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PRESENTATION - Decisive Role of Rafael Lemkin in Elaboration and Adoption of the Convention of 1948


Participation pendant quarante ans à des colloques et congrès, de façon plus intensive depuis sa retraite de chirurgien en 1997 (environ dix à quinze participations chaque année, en France et à l’étranger).

Outre les ouvrages dont la liste suit (et dont certains ont été traduits en plusieurs langues) a publié une centaine d’articles. Les textes des interventions dans des colloques ou congrès sont publiés dans une quarantaine d’ouvrages collectifs, surtout depuis 1995.

Actuellement membre du comité de rédaction de la Revue d’histoire de la Shoah ; membre du comité scientifique du mémorial de la Shoah ; coordinateur de l’exposition sur le procès de Nuremberg qui se tient au mémorial jusqu’en février 2006 ; membre du comité Histoire de la Shoah et de l’antisémitisme à la Fondation de la Shoah. Participe aux cours de formation sur les génocides et les violences de guerre organisés au mémorial de la Shoah, en France et en Suisse à l’intention des professeurs d’histoire et des autres enseignants du secondaire.


PRESENTATION - Recognition of the Armenian Genocide in the United Nations

Dr. Leandro Despouy, a human rights advocate and scholar from Argentina, is spearheading the international protection of the independence of judges, lawyers, and prosecutors. As the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, a position he has held since 2003, Dr. Despouy is the primary person responsible under the newly created United Nations Human Rights Council for promoting the independence of the judiciary worldwide and documenting and preventing human rights violations that occur in the absence of independent judicial systems. Dr. Despouy's office continually raises awareness of the nexus between a weakened judicial system and the frequency, as well as the severity, of human rights abuses.

Despouy was one of the five authors of a report on human rights abuses committed against the extrajudicial captives the United States detains at its naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The position of Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers was created in 1994 by the Commission on Human Rights in response to the increase in attacks on the independence of judicial systems. The mandate of this position includes: (1) investigation into substantial allegations of abuse; (2) issuance of fact-findings to the Human Rights Council; (3) observation and appraisal of progress achieved in protecting and enhancing judicial independence; and (4) advisement on topical questions related to safeguarding an impartial judiciary.

During the last three years, the activities of the Special Rapporteur have included investigations into a wide variety of judicial issues throughout the world, including, most recently, the situation of detainees at Guantanamo Bay naval base, the judicial and institutional crisis in Ecuador and the shortcomings of the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system. Under Dr. Despouy's guidance, complex issues have also been addressed such as legal responses to the threats of terrorism and judicial corruption.

Before serving as the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Dr. Despouy represented Argentina and the United Nations in many capacities to strengthen human rights institutions and protect human rights. He served as Argentina's Special Representative of Human Rights for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, and headed delegations to sessions of the Human Rights Committee and the International Convention of the Red Cross.

Dr. Despouy spent much of his career in academia, teaching a diverse range of subjects including: political sociology and the history of political institutions; commercial law; political economy; human rights; public international law; and international negotiations. His work lies at the center of the promotion and protection of democracy and rule of law and helps shape the institutional structures and contexts that impact human rights.
PRESENTATION - Right to Life: Proposal of a Worldwide Organization of Genocide Victim Peoples, and All Caring People, on Behalf of the Right to Life of All Peoples

Prof. Charny is an Executive Director, Institute on the Holocaust & Genocide, Jerusalem; Editor in Chief and Executive Director, GPN Genocide Prevention Now worldwide website www.genocidepreventionnow.org; Co-founder and Past President, International Association of Genocide Scholars; Editor-in-Chief, Encyclopedia of Genocide; Retired Prof. of Psychology & Family Therapy, Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University. Author of Fascism and Democracy in the Human Mind: A New Bridge between Mind and Society (University of Nebraska Press) -- awarded "Best Academic Book of the Year" 2007 by the American Library Association, (available in paperback); and Fighting Suicide Bombing: A Worldwide Campaign for Life (Praeger Security International. 2007; reprinted by three publishers in India and Sri Lanka—countries that have had their share of suicide bombers).

Prof. Charny is widely respected and credited as a prime mover in the development of the field of Genocide Studies in which he has persevered in his leadership for 30 years, often notwithstanding considerable resistance from those in the "Jewish establishment" who have sought to establish the overarching uniqueness of the Holocaust at the expense of denying the genocides of other peoples or minimizing their significance and comparability to the Holocaust. The Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide in Jerusalem which he directs may have been the first to create the conceptual linkage between Holocaust and genocide, and in any case has been at the forefront of addressing the genocides of all peoples, and genocide in the past, present and future of all peoples.

The current major project of the institute is the publication on Internet of a "webmagazine," GPN Genocide Prevention Now, with the support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In its first year of publication (2010), GPN has quickly climbed high in Google listings of the magazine as a whole and of many of its original articles and reports and innovative timelines. The articles are presented first on a journalistic level of a 'good magazine read' without reference notes, and are then followed by a pdf version with complete reference notes in a traditional academic style.
PRESENTATION – “Genos – the Human Group”: How the Concept of “Culture” Underscores Raphael Lemkin’s Notion of “Genocide”

Donna-Lee Frieze is a Research Fellow in the School of History, Heritage and Society at Deakin University, Australia, where she also teaches genocide studies. She has published on the Armenian genocide, the Holocaust, the Bosnian genocide, Raphael Lemkin, film, ethics and oral testimony.
PRESENTATION – Law, Genocide and History

Professor William A. Schabas is director of the Irish Centre for Human Rights at the National University of Ireland, Galway, where he also holds the chair in human rights law. He is also a professeur associé at the Université du Québec à Montréal and a visiting fellow at Kellogg College of the University of Oxford. He is a ‘door tenant’ at the chambers of 9 Bedford Row, London.

Professor Schabas holds BA and MA degrees in history from the University of Toronto and LLB, LLM and LLD degrees from the University of Montreal, as well as honorary doctorates in law from Dalhousie University and Case Western Reserve University. He is the author of twenty-one books dealing in whole or in part with international human rights law, including The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), Introduction to the International Criminal Court (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, 3rd ed.), Genocide in International Law (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed., 2009) and The Abolition of the Death Penalty in International Law (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2003, 3rd ed.). He has also published more than 275 articles in academic journals, principally in the field of international human rights law and international criminal law. His writings have been translated into Russian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Nepali and Albanian.

Professor Schabas is editor-in-chief of Criminal Law Forum, the quarterly journal of the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law. He is Chairman of Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, President of the International Association of Genocide Scholars, President of the Irish Branch of the International Law Association and chair of the International Institute for Criminal Investigation. From 2002 to 2004 he served as one of three international members of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Professor Schabas was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2006. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 2007.
FRANÇOIS ROELANTS du VIVIER
Belgian Honorary Senator

PRESENTATION – Prosecution of Genocide Denial Under Criminal Law: The Case of Belgium


François Roelants du Vivier has been active on the issue of the recognition of the Armenian genocide. He is the initiator of the INRAG, the Interparliamentary network for the recognition of the Armenian genocide; he is the author of the draft bill on punishing the denial, the minimization, the justification or the approval of the crime of genocide or the crime against humanity.

Senator Roelants du Vivier is a Member of the Europe-Armenia Advisory Council. He is married, has two children and three grandchildren.
Sociologist and historian Taner Akçam was born in the province of Ardahan, Turkey, in 1953. He became interested in Turkish politics at an early age. As the editor-in-chief of a student political journal, he was arrested in 1976 and sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment. Amnesty International adopted him as a prisoner of conscience. A year later, he escaped to Germany, where he received political asylum.

In 1988 he started working as Research Scientist in Sociology at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research. His first research topic was the history of political violence and torture in the late Ottoman Empire and early Republic of Turkey. In 1995 he received his doctorate from the University of Hanover with a dissertation on *The Turkish National Movement and the Armenian Genocide Against the Background of the Military Tribunals in Istanbul Between 1919 and 1922*. Between 2000 and 2002 he was Visiting Professor of History at University of Michigan. He worked also as Visiting Associate Professor at the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at University of Minnesota. Since 2008 he is a member of History Department at Clark University.

Prof. Akçam has since lectured and published extensively on this subject, with eleven books and numerous articles in English, French, German and Turkish. *Armenien und die Völkermord*, Hamburg: Verlag Hamburger Edition, 2005 (second edition); *Dialogue Across an International Divide: Essays Towards a Turkish-Armenian Dialogue* (Zoryan Institute, 2001) has been translated into Hebrew. *From Empire to Republic: Turkish Nationalism and the Armenian Genocide* appeared in 2004, (Zed Publishing House) has been translated in Italian and Polish. *A Shameful Act: the Armenian Genocide and Turkish Responsibility* is published by Metropolitan Books in October 2006. It has been translated and published in Great Britain, France, Holland and Greece.

PRESENTATION - Obstacles to Legal Remedies: The Role of Neo-Deniers

Richard Hovannisian is the author of Armenia on the Road to Independence (1967); The Republic of Armenia, 4 volumes (1981-1996); The Armenian Holocaust (1980); has edited and contributed to The Armenian Image in History and Literature (1981), The Armenian Genocide in Perspective (1986), The Armenian Genocide: History, Politics, Ethics (1992); The Armenian People from Ancient to Modern Times, 2 volumes (1997); Remembrance and Denial: The Case of the Armenian Genocide (1998); Enlightenment and Diaspora: The Armenian and Jewish Cases (1999); Looking Backward, Moving Forward: Confronting the Armenian Genocide (2003); The Armenian Genocide: Cultural and Ethical Legacies (2007), and other books and more than 60 scholarly articles on Armenian and Near Eastern history, society, and culture.

Beginning in 1997, he has organized conferences on the historic cities and provinces of Western Armenia and has edited and contributed, with maps and illustrations, to the proceedings of those conferences. The volumes published to the present include Armenian Van/Vaspurakan; Armenian Baghesh/Bitlis and Taron/Mush; Armenian Karin/Erzerum; Armenian Tsopk/Kharpert; Armenian Sebastia/Sivas; Armenian Tigranakert/Diarbekir and Edessa/Urfa. Armenian Cilicia; Armenian Pontus; and Armenian Constantinople. The next in the series, to be published in 2011 is Armenian Kars and Ani.

Professor Hovannisian is a Guggenheim Fellow and has received many honors for his scholarship, civic activities, and advancement of Armenian studies. He is a founder and six-time president of the Society for Armenian Studies and serves on the editorial boards of five journals and on the boards of directors of ten scholarly and civic organizations. He has given hundreds of lectures on Armenian history and the Armenian Genocide in 35 countries and in more than 200 universities, as well as more than 2,000 community lectures around the world. He is listed in the Who’s Who, Who’s Who in the World, Who’s Who in America, The Writers Directory, and other biographical volumes.

Dr. Hovannisian is the recipient of the Medal of Mesrop Mashtots from His Holiness Karekin II of the Great House of Cilicia in 1982, Medal of Saints Sahak and Mesrop from Catholicos of All Armenians Garegin II in 2001, and Knight of Cilicia from His Holiness Aram I in 2001. In 1990, Richard Hovannisian became the first social scientist living abroad to be elected to the Armenian National Academy of Sciences.
TESSA HOFMANN
Doctor, Freie Universität Berlin

PRESENTATION - The “Cold Cases” of Genocide: The Meaning and Limits of Condemnation by Legislative Bodies

Hofmann, Tessa, Ph.D. (Dr. phil.), Magistra Artium; resident of Berlin. Studied sociology, Armenian and Slavic languages and literatures at the state Freie Universität Berlin; defended her doctoral thesis on Russian prose in 1982; 2002 appointed honorary Professor of Hrachia Ajarian University (Yerevan). Since 1983 employed at the Institute for Eastern European Studies at the Freie Universität Berlin; works currently as a research associate at the Chair for Eastern European Sociology; fellow in international research projects (2008-10: "Comparing Out-migration from Armenia and Georgia", 2008-2010). Numerous publications on the history, culture and present situation of Armenia and its diaspora, on the Ottoman genocide against Christians (Armenians, Arameans/Assyrians, Greeks of Asia Minor), on minorities in Turkey and the South Caucasus. Since 1980, frequent visits to Armenia, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh (since 1995); consultant (Armenia, Georgia, etc.) for the administrative jurisdiction of the Federal Republics of Germany and Austria; since 1979 volunteer human and minority rights work.


AIMAN ABDELAZIZ SALAMA
Professor of International Law and International Relations
Faculty of Mass Communications, Cairo University

PRESENTATION - Legal Aspect of Responsibility of Turkish Government for the Armenian Genocide

Academic Experience: Teaching in English International Law and International Relations since 1994 in the following Institutions: Cairo University, Faculty of Mass Communications; Future University, Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences; Sinai University, Faculty of Mass Communications; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Local Development.


PRESENTATION - Preventing Genocide in the 21st Century


His current research is focused on radio broadcasting in the incitement and prevention of genocide, and domestic laws of genocide. Prof. Chalk teaches undergraduate and graduate courses on the history and sociology of genocide, the Holocaust, humanitarian intervention, and the history of United States foreign relations. During his sabbatical leave in the academic year 2000-2001, Prof. Chalk was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC. Contact: drfrank@alcor.concordia.ca
PRESENTATION - The Acts of Forgetting and Remembering the Armenian Genocide in Scandinavia in the 1920s

Matthias Bjørnlund is a Danish archival historian who has specialized in the Armenian genocide and related issues. He has published articles and book chapters on aspects of, among other things, the Armenian and Rwandan genocides, the ethnic cleansing of Ottoman Greeks in 1914, the 1909 Adana massacres, and on genocide as a legal and historical concept. He was affiliated with the Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies Copenhagen 2003-2005, and received his MA in history from the University of Copenhagen 2005. His thesis was titled: "Et Folk Myrdes. Det Armenske Folkemord i Danske Kilder. ("A People is Being Murdered." The Armenian Genocide in Danish Sources).

Matthias Bjørnlund is the editor of the Danish section of the German website www.armenocide.de, a site dedicated to archival documentation of the Armenian genocide. He is currently working as part of a committee to prepare a 2011 exhibition and conference on Scandinavia responses to the Armenian genocide in cooperation with The Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute in Yerevan, and on a book manuscript on Scandinavia and the ‘Armenian Question’ - i.e., Scandinavian relations with Armenia/Armenians before, during, and after the Armenian genocide, 1890s to 1920s.
D. MOHAMED REFFAT EL EMAM  
Assistant Professor  
Faculty of Literature,  
University of Alexandria –  
Damanhour Branch  

PRESENTATION – The Massacres of Adana: April 1909 and its Impacts in Egypt

Assistant Professor of modern and contemporary history, faculty of Literature, University of Alexandria – Damanhour Branch. Manager of editing for “Masr el Hadisa” modern Egypt magazine (2001-2005), House of Book and National Documents – Cairo. Secretary of editing for “Masr el Nahda Series” (2004), House of Book and National Documents – Cairo.


Member of: Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs, Arab Union of Writers in Cairo, Egyptian Society of Historical Studies, Board member of the Center of Armenian Studies – Faculty of Literature, Cairo University.
PRESENTATION - The Crime of Genocide and the Case of Greek Genocide

Theofanis Malkidis teaching in the Democritus University of Thrace in graduate and post-graduate programmes with emphasis in the Greek, Armenian and the Assyrian Genocide and the modern policy in the Balkans and Black Sea.

Education:
1993, BA University of Macedonia of Economics and Social Sciences, Department of Economics. Thessaloniki, Greece.
2000, PhD Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences of Athens, Department of Sociology. Athens, Greece.
2001, Post-Doctoral Studies. Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Greek Language and Literature of University of Argyrokastro, Argyrokastro, Albania.

Employment:
-Democritus University of Thrace, Department of Languages, Literature and Culture of the Black Sea Countries, Law School, Komotini - Greece (2000 - today)
-Professor at the War Academy. Greek Air Force, Athens- Greece, (2010 - today)
-Professor at the Police Academy (1997- today).
-Visiting Professor at Technological Institute of Kavala, Greece (2009 - today)
-Lecturer at the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a Special Programme (May, 2005-2006 and 2007).

Research Interests and Publications in: International Society and Politics, in modern Greece, the Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Genocide and International Relations.
Professor Dr. Ruben Safrastyan is the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Armenian National Academy of Sciences. In the past, he served as a Counselor of the Armenian Embassy in Germany and was the Deputy Director of the Department of Political Analysis for the Office of the President of Armenia.

His areas of specialization include Turkish, Ottoman, Genocide, and Regional Studies. During last years, he has received Humboldt (Germany), Fulbright (USA), and International Policy (Hungary) fellowships and conducted researches at the universities of Bochum, Berkeley, and Budapest.


Ruben Safrastyan is editor of the Academic Yearbook Peoples and Countries of the Near and Middle East and founding editor of The Turkic and Ottoman Studies, Yerevan (Armenia).

For his professional achievements Prof. Safrastyan was awarded by Presidential Medal Movses Khorenatsi.

Enzo Maria Le Fevre Cervini is the Vice-President of the Foundation for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities, a new international institution launched by the Hungarian Government with the aim of bridging the gap between early warning and early action in the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities worldwide.

Mr. Le Fevre is an Associate Researcher at the Center for International Conflict Resolution – Columbia University and Coordinator of research and development at the UNIMED – the Mediterranean Universities Union.

Since 2008 he has been appointed Special Advisor of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the task of coordinating the creation and development of the Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities. This follows his work of Coordinator of the European Programme for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities at the Madariaga-College of Europe Foundation, created at the invitation of Javier Solana to set up a coordinated strategy to allow the EU to be an effective global actor in the prevention of genocide – thereby fulfilling the principles of the Responsibility to Prevent.

Mr. Le Fevre is a Lecturer in International Law and International Organizations at LUISS University in Rome and a member of the International Association for Genocide Scholars. Since 2002 he has been intensively working in the field of international cooperation and development and has covered numerous positions in Italian and European institutions and organizations.

He is the co-author of “The Promotion, Protection and the actualization of the rights of the child - Normative instruments, policies and strategies at international and European level”, “United in diversity, Europe changes and the Euro-generation speaks out!”, and of “Genocide: Europe between the past, the present and the future”.
TETSUSHI OGATA
Director of the Genocide Prevention Program, Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University

PRESENTATION - Toward a model of Engaging Governments in a Network of Genocide Prevention

Tetsushi Ogata is Director of the Genocide Prevention Program (GPP) at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University. GPP organizes the Engaging Governments on Genocide Prevention (EGGP) program, in coordination with Advanced Consortium on Cooperation, Conflict, and Complexity (AC4) at Columbia University, providing a week-long workshop for state officials on genocide prevention. EGGP has conducted 6 workshops since 2007 and has trained 77 governments so far. Ogata also directs GPP’s regional collaboration with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Budapest Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities. He is a doctoral candidate at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution.
PRESENTATION - The Crime Against Cultural Heritage and Historical Memory: The Question of "Abandoned Property"

Dickran Kouymjian is Haig & Isabel Berberian Emeritus Professor of Armenian Studies, Emeritus, and former Director of the Armenian Studies Program, California State University, Fresno. He has also been professor at universities in Beirut, Cairo, Paris, Yerevan, and New York. In 2008 he was elected a foreign member of the National Academy of Science of Armenia. As a specialist of medieval and modern Armenian history and art he is responsible for some 20 books and 300 scholarly articles, including The Arts of Armenian (1992) and the Album of Armenian Paleography (2002, Armenian trans. Yerevan, 2006). He has also studied Armenian material and cultural losses associated with the Genocide. In addition, Dr. Kouymjian published widely on two close friends, the writer William Saroyan and the filmmaker and artist Sergei Paradjanov. Professor Kouymjian lives in Paris.
PRESENTATION - The Long-term Consequences of Genocide in the Diaspora Communities in Both the Netherlands and London

Anthonie Holslag is an anthropologist who has done research in the transgenerational consequences of genocide in Armenian Diaspora communities in both the Netherlands and London. His ethnographic research has been published and well received in 2009. The English translation of his work, where he will put more focus on genocidal violence and the consequences of this violence on building and reconstructing the Armenian identity, will be published in 2011. The tentative title of his book is “Near the foot of Ararat”.

ANTHONIE HOLSLAG
Anthropologist
PRESENTATION - The Crime of Genocide: The Moral Imperative to Remember, Acknowledge and Repair

PRESENTATION - The Problem of Responsibility and the Destruction of Cultural Property

Peter Balakian is the author of many books including The Burning Tigris: The Armenian Genocide and America’s Response won the 2005 Raphael Lemkin Prize and was a New York Times Notable Book and a New York Times Best Seller. His memoir, Black Dog of Fate (about growing up Armenian-American) won the PEN/Martha Albrand Prize for the Art of the Memoir and was a best book of the year for the New York Times, the LA Times, and Publisher’s Weekly, and was recently issued in a 10th anniversary edition. He is co-translator of Grigoris Balakian’s Armenian Golgotha: A Memoir of the Armenian Genocide 1915-1918. His books of poems include Ziggurat and June-tree: New and Selected Poems, 1974-2000.

He is the recipient of many awards and prizes and civic citations including a Movses Horenatsi Medal from the Republic of Armenia, Guggenheim Fellowship, and a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship. Foreign editions of his work have appeared in a dozen languages including Arabic, French, Dutch, Hebrew, Greek, and Turkish. He is Donald M. and Constance H. Rebar Professor of the Humanities at Colgate University.
PRESENTATION - Genocide. Background, Convention and the Prospects

Academic Record:
1990-Present. Instructor of Humanities and Human Rights at Haigazian University
1991-1995 Instructor of Islamic studies an Human Rights at the Holy Spirit University-Kaslik (USEK)
1997-Present. Instructor of Humanities and Human Rights at Institute St. Paul for Philosophy and Theology – Harisa.
2001-Present. Instructor on International Law, Democracy & Human Rights at the American University of Beirut (AUB)
1999. Lecturer in the fold of the MA Human Rights Program offered by the Malta University-Valetta.
2002- 2006. Lecturer throughout the Regional Human Rights Training Program in Beirut and Istanbul jointly organized by The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, the Lund University and the Foundation for Human and Humanitarian Rights.
2008. Lecturer at the Vienna University Summer Program.

Assignments:
1981. Commissioned by the World Council of Churches to investigate the de facto and the legal conditions of the Christian minorities in Turkey.
1982. Member of an international committee to discuss with the Turkish officials the Christian minorities of Turkey.
1982. Commissioned by the World Council of Churches to look into Israel's observance of the Humanitarian Law in the course of its invasion of Lebanon.
2006. Monitoring and reporting on the International Humanitarian Law obligations by the parties to the 33-Day War.

Books:
PRESENTATION - The Cultural Genocide as a State Policy and the Question of its Responsibility

Seda Parsamyan was born in 1981 in Yerevan. In 2004 graduated from Yerevan State University, Department of History and obtained a master's academic degree in History. In 2005 she joined the Armenian Genocide Museum – Institute as a Senior Researcher and appointed as Deputy Director of the Museum since May 2010.

The most study theme is: Destruction of the Armenian cultural and historical heritage in the Ottoman Empire and in Republican Turkey. Within the framework of this area Seda delivered number of papers at several international scientific conferences.

Seda Parsamyan is the author of five scientific articles, which are dedicated to different aspects of Cultural Genocide.
De Zayas Book on Legal Aspects of Genocide Published by Haigazian University

The Genocide Against the Armenians 1915-23 and the Relevance of the 1948 Genocide Convention
By Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, with a preface by the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva
On the occasion of the 95th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide

Dr. Alfred de Zayas is a renowned legal expert and professor of international law at the Geneva School of Diplomacy in Switzerland. He has served as a senior lawyer in the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and as secretary of the Human Rights Committee.

In this concise, 106-page book, de Zayas argues that the Genocide Convention did not create the rights of the Armenians to reparation, nor the obligation of Turkey to assume its *erga omnes* responsibilities to the Armenians and the world. These rights and obligations existed from the outset and were recognized in Articles 144 and 230 of the Treaty of Sevres. The non-implementation of the provisions of this treaty by Turkey does not affect the rights and obligations derived from the historical fact of the genocide, argues De Zayas.

De Zayas shows how the Genocide Convention strengthened the pre-existing rights of the Armenians—rights that have not diminished because of a lapse of time. He further outlines the issues of state succession and the continuing Turkish obligation to make reparations to the descendants of the victims.

Beyond restitution and compensation, the book focuses on the right of the Armenian people to their cultural heritage, including their churches and monasteries in what is now Turkey, as the human right to one's cultural heritage is stipulated in international law and relevant UNESCO resolutions.

Finally, the problem of denial is addressed from the human rights perspective as a violation of human dignity, because all human beings, including the Armenians have, the right to truth, to their identity, and to their history.

*The Genocide Against the Armenians 1915-23 and the Relevance of the 1948 Genocide Convention* is available in the U.S. by contacting the Armenian Missionary Association of America (201-265-2607, amaa@amaa.org); in France by contacting the Librairie Orientale H. Samuelian (01-43-26-88-65); or in Lebanon by contacting Haigazian University (961-1-349230/1, publications@haigazian.edu.lb).
Statement by Dr Bertrand G. Ramcharan – EARLY WARNING, ASSESSMENT AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Bertrand G. Ramcharan has been Professor of International Human Rights Law at the Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Chancellor of the University of Guyana, Senior Fellow at the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies at The CUNY Graduate Center, and Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Human Rights Law, Nottingham University. He has a doctorate in international law from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and is a Barrister at Law of Lincoln’s Inn. He was a member of the UN Secretariat for 32 years. He served in the position of Deputy and then UN High Commissioner for Human Rights ad interim (2003-2004) at the level of Under-Secretary-General. Previously he had been Director and Political/Legal Advisor with the International peacemakers and peacekeepers in the Former Yugoslavia, Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, and Head of the speech-writing service of the Secretary-General. He has taught as an Adjunct Professor at Columbia University and as Visiting Professor of International Law at the University of Ottawa and at Lund University, Sweden.

He is the author or editor of thirty books on international law, human rights, and the United Nations. He is a Commissioner of the International Commission of Jurists and Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. He was a member of the International Panel of Experts on Human Rights in Darfur and Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Peace Process in Georgia. He has just served as Commissioner on the ILO Commission of Inquiry on Zimbabwe and Member the International Panel convened by the Swiss Foreign Ministry to draft an Agenda for Human Rights for the future.
Statement of Dr Bertrand G. Ramcharan

EARLY WARNING, ASSESSMENT AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

1. Deep Appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and to the President of the GA for convening the meeting.
2. Congratulation to the Secretary-General for his leadership on RTP and for his thoughtful statement opening the meeting.
3. Appreciation to Special Advisers Deng and Luck for their efforts.
4. The United Nations, its Member States, Organizations of the UN System, NGOs, and the broader UN constituency all have important protection responsibilities for upholding international norms on human rights universally. Within the framework of these protection responsibilities, world leaders, at the highest levels, have laid particular emphasis on the responsibility to protect in respect of genocide, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. What the GA had done, in effect, was to place a special duty of care on the UN, its Member States, and all organs of society in respect of these offences. The RTP had been given the character of a peremptory norm of international law (jus cogens).
5. Touching on protection responsibilities generally, it needs to be borne in mind that Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter place individual and collective responsibilities on Member States for upholding human rights universally. These are legal responsibilities.
6. The Secretary-General has important preventive functions under Article 99 of the UN Charter. He uses his own judgment in deciding if, and when, to act.
7. The Security Council and the General Assembly have their responsibilities under the Charter. If violations of human rights threaten or breach international peace and security the Security Council is required to act. The GA has on different occasions declared that it would act against all situations of gross violations of human rights. (e.g. GA resolution 37/175). This is an issue of principle for the GA.
8. Prevention and protection are needed, in the first instance, at the national level. Regional and international actions are back-up actions. As a matter of policy, the emphasis should be on national prevention and protection. Every Member State must strive for an effective national protection system that includes prevention.
9. The UN Human Rights Council, in its Universal Periodic Review process, could render good service by focusing on the national protection systems of every country, including their arrangements to prevent gross violations of human rights. Its Special Procedures could help in this effort.
10. Information and assessment efforts should also target the national protection systems of Member States, in cooperation with them. The Special Advisers of the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, could dialogue with National Human Rights Institutions on the enhancement of national protection and prevention. UNDP and the IBRD could help greatly. Early warning and assessment, in addition to regional, and international protection, should emphasise national protection.
11. Moving on to the responsibility to protect as emphasised by the General Assembly, there is good literature and practice on prevention in respect of human rights situations. The urgent deployment of international or regional observers had

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1 Previously: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights ad interim, 2003-2004; Chancellor of the University of Guyana; First Swiss Chair and Professor of International Human Rights Law, Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.
been quite helpful in a number of situations (South Africa, 1992), and visiting missions (East Timor, post-referendum).

12. Five aspects could be signalled: the issue of principle, the political dimension, the need for confidence-building, the need for cooperation, and the centrality of national protection systems.

13. On the issue of principle, namely the GA’s historic emphasis on protection, it could help for the Secretariat to prepare and publish a Note recapitulating past instances in which the GA had declared its own determination to act against all situations of gross violations of human rights. This would be a service to Member States in consolidating the practice of the GA on protection.

14. On the political dimension, it needed to be recognized that, in the light of the recent positions of great powers, the broad membership of the UN is cautious when it comes to the practical dimensions of the RTP. This is understandable. This is why a note articulating the practice of the GA on protection could be helpful in providing a basis for future discussions of when and how the UN could act to discharge the responsibility to protect.

15. In light of the political sensitivities of Member States, but keeping in mind the issue of principle, confidence-building and cooperation would be helpful.

16. There is room for confidence-building and cooperation in working with Governments on the strengthening of their national protection systems. A national protection system has six dimensions: constitutional, legislative, judicial, institutional (NHRIs), preventive and educational. Prevention arrangements are particularly important in multi-ethnic states.

17. Confidence-building and cooperation could be served by establishing a cross-regional Group of Friends of the SG on the Responsibility to Protect.

18. It could also assist to establish a mechanism to follow up on the implementation of the Convention against Genocide. It did not necessarily have to be a treaty body with functions similar to other UN human rights treaty bodies. It could be a group of experts that met periodically to discuss international cooperation for the implementation of the Genocide Convention and to provide its advice to the SG and the GA.

19. The two Special Advisers deserve the support of the GA because they are helping the GA to discharge its own protection responsibilities. It would be important to provide them with the resources they need to carry out their important functions.

20. The consideration of RTP in the future could build on the following foundations that seemed to have broad support in the GA:

- The Membership is committed to universal human rights on the basis of international norms elaborated by the GA.
- The Membership is against criminal gross violations of human rights.
- The Membership wants UN actions to be based on international law, including the UN Charter.
- The Membership sees the need for confidence-building and cooperation in dealing with the RTP.
- The Membership respects the initiatives of the SG in appointing his Special Advisers and in arranging their office as he deems appropriate.
- The Membership wishes to have a continuing dialogue on RTP.

21. It is an honour to participate in this dialogue. Having written the first draft of Agenda for Peace, it is heartening to see the GA continuing its efforts on prevention. Thank you.

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*General Assembly Inter-active Dialogue,* 9 August, 2010
Vahakn Dadrian received his undergraduate and graduate education in Europe at the University of Berlin in mathematics, the University of Vienna in history and the University of Zürich in international law. His training in the United States was in the social sciences, culminating with a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago.

In the last fifteen years he has lectured extensively in French, English and German in European universities, among them the Free University of Berlin, the Universities of Munich, Parma, Torino, Zürich and Uppsala. In 1991, he was a guest lecturer at the Universities of Frankfurt am Main, Cologne, Bochum and Münster. He has given a series of lectures at the Universities of Amsterdam and Utrecht in the Netherlands (1993-1994), the Universities of Geneva and Brussels (1996 and 1998) and UNESCO’s Paris centre (1999).

He currently is Director of Genocide Research with the Zoryan Institute. He has authored many books, monographs and articles including The History of the Armenian Genocide. Ethnic Conflict from the Balkans to Anatolia to the Caucasus (1995), German Responsibility in the Armenian Genocide: A Review of the Historical Evidence of German Complicity (1996), and Warrant for Genocide: Key Elements of Turko-Armenian Conflict (1999).
Jean-Pierre Titz, of Belgian nationality, graduated in Sociology at the Université Libre of Brussels, is currently Head of the Council of Europe History Teaching Division. Since 1975 he occupied various functions at the Directorate of School, Out of School and Higher Education.

He implemented several important projects relating to the reforms of educational policies, lifelong teaching, European dimension in the programs of secondary education and history training. In particular he is responsible for the implementation of the new project “Shared Histories of a Europe without dividing lines” (20010-2013).

He has been teaching geopolitics and history of the international relations in Europe at the University of Strasbourg for twenty years.
Dr. Arman Kirakossian was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on April 19, 2005. He holds the diplomatic Rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Prior to assuming this position, Dr. Kirakossian served as Armenian Ambassador to the United States from October 1999 to March 2005. He was also Permanent Observer of the Republic of Armenia to the Organization of American States from 2001.

From July 1994 to October 1999 Dr. Kirakossian served as Armenia’s Ambassador to Greece. In March 1999, he also assumed the duties of the Dean of Diplomatic Corps in Athens, Greece. Dr. Kirakossian was also accredited to Cyprus, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

From 1991 to 1994, he held the post of First Deputy Foreign Minister, and, from October 1992 to February 1993, served as Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Before embarking on a diplomatic career at the Foreign Ministry of Armenia, Ambassador Kirakossian held several high-level academic positions at the Armenian National Academy of Sciences. He was Project Director at the Center of Scientific Information for Social Sciences at the Armenian National Academy of Sciences from 1980 to 1986, then Associate Director of the Armenian Diaspora Studies Department from 1990 to 1991 and Senior Fellow.

Dr. Kirakossian was born on September 10, 1956 in Yerevan, Armenia. He received a Bachelor’s Degree in History and Geography in 1977 and a Master’s degree in History of the Armenian Question and International Diplomacy in 1980 from the Armenian State Pedagogical University. In November 1999, he earned the degree of Doctor of Sciences in History.

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Nikolay Hovhannisyan is an Adviser to the Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies and Deputy Academician-Secretary of the Department of Armenology and Humanitarian Sciences, NAS Armenia. Correspondent Member of NAS Armenia and Honoured Scientist of Armenia, one of the founders of the Armenian Orientalistics and the creator of Armenian School of Arabistics, President of the Armenian Atlantic Association. He is a specialist on the history of Arab countries, International and Regional Relations in the Middle East, Political Islam, Ethnopolitical Conflicts, including the Karabakh issue, Genocidology, Foreign Policy of Armenia, Armenian-Arabic interstate relations, etc. On these problems he had published more than 400 books and articles, including about 60 monographic studies, published in Armenia, Germany, England, Canada, Italy, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Japan, Hungary, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, UAE and so on. Among them it is necessary to mention his “History of the Arab Countries/VII century-2005/”, Four volumes, covering history, of all 18 Arab states, a major work, for which he had awarded in 2007 the Prize of the President of the Republic of Armenia. In the center of his scientific interests always were the problems of the Armenian Genocide-Armenocide. By the decree of the President of Armenia he was included in the Organizational Committee on the 90th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. His publications on this subject include The Armenian Genocide in Elucidation of Arabic Historical Science, published in Armenian/2004/, English/2005/, Persian/2009/ and recently in Arabic in Cairo. In 2009 he published one of his unique studies - The Armenian Genocide. Armenocide-The Most Genocidal Genocide. In Ten Languages of the World: English, French, Russian, German, Turkish, Japanese, Hungarian, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, / Yerevan, 2009, 856p./, qualified by numerous specialists of the world as phenomenon.
HAYK DEMOYAN
Director of Armenian Genocide Museum & Institute

TITLE, CURRENT POSITION: Doctor of Phil., Kandidat of Historical Sciences.
- Yerevan State University, Department of History, Lecturer (since 2001)
- Caucasus Media Institute, (CMI), Research Unit, Research Assistant, February 2003 – October 2004
- Institute of Political Research, Head of Department of Information and PR, Administration of the President of Armenia, 2006 March - November
- Museum-Institute of the Armenian Genocide, Director, since November 2006.

MAIN RESEARCH INTERESTS: History of Armenian Genocide, Foreign Policy of Turkey, Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict.

SUBSIDIARY RESEARCH: Nation-building processes in the South Caucasus; Armenian military history.

MEMBERSHIP:
- Member of the Public Council at the President of the Republic of Armenia
- Member of the Board of the Presidential Award for international recognition and study of the Armenian Genocide
- Chairman of Scientific Council of Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute
- Member of Yerevan city museum’s scientific council
- Member of the Scientific Council of Fundamental Library on National Academy of Sciences
- Member of public board at the Ministry of Diaspora of the RA
- Member of public board at the Ministry of Culture of the RA
- Member of the International Association of Genocide scholars.

PUBLICATION: 9 monographs and nearly 50 academic articles.
Vladimir D. Vardanyan studied law and received his doctorate in International Law from Yerevan State University. He defended his doctoral thesis, titled “Basis of State Responsibility for Genocide,” at Yerevan State University where subsequently he became a lecturer in the Department of Constitutional and International Law. Since 2006 Dr. D. Vardanyan holds the position of Head of International Treaties Department of the Staff of the Constitutional Court of Armenia.