citizens) will be shown to play an essential part in successful action. It is further believed that collaborative flood fighting experiences enhance participatory democracy in the region during non-flood periods as well.

Johnson, Alicia: Sport and Human Rights: A Critical Look into a Complicated Intersection

Sport, in a very broad sense, is often cited as a human right. The United Nations have included the right to sport in multiple human rights conventions including, but not limited to, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Hums, Wolff, & Morris, 2012). Sport for development and peace (SDP) scholars are quick to promote sport as a human right; however, sport sociology scholars have been more critical about all aspects of how sport and human rights overlap. For example, SDP scholars Hums, Wolff, and Morris (2012) cited only two ways in which sport and human rights intersect: 1) sport as a human right; and 2) using sport to promote human rights (p. 245). Sport sociology scholars have also recognized that sport has been declared as a human right, that sport may aide in the realization of human rights, and that sport may be used to help achieve human rights for specific groups of people such as women and children (Donnelly, 2008). However, sport sociology scholars also acknowledge and problematize how sport can be a space where human rights violations are perpetuated (Donnelly, 2008; Kidd & Donnelly, 2000). This presentation will provide an overview of the multiple ways in which sport and human rights intersect both positively and negatively. The goal of this presentation is to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration so that the complicated intersection of sport and human rights may be problematized from a range of perspectives.

Katsanis, Sara and Jennifer Wagner: Humanitarian DNA Collection of High-Risk Populations

About 400 remains of unidentified migrants are found along the southern U.S. border each year. In 2014,more than 50,000 children from Central America crossed unaccompanied into the U.S. More than 500 unidentified remains of sex workers have been found along U.S. trucking routes. High-risk populations and children often lack identification documents, so DNA can be used to identify remains, investigate deaths, and confirm claimed relationships of children to prevent human trafficking. Cross-jurisdictional DNA databases require the resolution of many technical, ethical, and administrative

challenges, particularly to protect individuals from abuse of power. Voluntary provision of DNA from high-risk populations introduces complex considerations regarding confidentiality and privacy of the samples and DNA profiles. We conducted two pilot studies on the ethical challenges of DNA collection for investigating human trafficking. First, we administered a survey to victims' advocates to gather perspectives on uses of DNA for investigating adoption fraud, sex trafficking, and identifying child soldiers. Respondents were mostly supportive of the hypothetical models proposed to collect DNA but voiced concerns for privacy, misuse of DNA samples and data, unintentional harms, and data security. Second, we conducted focus groups with sex trafficking victims to gather perspectives on participation in a High Risk DNA Databank(HRDNA).Most participants were supportive of an HRDNA but voiced strong mistrust of authorities collecting DNA. Hearing voices of victims and victims' advocates provides an opportunity to frame programs bridging sciences and human rights to minimize harm and maximize utility of DNA for humanitarian identification.

Kembel, Adrianne: Centering the Dead: Acknowledging the Continual Effect of Improper Burials in Northern Uganda

Since independence in 1962 Uganda has experienced numerous internal conflicts, including the notorious struggle between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Ugandan government. This conflict, which disproportionately affected the Acholi ethnic group, resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and culturally inappropriate burials. According to Acholi cosmology, the deceased may remain in the world of the living as spirits or living-dead. This belief renders improper burials an obstacle within the post-war recovery effort, as these interments violate beliefs within the Acholi religious system as to how the dead should be treated. In consequence these spirits, known as cen, become angry and cause disease, death, possession, nightmares, and other misfortunes. Even though communities may want to appease the dead, they also have to meet the daily necessities of the living, which seemingly deprioritizes the dead. The observation of cen's potentially diminished priority is supplemented by the general notion that distal trauma from past events (e.g. a loved one's death) becomes less painful and influential than current proximal distress (e.g. poverty, economic hardship). This consequently has implications for the type of post-conflict development being instituted. In direct opposition to this position, this paper argues that once Acholi notions pertaining to the living-dead and proper burial are incorporated this assumption, and its implications become destabilized. I propose that improper burials throughout the landscape and disturbances caused by cen keep distal stress proximal to people's lives and affect their ability to meet vital daily endeavors. This also implies that the dead remain central to a variety of pressing issues within Acholi communities.

Kim, Jaymelee J.: Living, Dead, and Imagined Bodies: Political Violence and Forensic Inquiry in Canada

Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper problematizes bodies, and the violence they manifest, in the Canadian transitional justice process, including bodies of the dead, the living, and the imagined. Canadian Indian Residential Schools operated from 1840s -1996, removing and displacing Native children for assimilation and subjugation to physical, sexual, and psychological violence. As part of the redress, the government is investigating the missing children who never returned from the schools. Fictitious forensic investigations of the imagined dead, lack of excavation of (un)known dead, and bodies of living Indigenous women reveal ongoing structural and political violence that complicates human rights investigations.

Klingensmith, Dan: Apocalypse in the Soil: Agriculture, Ecology and History in American and British Science, 1920-1950

Scientists, activists and some politicians saw looming catastrophe in global agriculture during the interwar period, especially in the scientifically and politically-linked contexts of the United States and the late British Empire. Many of their concerns--about the role of technology, markets and the bureaucratic state in agriculture, and about erosion, diminished soil fertility, rural dispossession and malnutrition--anticipate contemporary anxieties about industrialized agriculture as a source of anthropogenic disaster, and about the effects agricultural failures might have on social stability, international security and the migrations. The interwar period indeed became the ideological and theoretical seedbed of both contemporary large-scale agriculture and its systematized critique in organic agriculture. This paper analyzes apocalyptic "soil jeremiads" by British and American scientists and activists of the thirties and forties. The Rape of the Earth, Famine in England, Rich Land Poor Land, The Soil and Health and others testify to grave ecological and social concern in terms very familiar to our own era. Early proponents of both highly technologized large-scale agriculture and small-scale "traditional" agriculture differed, then as now, in their ecologies. Less noticed, but not less important, were their differing assessments of history and its possible "directions." Global agriculture in the second half of the 20th century was shaped not only around their debates about soil mechanics and rural social structure, but also around other contested cultural and political concerns: laissez-faire and the role of the state in the Depression, the interwar decline of aristocracies and gentries, the political crisis of imperialism, masculinity and authenticity in an age of large-scale bureaucracy and markets, and the prospect of revolution.

López Cerquera, María Alexandra: Forensic Anthropology and the Challenges of a Possible Post-Conflict in Colombia

In 2012, president Juan Manuel Santos established peace dialogs between the Colombian government and FARC (the oldest guerrilla in the country). One of the key topics to be faced in the ongoing peace process is the issue of victims, but specifically the victims of forced disappearance, which according to the Attorney General's Office (2014) reach 25,000. Given the possibility of a possible post-conflict, and a possible Truth Commission, one of the areas that needs to be strengthened is the forensic sciences. Given that all forensic institutions in Colombia are state institutions, some necessary adjustments will need to be implemented to improve their activities. Some of those changes include: improving the system by which information of missing persons is collected and registered, recruiting a greater number of forensic experts, and adequating more facilities to meet the demand for autopsies and other forensic analyses. Confessions by guerrillas, but also by state agents, will hopefully make possible the location of areas where many disappeared have been buried, including clandestine cemeteries of individual and mass graves. In this stage, the role of forensic anthropologists will be key to the process as serious archaeological standards will need to be applied in the recovery of human remains and associated evidence that will ultimately help to validate witnesses statements. Recovery activities will also pose challenges to forensic anthropologists in the field, because as forensic experience has shown, finding commingled remains has been very common in Colombia. A good recovery will make the work of anthropologists, pathologists and geneticists a much more easier task in relation to activities of identification.

Louis, Bertin M., Jr.: The Haitian Diaspora of the Bahamas: An Alternative View

Haitians are the largest immigrant group in the Bahamas.   This diaspora ranges from 30,000 to 60,000 people in an archipelagic nation of approximately 377,000. Haitians are viewed as threatening the sovereignty and social stability of the Bahamas if their migration continues there. This presentation takes an alternative view of the Haitian diaspora in the Bahamas emphasizing the ways in which Bahamian society creates a permanent Haitian underclass, which partly facilitates Bahamian prosperity. Using historical analysis and ethnographic research conducted in Nassau, Bahamas in 2005 and 2012, the presentation focuses on how the Bahamian state exploits Haitian labor, how contemporary Bahamian identity relies on the construction of a repugnant Haitian "Other" and how the progeny of Haitians in the Bahamas are betwixt and between nationalities.

McConnell, Michael: Dead Zones: Practices of Population Control in the Third Reich

This paper discusses how the Nazi regime violently managed populations during World War II. Operating free from oversight and encouraged to view civilians as inherently unruly, Nazi security forces developed brutal policies designed to "pacify" conquered areas, particularly in Eastern Europe, by creating so-called "dead zones." These practices were imported into Germany towards the end of the war, where they merged with domestic policing and generated mass violence on the home front. My discussion will reveal how techniques of social control designed to impose absolute order unleashed the very chaos the regime sought to prevent, both at home and abroad.

Martinez-Orabona, Annette: Discriminatory Migration Policies in the Caribbean

This presentation looks at discriminatory migration policies in the Caribbean using the cases of the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas. Immigration policies in the Caribbean have been under international scrutiny during the last couple of years. Specifically, the Dominican Republic has been denounced and condemned by the Inter-American Human Rights System (Commission and Court) for its discriminatory policies and practices, which unduly target communities of Haitian descent. However, other Caribbean states have been largely overlooked and not monitored in the same depth. Changes in the migratory policies in The Bahamas are but one example of how other states are engaging in similar human rights violations without proper international oversight. This presentation will argue that without local and international oversight we could see other Caribbean states creating a systemic pattern of discriminatory migration policies.

Mekonnen, Daniel Rezene: Activist Lawyers in Social Movements: Eritrea as a Case Study of Transnational Cause Lawyering

There is a surplus of academic literature that portrays Eritrea as one of the best examples of a transnational nation-state (Bernal 2014, Hepner 2013, Kebreab 2008, O'Kane & Hepner 2009). As such, Eritrea is equally lived in its national borders and its vibrant diaspora communities, literally experienced in the form of Eritrea proper and Eritrea diaspora. Thus, Eritrea also becomes a very important case study for the phenomenon of transnational cause lawyering. Without ignoring prevailing "definitional wrangles," for purposes of this abstract, cause lawyering can be understood as a form of "moral activism" wherein committed lawyers "do more than simply deploy their technical services on behalf of their client" (Sarat and Scheingold 1998). As a practice, it can manifest in any of the following non-exhaustive instances: pro bono work, lobbying, public mobilisation beyond courtroom and other forms of activism. As argued by a strong proponent of cause lawyering (Kieran

McEvoy 2011), in situations of massive political violence, lawyers are expected to become more open to the view that the legal professional is indeed political, as opposed to the view that lawyers should remain neutral (even in the face of sustained political violence). Building on McEvoy's piercing interrogation of the role of the legal profession in the Northern Ireland conflict, which is characterized by a deafening "culture of quietism," this study assesses the role of the Eritrean legal profession (collectively) in fighting the prevailing totalitarianism of PFDJ in Eritrea. The examination is based on the following major assumptions. At individual level, there are noteworthy contributions by some Eritrean and non-Eritrean activists (lawyers and non-lawyers). Such achievements include, among other things, meaningful interventions made in the form of: writing petitions and/or expert testimonies, presenting alternative/shadow reports to semi-judicial UN, EU and AU organs, and in very limited instances litigation before courts of law. At the collective level, however, the Eritrean legal profession has utterly failed in fulfilling its call of duty as the harbinger of justice. The study will examine the major factors that have led to such a dismal failure and will propose some practical suggestions for improvement.

Mesgena, Hadas Yaron: The Israeli Anti-Filtration Law and the Detention of African Refugees and Migrants in the Negev Desert

In this paper I discuss the Israeli anti infiltration law, the establishment of Holot detention facility in the Negev desert and the detention of Eritrean and Sudanese in the facility. I discuss the original version and purpose of the law during the early years of the state, how the law "came back to life" more than sixty years later and also how the new law has been contested by human rights organizations in court. Overall I wish to understand Israel's policy regarding African refugees and migrants in connection to the Israeli Palestinian conflict and Palestinian refugees. The paper is based on archival research conducted at the Israel state archive and field research conducted in Israel.

Nadeson, Majia Holmer: Fukushima, Risk, and Liberalism's Crisis

How is risk mapped and distributed in the wake of catastrophic disasters, such as the Fukushima nuclear crisis? Drawing upon the author's published work in this area, this paper examines nuclear risk in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear crisis, a catastrophe described by Japan's former Prime Minister Naoto Kan (2013), as "the most severe accident in the history of mankind." The Japanese Diet's 2012 Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission concluded that that human error was, above all else, responsible for the disaster. The report's chairman, Kiyoshi Kurokawa, introduces findings with these words: "Our report catalogues a multitude of errors and willful negligence that left the Fukushima plant unprepared for the events of March 2011. And it examines serious deficiencies in the response to the accident by TEPCO, regulators and the government." Four years after the disaster, over 130,000 people remain displaced, many of which will never be able to return to their homes because of radiation contamination, despite an increase in allowable exposure level from 1 to 20 millisieverts a year. In January of 2015, Japan enacted a state secrets law that has been described as draconian and was actively resisted by many of Japan's legal and media associations. Meanwhile, Daiichi continues to contaminate the ocean as fresh water at the site remains in contact with uncontained and melted nuclear fuel. This paper examines the specific implications of the disaster for individuals living in the world's ubiquitous radiation contaminated zones and considers the broader implications for liberal democracy.

Naser, Mostafa M.: Interface between Climate-induced Displacement, Human Rights and Adaptation
Strategies: Legal and Policy Perspectives in Bangladesh

Many studies and reports published by national and international organizations recognize Bangladesh as one of the most affected countries due to the environmental effects of global climate change, and confirm that a large number of people will be displaced within the country as a result. However, there is no simple and straightforward solution to the challenges posed by natural disasters-induced migration, and a 'one-size-fits-all' approach will not effectively resolve the complex nature, and patterns, of population displacement. Rather than any single approach, a multifarious, comprehensive, proactive, and coherent policy approach is imperative for managing people displaced by environmental reasons in an orderly and humane manner. The principal policy objective should be to increase the range of options open to those most vulnerable to the effects of environmental change. Based on the available data regarding the environment, climate change, and migration, this paper initially efforts to foster a deeper understanding of the interface between environmental change and human migration in the context of Bangladesh. This understanding helps reinterpreting existing adaptation responses, and suggesting alternative adaptation measures and strategies that may have positive effects in increasing resilience to environmental changes. Negating a 'one-size-fits-all' approach, a range of legal and policy options are suggested in this paper. These measures will indeed capacitate Bangladesh to respond proactively to minimize the impending environmental risks and maximize the benefits for environment related migrants. It also sets out a roadmap showing how policy interventions could contribute to better integrating the full spectrum of migration issues and concerns into an overall environmental and developmental policy, and vice-versa, within Bangladesh.

Nichols, Bradley: "The Volga will be our Mississippi": Nazi Germanization Policy and its Colonial
Antecedents

Ethnic cleansing and colonization served as the principal means by which the Nazi regime sought to "Germanize" occupied territories during the Second World War. The conceptual origins of this framework, however, remain understudied. My paper will shed light on these origins through a comparison of Nazi resettlement operations in Eastern Europe with violent episodes of settler colonialism in North America and Australia. By viewing German efforts to classify, assimilate, and expel indigenous populations from a transnational perspective, I will illustrate the broader discursive continuities and parallels that linked Nazi Germanization policy to imperialist enterprises across the world.

O'Connell, Caela: Eroding Legacies in the Era of Climate Change: Land Tenure, Flexibility and Soil
Conservation in the Caribbean

The tropic and sub-tropic regions of the world are expected to be acutely effected socially, economically and environmentally by climate change. This paper considers how agricultural communities are responding to extreme weather related to climate change and local cultural and material complexities can influence these outcomes. Blakie and Brookfield argue that "land degradation should by definition be a social problem. Purely environmental processes such as leaching and erosion occur with or without human interference, but for these processes to be described as 'degradation' implies social criteria which relate land to its actual or possible use," bringing into focus the links between vulnerable human populations, environmental problems and soil conservation. The "social problem" of soil conservation is especially important for understanding the implications of climate change and environmental disasters for agricultural communities. In the

case of smallholder St. Lucian banana farmers enduring local land tenure practices such as family land, Otye and flexible livelihood strategies are significant factors contributing to resilience, adaptation to climate change, and soil conservation efforts. This paper argues that the ongoing implicit and explicit social networks, culturally situated knowledge, and materiality impact resilience and adaptation to climate change in Caribbean agricultural communities and the social and land systems they depend upon.

O'Kane, David: Organizational responses to the Ebola epidemic of 2013 – 2015: a qualitative analysis of documents

In Sierra Leone, the Ebola Virus Disease epidemic of 2013 – 2015 brought into play not only traditional actors in the field of public health (such as the World Health Organization), but also new actors such as the private University of Makeni (UNIMAK), and the United Nations' Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This paper will begin the task of understanding this aspect of the crisis through textual analysis of documents produced by UNESCO and the University of Makeni, which made itself a centre of counter-Ebola efforts in the city of Makeni and the surrounding Northern Province. The professional community gathered around UNIMAK was directly involved in the fight against the virus, while UNESCO was not, though the latter organization did make efforts to intervene in the crisis. Comparison of the themes running through documents produced by these two organizations sheds more light on the complexity of the EVD crisis, and opens a new perspective on the relationship between culture and epidemics. Cultural approaches to the EVD crisis have focussed on the role of cultural practices at the level of local communities in providing a vector for the spread of EVD. This has led to a neglect of the cultural factor in the response of local and international organizations to the epidemic, a neglect which this paper will begin to rectify.

Pendry De Ann: Struggles for Justice by Immigrants and Allies in Tennessee: "Sí, se puede. Yes, we can."

This paper will discuss the efforts of immigrants to claim their rights and protest detentions and deportations. Since 2005 I have been collaborating with groups that are part of the Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition. We have supported efforts to obtain federal immigration reform and advocated for state and local policies that are welcoming to immigrants. We have worked on trying to prevent anti-immigrant laws from being passed in Tennessee. As have other groups across the country, we started campaigns against federal internal enforcement programs, such as 287(g) that enlisted local jail officials to serve as Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents. In Nashville, 287(g) was in place from 2007 to 2012, and over 10,000 people were put in deportation proceedings. Many were initially picked up for minor traffic violations. Nationwide immigrant rights groups began calling for "Not One More Deportation" and "Keep Families Together." Immigrants have become more vocal in telling their stories. They insist, "Aquí estamos, y no nos vamos. We are here, and we are not leaving." From 2012-2013, we campaigned against the implementation of 287(g) in Knox County, Tennessee, which ultimately was not implemented due to sequestering of federal funds. Since then, the Comité Popular de Knoxville and Allies of Knoxville's Immigrant Neighbors have participated in campaigns such as supporting President Obama's executive orders for Deferred Action, advocating for "tuition equality" for undocumented students, joining with other groups to "Put People First," and attending the 50th anniversary of the Selma Voting Rights March.

Perez-Rivera, Gloria: Social Reconstruction Through Land Redistribution: Can Collective Ownership Effect Social Change?

In 2014 Colombia had 6.9 million registered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), reflecting the most serious humanitarian consequence of its ongoing 50 year internal conflict. During this time paramilitary forces have been the main actors producing displacement. In this paper, based on two summers of preliminary fieldwork in Cartagena, Colombia, I examine two forms of state land redistribution initiatives into which IDPs are differently incorporated. First, there is the land restitution program legislated in 2011, by which the state committed to restitute land previously held as private property by IDPs. Second, there are the Zonas de Reserva Campesina (Peasants' Reserve Zones), which were initially conceived in the 1990s as a mechanism to allocate land to historically landless people. Despite this mandate, this mechanism is now being used by groups made up of various actors (including demobilized paramilitaries, guerillas, and IDPs, historically landless or not) who are organizing themselves to propose collective land production projects to the government. What these cases show us are how people from disparate positions within the conflict are coming together to help themselves. This compels us to consider the huge potential of collaboration among numerous actors in internal conflicts to create possible post-conflict ways of living. Further, given that both initiatives have also been informed by national and international collaborations among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and scholars from various fields, it is in studying these processes as they operate from above and below that anthropology can collaborate in social reconstruction.

Poole, Amanda: Eritreans in Ethiopia: Dislocations and Boundaries of Belonging along the Eritrean-Ethiopian Border

Ethiopia is the second largest country of asylum for Eritrean refugees, some of whom settle there while many others envision Ethiopia as the first step in a longer journey in which they are vulnerable to human trafficking networks that span the region. How and why do people navigate this border region? How might these stories of dislocation reveal political transformations occurring in and around Eritrea, and what are the limitations of piecing together a portrait of life in contemporary Eritrea based on the stories of those who have fled? What has been the role of this border, militarized for 15 years, in reconstituting social and political life and livelihoods? I will explore these questions with observations based on a pilot visit to Eritrean refugee camps in the Tigray region of Ethiopia in June 2015.

Pariser, Robyn: Men, Masculinity, and Domestic Service in British Colonial Dar es Salaam

Domestic servants formed nearly half the working class in Dar es Salaam, the capital of British colonial Tanzania. Ninety-seven percent of these servants were African men. Although domestic service is currently considered humiliating work for men, during the early decades of colonial rule it was well-paid and respectable "men's work." In the 1940s and 1950s, the World War II economic crisis, soaring urban population, and introduction of new labor regulations transformed domestic employment. In response to rising exploitation and declining wages, servants formed Tanganyika's first African labor union. This paper analyzes the relationship between masculinity and domestic service by exploring how servants resisted the changing culture and realities of their work in colonial Dar es Salaam. Many scholars attribute the emasculation of male servants to the association of domestic tasks with women. However, this paper shows that the primary threats to servants' masculinity during the latter half of the colonial era were the growing limitations the occupation

placed on their ability to achieve the financial and social capital required to achieve senior status and respect within their families and the African community.

Qurban-Ali, Derakhshan: The Implications of Hungarian Policy on the Integration and Experiences of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Hungary and Its Greater Effects on Migration Trends in the European Union

With over 51 million refugees worldwide in 2014—the highest number recorded since the refugee crisis following WWII—the effects of displacement and migration are being felt across the globe. Europe is facing increasing numbers of asylum seekers every year as a result of protracted conflicts globally and irregular migration is proliferating expansively. As refugee flows into the European Union surge, it is pertinent to examine how this manifests socially and politically in a transit country such as Hungary, which sits on the frontier of the Schengen Area. International and domestic pressures have resulted in controversial developments in Hungary's policies pertaining to asylum and detainment, and concern is mounting from the UNHCR and NGOs that Hungary is not complying with international and EU standards on asylum procedures. Thus, this research paper seeks to assess the state of integration and asylum-related policy in Hungary, in order to highlight shortcomings with respect to EU and international law. The effectiveness of integration strategies and asylum policies in Hungary and Germany will also be compared. Lastly, this paper will attempt to illustrate how these policies affect greater migration patterns in the European Union, based on the trajectories of asylum-seekers leaving Hungary as a result of integration challenges. These questions will be answered through a comprehensive analysis of relevant secondary literature, as well as primary research and interviews with asylum seekers, civil society actors, and locals in Hungary and Germany.

Reinke, Amanda J.: Mediating Humanity: The Mediation Room as Space of Conflict and Contest

Sociolegal studies' reparative turn popularized informal approaches to conflict resolution, such as community mediation, in an effort to increase access to justice for populations marginalized by the formal legal system. The physical space of community mediation dispute resolution processes is a site of contest and conflict between disputants, parties involved, and the practitioners offering mediation services. Particularly, practitioners emphasize mediation goals as "humanizing" disputants and empowering participants. However disputants focus on resolving the immediate conflict and, when possible, restoring relationships. In addition to disparate goals between practitioners and their clients, service providers also control the process of defining and achieving justice in the mediation room. As they guide clients through the community mediation model, they focus disputant attention on practitioner-defined conceptions of justice, often inadvertently wrestling ownership of the mediation process from disputants. Analysis of mediation as an interactional event challenges assumptions that it is disputant-driven, while spatial and discourse analyses reveal the complexities of goals and conflict among participants. Based on ongoing ethnographic research in the San Francisco Bay Area and situated in sociolegal, legal anthropological, and legal studies perspectives, this presentation analyzes the mediation event to illuminate how conflict and contest between practitioners and clients manifest in the physical space.

Reineke, Robin: The Mystery of the Missing Migrants

The world over, migrants are disappearing at alarming rates. They disappear in life, death, and somewhere in between. This invisibility of real migrant lives and bodies contrasts to the

hypervisibility of the globally hegemonic construct of the migrant as threat. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, forensic practice, and nonprofit advocacy, this paper considers such invisibility to be form of violence, and questions international human rights frameworks for failing to apprehend dead, injured, and missing persons who are outside the realm of lives considered fully human—and therefore worthy of protection—by those nation states where the brutalized remains of migrants are appearing.

Riggan, Jennifer: Wife, Scholar, Expert Witness: Liminality, Longing and Learning to Make Sense of the Maddening State of Eritrea

Eritrea is a place aptly described through Begona Aretxaga's concept of the maddening state (Aretxaga 2003). A country that jails and exiles its critics (broadly defined) while it welcomes its would-be supporters from abroad with open arms, prohibits legal migration while its human rights record engenders the mass migration of tens of thousands, Eritrea is imaged imagined ambiguously as simultaneously a benevolent state oriented towards development and care of its population, on one hand, and a malevolent one sacrificing its people for the power of its leadership, on the other. There are wildly divergent narratives about Eritrea and uncovering a cohesive "truth" about what has actually happened on the ground in the country over the last eight to ten years is difficult. This paper is an auto-ethnographic reflection on the ways in which I have been interpolated by these divergent narratives in my roles as the wife of an Eritrean, a scholar of Eritrea and an expert witness in Eritrean asylum cases. Each role has exposed me to different, each of which produces and is produced by its own empirical reality. Furthermore, in my roles as scholar and expert witness, I am also positioned to produce narratives of my own. This paper explores the often-clashing expectations of these roles as divergent narratives seek to politicize and coopt those who would reproduce the narrative. I raise questions about what can and cannot be said amid this highly political process of sense making. Ultimately I suggest that at the interstices of these divergent narratives we can better understand the mechanisms through which the state in Eritrea continues to be imagined in maddeningly ambivalent ways.

Rosko, Helen: Exploring Intersectionality in Southern Mali: Gender, Adaptation and Vulnerabilities in Climate Change Decision-making

Current livelihoods approaches tend to overlook specific decision-making capacities by overgeneralizing populations into homogenous entities. This paper, drawing on ethnographic field experience, explores the implementation of the Livelihoods as Intimate Government (LIG) approach as a more useful tool in theorizing agricultural decision-making capacities of vulnerable rural residents in southern Mali. In this part of the world, heightened climate variability is already a challenge, and serves as a useful proxy for the likely future conditions in the Sahel and other areas. Drawing on this ethnographic data, this paper demonstrate that the decisions and outcomes of different actors under these conditions take shape at the intersection of livelihoods discourses, the identities mobilized by these discourses, and the tools of coercion that can be used to punish those who transgress discursive and/or identity expectations. Further, we show that the identities mobilized by efforts to live in places marked by climate variability are intersectional in character, unique amalgamations of the roles and responsibilities associated with gender, age, and income status that take shape with reference to the activity (farming, gardening, nonfarm employment, etc.) at hand. This framing of identity, especially gender, in the context of climate variability and change has important implications for how we think about efforts to build resilience to the impacts of climate variability and change.

Saha, T. K.: Rights of Internally Displaced Children in Kenya in the aftermath of Post Election Violence (PEV)

The majority of Kenya's post-election violence took place in January and February, 2008. The fighting resulted in 1,133 casualties, at least 350,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), approximately 2,000 refugees, significant, but unknown, numbers of sexual violence victims, and the destruction of 117,216 private properties and 491 government-owned properties including offices, vehicles, health centers and schools. Internally displace persons comprises a huge number of families with children. The intention appeared to be not to kill them but rather to expel them and destroy their property. In many instances the police action added to the violence, with considerable evidence that officers took sides and used terror tactics against slum dwellers. People were displaced as a result of violence and threats of violence. They moved from their places of residence and business to places considered safe like police stations, administrative posts, churches and trading centers. Thereafter, they moved to formal camps or were integrated with their relatives and friends in urban centers or their ancestral homes. Children residing in displaced environment had been more affected than the adults apart from the instances of gang rape, schooling, nutrition, companionship and socialisation which had become part of life. The physical, psychological and spiritual development of the children's personality had been compromised and it is a problem staggering on the prospect of the nation. The paper dwells on the deprivation of rights of children of IDP in Kenya under Child Rights Convention as well as national legal regime and examines how these issues have been addressed in PEV scenario.

Saul, Tiffany and Hugh Tuller: Theory in the Applied Field: The Forensic Anthropologist as a Technician or Translator?

Forensic anthropologists are often perceived by their peers in anthropology as technicians mired in the insistent application of practical 'objective science' and void of theory. However, it has been noted that the dead interact in multiple ways with the living, and it is often the forensic investigator that mediates these interactions. By translating scientific findings into the vernacular of police investigators, medical examiners, family members, the legal system, journalists, and other interested actors, forensic anthropologists are delving into theoretical processes that are often overlooked in their work. These interactions and the need for vernacularization becomes more evident in post-conflict contexts where forensic anthropology is taking on an ever-increasing role, yet local knowledge of the field is lacking. This presentation will explore the manner in which forensic anthropology negotiates and bridges the various spheres of individual and collective laboratory, judiciary, family, and community imagining of absence and identification within transitional justice frameworks. In doing so, we seek to highlight a more nuanced understanding of the forensic anthropologist's role, transcending that of the technical practitioner to that of a more engaged role spanning the anthropological sub-disciplines. We propose that forensic anthropologists actually view their role more broadly than that of a technician, incorporating the humanity of their subjects in all aspects of their work, rather than a sterile analysis of objectified remains. Several examples from transitional justice contexts will be used to exemplify this.

Seamster, Louise: Forgetting the Cycle of Creative Destruction: The Construction of Disaster in a Michigan City

In this ethnography, I look at the role of creative destruction in generating the social and economic "disasters" that legitimate development and financial intervention in Benton Harbor, a poor, majority-

black city in Michigan. For decades, Benton Harbor, a former company town, has suffered from the flight of industry and better-off residents and from alleged political dysfunction, imperiling its financial survival. The state's replacement of local democracy with an "emergency manager" from 2010-2014 is one strategy for financial health, while city and state elites built a luxury golf course on industrial brownfields as a parallel economic strategy. However, the financial distress leading to state receivership and urban development was exacerbated by the same elites who narratively construct Benton Harbor as a disaster site needing their emergency intervention. This paper addresses the role of time and narratives of time in creative destruction. I look at how Benton Harbor's perpetual poverty has generated a miniature industry of "good carpetbaggers" benefitting from the rediscovery and re-creation of disaster. I argue creative destruction is a cyclical process that requires the erasure of historical memory, not just physical structures. I examine the impact of Benton Harbor's perennial portrayal as being in a state of "disaster," occupying a "turning point," and the belief of some that the city requires an "empty slate" to start anew. These narratives enable economic experiments whose promised outcomes are swept away with each new cycle's intervention.

Siddiqui, Tamanna, and Bishawjit Mallick: Development induced displacement and its consequences on the livelihood of slum dwellers at Dhaka city, Bangladesh

Human displacement occurs due to many reasons. Climate change literature focuses on the disasters and hazards induced development, whereas the development economy literature concentrates on development induced displacement. However, the question is what the developments then are and how it influences the human mobility and what are the governing mechanisms of those development induced migration process – types, supports and services. Accordingly, this paper depicts the scenario of population displacement after the new infrastructure construction in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Around 50000 slum-dwellers were forced to be displaced due to the lake and park construction at Hatirjheel Area. The total process of displacement depicts the nature of governance. It also explains, how do the evicted population cope with the adverse consequences after eviction, and how do they continue their livelihood at present. Primary data was collected from 100 respondents, who were by force displaced, by a semi- structured questionnaire conveying vulnerability of displacement, reason and resettlement, various forms of household adaptations like- employment, shelter, urban and social services, social network, informal leadership and community participation. To supplement primary data secondary data was also collected from population censuses, household income and expenditure surveys, poverty surveys and other relevant sources. It reveals the features of development induced displaced population and their livelihood vulnerability in the era of neoliberal political economy, which depicts the slum community and their everyday life without having urban dwelling rights.

Sozer, Amanda, Yvette M. Crandall, and Christopher Miles: Rapid DNA Technology: A New Approach to Support Human Rights Initiatives

In 2010, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in conjunction with several other government departments pooled resources to accelerate the development of Rapid DNA technology for Federal agencies. This Rapid DNA technology has transformed the traditional DNA analysis process into a portable, self-contained, commercial-off-the-shelf, fully automated system that can be easily operated by non-technical users. By generating DNA profiles in under two hours, Rapid DNA technology has the ability to provide human identification solutions in circumstances where time is of the essence. Additionally, this ruggedized technology makes human identifications in austere, less than ideal locations, a reality. As DNA is the only biometric capable of verifying kinship claims, Rapid

DNA technology can be a powerful tool in combating human trafficking of children and others at risk. Rapid DNA can also help legitimize familial relationships for individuals seeking refugee or asylee status after being displaced from their homes as a result of war, conflict, or political instability. Rapid DNA also has an important application in supporting mass fatality response human identification operations. This presentation will discuss the DHS Rapid DNA technology initiative and its applicability to support victims and address human rights violations.

Stauffer, John: How a Tiny Refugee NGO Can Effectively Inform and Influence a Broad Range of Entities around the World

Since its founding over five years ago, The America Team for Displaced Eritreans has continually grown the ways it assists Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers around the world. A broad spectrum of awareness, interest and willingness to help or act is required in the face of a treacherous regime that directly oppresses its citizens in <u>any</u> country which the refugee may reach. The concept of this growth is straightforward: seeking and acting appropriately on ways and means of providing advocacy and assistance. The result to date has been to build effective communication with entities within the UN, the U.S. resettlement infrastructure, the U.S. government, NGOs, refugee networks and activists, and members of the media. In his presentation, John will discuss the WHYs and HOWs of working with various entities, and he will provide guidelines that will assist any organization seeking to extend and maintain its influence wherever it will do good – for humanitarian purposes or for reasons of security – including Dos and DON'Ts in communication.

Steadman, Dawnie Wolfe: The Misuse of Undocumented Pathologies for Identification in Human Rights Investigations

Forensic anthropologists conduct a biological profile of human remains recovered in domestic forensic cases as well as international mass grave and mass disaster contexts. The biological profile consists of age, sex, ancestry, stature and any skeletal or dental pathologies and anomalies that could be unique to a single person, and hence "identifying". In medico-legal contexts, pathological conditions found on the remains are compared to known medical records of missing persons. The location, degree of healing and radiographic patterns are compared and can be used for positive identification. However, in human rights contexts, antemortem radiographs and medical documentation of missing persons are often unavailable and the primary source of antemortem medical conditions comes from surviving family members or friends. Such descriptions are typically quite vague, such as, "he walked with a limp" or, "his left hand was injured as a child." Unfortunately, these are descriptions of symptoms, not pathological diagnoses, as any number of conditions could cause an individual to limp, such as a malaligned fracture in any bone of the leg or foot, or a hip or spinal condition. Moreover, the injury to the hand that a mother vividly remembers may not have had any lasting skeletal effects and she may not remember the correct hand affected. However, these unsubstantiated oral histories of health often become over-emphasized by forensic anthropologists who may, among other problems, miss a correct identification because the expected pathology (e.g., broken finger) was absent in the remains. In this paper I argue that forensic human rights investigations must retain the same rigor for promoting positive identifications as employed in domestic medicolegal cases, which means that even "unique" pathological cases may not be identifying.

Stephens, Kyle: The Trial of the Twenty-First Congress: Debating Indian Removal

The removal of Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi River was a defining event in American history. Despite its far-reaching salience, however, the role of popular opinion in underwriting this policy has yet to be fully explained. Although spearheaded by President Andrew Jackson, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was the product of a fierce congressional debate in which individual politicians voiced the sentiments of their constituents. My paper will elucidate the diverse motives that informed this debate and investigate how they led antebellum statesmen to codify – some eagerly, others reluctantly – a program of forced relocation.

Swamy, Raja H.: Utilizing Q-GIS to Train Local Communities in Defensive Mapping

In the aftermath of the tsunami of 2004 a problem that immediately confronted those engaged in relief efforts was the lack of reliable information on the populations and settlements of coastal artisanal fishers in Tamil Nadu state's Nagapattinam district, the worst affected in India. The paucity of population data and maps of villages and hamlets facilitated a reconstruction agenda that effectively ignored the range of ways that coastal fishers manage and utilize the coastal commons and the near shore marine fishery. Facing relocation, and the prospect of not obtaining adequate compensation due to the lack of data, fishers had to depend upon a few NGOs to engage in community mapping and censuses. As reconstruction proceeded however the larger problem that loomed on the horizon was the prospect of losing access to the coast since the government insisted that inland relocation was the only option for compensatory housing, making housing eligibility conditional on the relinquishment of claims on coastal homes and lands. Beginning with an assessment of the ways in which the lack of adequate information on coastal land use practices, particularly those referred to in legal and scholarly literature as "customary uses," facilitated the state's relocation agenda, this paper will tentatively propose strategies for simultaneously studying such practices and training local communities in the use of qualitative GIS. I will present my methodological and analytical framework for examining land use and commoning practices on Nagapattinam's coast, and propose a general framework for local communities to produce and utilize mapped data in collaboration with allied NGOs and activists, in order to strengthen defensive strategies against dispossession.

Todres, Jonathan: A Children's Rights Response to Natural Disasters

Large-scale natural disasters create humanitarian crises for hard hit areas, dramatically disrupting children's lives. The aftermath of any large-scale natural disaster raises many children's rights issues, at every stage of the process, from relief to reconstruction. In many instances, public attention and government responses focus on select issues affecting children. For example, in the immediate aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, public attention focused most notably on the threat of trafficking. Although no one questions the urgent need to prevent child trafficking, isolating it as an issue can lead to overlooking both the structural issues that heighten children's vulnerability to being trafficked and other equally pressing children's rights violations. Using Haiti as a case study, this paper seeks to advance a more holistic approach to child well-being following natural disasters, by situating children's experience in a rights framework. The paper delineates the range of rights violations children suffer in natural disasters, explores the interrelationship among these rights, and proposes steps to foster the realization of all children's rights and well-being. Using a children's rights lens to assess children's experiences in and following natural disasters helps highlight both the need for multidisciplinary approaches and opportunities to develop comprehensive responses.

Toom, Victor: Absent bodies and present victims' families in post-9/11 New York City

Notions of 'displacement' and 'belonging' are intimately connected in the aftermath of disaster. Through hovering around both notions empirically and theoretically, this paper articulates some hidden normativities of 'displacement' and 'belonging'. It does so by attending to the forensic and emotional realities in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center. Of the almost 22,000 human remains recovered from WTC's rubble which originated an estimated 2,750 victims, approximately 14,000 remains were identified and associated with 1,636 victims. Families of those identified were subsequently able to organize a burial in accordance with personal preferences, cultural customs and religious rituals. This paper considers funeral practices of families of the 1,114 victims who were never identified. Their remains are 'displaced' in various ways, and cannot be returned to the spheres where they 'belong'. The conceptual questions this paper hence deals with are related to 'displaced' remains and 'belonging' of absent remains. It will address these conceptual questions empirically by attending to the funeral rituals families, communities, churches and governments invented to replace absent bodies.

True-Frost, Cora: The Limits of Naming and Shaming: A Structural Case for Prosecutorial Declination

Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda proclaimed that she would suspend the ten-year-long investigation and outstanding warrant against the Sudan's President Al-Bashir. President Al-Bashir understandably greeted the news triumphantly, and claimed that the ICC had "failed" in its mission. Why did the Prosecutor publicly announce that she is no longer actively investigating the case or seeking jurisdiction over this high-profile indictee, and thus giving him license to celebrate? Informed observers know that the Prosecutor's target audience was not in fact Bashir, but was instead the intransigent UN Security Council. This Article fills a gap in the interdisciplinary literature about compliance by examining the relationship between the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and the UN Security Council. This Article argues that the Prosecutor can and should take a more aggressive role in managing the difficult relationship between the ICC and the UN Security Council, specifically, by using her discretion to decline to investigate or prosecute forthcoming UN Security Council referrals. The effects of such a refusal to investigate on the sociological legitimacy of the emerging system of international criminal law remain largely unexamined in the literature. The Article begins with an overview of the structure and law governing the relationship between the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the United Nations Security Council. It next surveys international relations and social science literature on the effects of naming and shaming. In the third section, it describes the social legitimacy, efficiency, and accountability tradeoffs the ICC Prosecutor faces in interacting with the Council. The fourth Part makes the structural case for prosecutorial declination in cases of Security Council referrals. The final section unpacks the implications of this argument for international law and compliance theories.

Wagner, Sarah E. and Adam Rosenblatt: Forensic Investigation, the Nation-State, and the Iconic Dead

This paper examines two contemporary examples of what Benedict Anderson called "sacrilege of a strange, contemporary kind": the disinterment and identification of the Vietnam Unknown Soldier (whose remains were thus made both "known" and particular) and the recent exhumations of Chile's socialist icons Salvador Allende, Victor Jara, and Pablo Neruda. The paper explores the sociopolitical consequences of a state's attempts to account for its past through the recovered body of a renowned figure. It sheds light on how the particular technologies of identification influence the politics of

identification and on the relationship--for both the state and society—between the iconic dead and the larger populations of the "ordinary" missing and disappeared.

Weldehaimanot, Simon: Persecuted for Seeking Safe Haven: Immigration Detention in the U.S.

Those individuals who present themselves at port of entries of the United States to seek asylum but without proper entry permits are subjected to mandatory civil detention pending consideration of their asylum claims. While the Department of Homeland Security could release (parole) them into the country if they are not a danger to the community, a flight risk and they have someone to accommodate them, most are denied this opportunity. At least in some areas of the United States, these arriving aliens, as they are called, are again eligible for a custody redetermination hearing before an Immigration Judge from the Department of Justice (and this is nemo iudex in causa sua) who could order their release upon reasonable conditions unless the Department of Homeland Security establishes by clear and convincing evidence that they are a danger to the community or flight risk. Arriving aliens are eligible for this custody redetermination hearing only after more than 180 days in detention. Again, with no family and financial establishment in the U.S. that could be resorted to if the alien evades immigration enforcement, flight risk is hard to challenge and it is often established with ease. Even if arriving aliens' request to be released is granted, it is mostly on the condition that a reasonable amount of bond money (could be as much as $30,000) is deposited. This amount is unavailable to many asylum seekers. Hence, they remain detained for a year or years. Detention conditions in the U.S. may be heavenly when compared to the jails of repressive regimes. Yet, detention is detention. Hence, some detainees jokingly make the point that they are persecuted more here than elsewhere.