

Holocaust and Genocide Studies

2013•2014 Newsletter

West Chester University has been a pioneer in Holocaust Studies since 1978 when an undergraduate course on the Holocaust was first offered. The program now includes a Master of Arts in Holocaust and Genocide Studies, a certification program, an undergraduate minor, a regional education center, and a library collection.



From the Director's Desk...

2013 was a watershed year on many levels in the field of Holocaust and Genocide history. There was more genocidal violence than at any time since the early 1990s, with massacres committed against civilians in a number of places—Darfur, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Syria. At the same time, the international response to these atrocities has been more aggressive, with both the proactive engagement of the White House Atrocities Prevention Board and the deployment of UN troops to the CAR and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. War crimes trials in 2012 had already resulted in convictions for genocide against Charles Taylor (former president of Liberia) and Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (military commander from the Congo who was the first person to be convicted by the International Criminal Court). In 2013, the former military ruler of Guatemala, Rios Montt, was sentenced to 80 years in jail for his involvement in the genocide in that country from 1981-1983, but his conviction was overturned on procedural grounds, and a new trial has been set for 2015.

In the field of Holocaust history, we lost two important scholars, one whom I never met but whose work I knew well and another with immediate personal ties. The former was Israel Gutman, who passed away in October 2013 at the age of 90. The Warsaw-born scholar who taught at Hebrew University in Jerusalem had participated in the Warsaw ghetto uprising of 1943 and survived incarceration in three death camps—Majdanek, Auschwitz, and Mauthausen. His books, including *Resistance: The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising* and

Unequal Victims: Poles and Jews in World War Two remain foundational texts for anyone in Holocaust history. The other scholar was my father, Saul S. Friedman, professor of history at Youngstown State University for nearly 40 years and author of 12 books, including texts on the Holocaust and modern Middle East. Writing a few words in a space as small as this cannot do justice to the influence that he had on me personally and professionally. My dad was born into poverty and lived in a housing project outside of Cleveland, Ohio for many years in his youth. The obstacles he had to overcome are not comparable to the Holocaust, but they were nonetheless real and important. He was aware of the fate of the Jews in Europe at a young age, and because of his circumstances, he devoted his life to both the study of the Holocaust and advancing social justice for all dispossessed groups in American society. It is because of him—his guidance and role modeling—that I chose to devote my life to the study of the Holocaust in particular and human rights more broadly. Thus, for me, West Chester University's Holocaust and Genocide Studies program has both an important academic function, as well as a special, personal dimension. As director, I look forward to continuing the work of these two scholars in producing scholarship that sheds new light on the empowerment of victims of persecution and in training the next generation of Holocaust and genocide studies educators.

~Jonathan Friedman, Director

FACULTY

Jonathan C. Friedman, Ph.D.

Mary Brewster, Ph.D.

Kevin Dean, Ph.D.

Brenda Gaydosh, Ph.D.

Paul Green, Ph.D.

Lisa A. Kirschenbaum, Ph.D.

Margarethe Landwehr, Ph.D.

Deborah Mahlstedt, Ph.D.

Jasmin McConatha, Ph.D.

Brian O'Neill, Ph.D.

Yury Polsky, Ph.D.

LaTonya Thames-Taylor, Ph.D.

Joan Woolfrey, Ph.D.

Newsletter Contributors:

Cassie Ciciliot

Brittany Grim

Pamela Wilson McMahon

Dale Louise Mervine

Dorothy Steiger

Ryan Woodward

Photos Courtesy of:

Cassie Ciciliot

Brittany Grim

Pamela Wilson McMahon

Dale Louise Mervine

Ryan Woodward

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A Family Mystery, Solved

By Cassie Ciciliot

During winter break 2013, I embarked on a journey to Italy and Germany in hopes of uncovering some truth about my family history. For years I have researched my family lineage in Italy; my father is an immigrant from the Northern province of Veneto. Running parallel to my interest in my personal history has been my interest in Holocaust/Genocide studies, but due to various roadblocks in my life, I put researching my lineage on hold. It was not until I entered the Holocaust Genocide Studies MA program here at West Chester University in the Fall of 2013 that my passion reignited and for that I am very thankful.

My paternal grandmother grew up in a convent with her two younger sisters in Northern Italy after WWII. Parentless, they had to learn how to survive leaning on one another. All they ever knew was that their father left for war and never came back. They had no knowledge of what branch of the military he was a part of, where he deployed to, or where he perished. I found this very sad, that my own grandmother, who was eight at the time her dad left, has had no peace for the past seventy years of her life. In hopes of finding her some answers, I began my research once again, reaching out to organizations and government institutions stateside and abroad for help. The Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, has been a gift. Various members of the research department graciously helped me, listening to my story, and we corresponded through email for months. Finally, on 3 October 2013 I received an email which explained that as a result of the International Tracing Service search they were able to find a Red Cross document with my grandfather's name on it: Fausto Bortolussi. The document is a small piece of paper stating simply his birth date, death date, and cause of mortality. I discovered that on 5 October 1943, he was killed in a Nazi-run POW camp during overhead bombing from British and American troops. This discovery came just two days before the seventieth anniversary of his death. Since this discovery, I feel as though my connection to this period

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| Name | <u>BORTOLUZZI</u> | Nationality | <u>Italiane</u> |
| Christian Name | <u>Fausto</u> | Status | |
| Birth date | <u>19.01.1913</u> | place | <u>Valrasone/Italian</u> |
| Died on | <u>5.10.1943</u> | in | <u>Erzgebirgskreis, Erzgebirgskreis</u> |
| Cause of Death | <u>Fliegerbomben</u> | | |
| Buried in | <u>Waldfriedhof in Frankfurt/M.</u> | | |
| Grave No. | <u>7/20/2</u> | | |
| Death Certificate procured | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| List C | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | List D | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| I. R. O. | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE | | | |
| U.S. Zone Division | | | |
| APO 154 US Army | | | |

and my studies for the past eight years has now had a defined purpose. I decided a research trip to Italy and Germany was imperative and I felt I had to search for more answers.

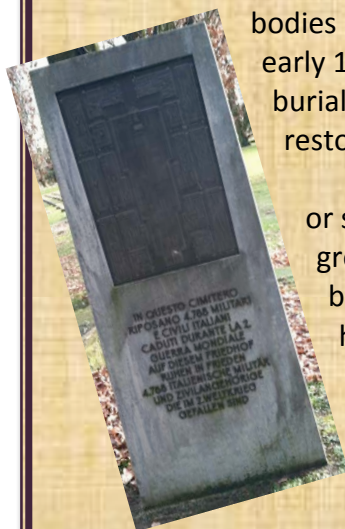
I spent ten days over Christmas break in Italy and Germany searching for pieces to Fausto's life. Throughout my travels, luck seemed to travel with me. In Rome, I connected with an organization that helps relatives in their search for answers regarding their loved ones who have fallen in WWI and WWII. Although they were not able to help me immediately, our correspondence over the past several months has since uncovered many little clues to my great-grandfather's life. In Northern Italy, I learned about her border countries to the East, and the military bases they occupied during WWII, leading me to believe Fausto may have been on border patrol duty based on the region in which he lived in and served. I departed Italy for Frankfurt via a small Ryan Air line, packed with people, and happened to sit down next to a fellow American living in Italy and working in Germany. He was fascinated with my research, and I had yet another stroke of luck when he told me he recently finished working with a scholar in Germany who is a post-WWII expert. We exchanged contact information, and the next day I met this WWII scholar in Frankfurt! This gentleman cut my research time in half, instructing me on how and where I would obtain the information I was looking for; basically outlining another research trip.

The Italian Consulate in Frankfurt was also a great help; they supported my research and offered their resources for my research. To reach out to people all over the world and find receptive, helping hands is amazing. My challenge was to discover where my great-grandfather was buried. The consulate provided me with a set of coordinates, but no specific gravesite, and laid out before me were the puzzle pieces in which to solve my family's mystery. From

my research, which is certainly fragmented, my preliminary information consists of the following: When Italy signed the armistice on 8 September 1943, German troops, with some present troops already in Northern provinces, fled into Italy, arresting hundreds of thousands of Italian soldiers. I assume based on the far North Eastern province of Udine where he lived that he fell to the hands of the Nazi's very quickly. Upon his arrest, German soldiers forced him into a POW labor camp in North Germany, in what is believed to be Hemer, Germany, at one of the Stalag VIA camps. After the unilateral armistice, Italians were considered traitors to the Germans—technically not “prisoners of war”—and the Nazis placed these men, including my great-grandfather, in a grouping with the Russians. Nazis did not follow the Geneva Convention regulations with these men, and the quality of life for an Italian POW was similar to life of other victims held in Nazi concentration camps. They endured forced labor in coalmines for twelve hours a day, broth for meals, and cement huts as sleeping quarters.

According to his American Red Cross death certificate, Fausto died on 5 October 1943, which means he could not have been in the camp for very long before his death by allied bombings. In the confusion of a multitude of different documents from different years it is hard to say how exactly his body ended up in Frankfurt. My understanding is that the bodies of the Italians excavated in the early 1950s were moved to other burial places or actual cemeteries to restore their honor.

After mapping out the eight or so military cemeteries where my great-grandfather may have been buried, I set out on my last day in hopes of finding his grave. As I said previously, I had only coordinates, Section: C, Row: 6 Tomb: 42, coordinates I will never forget. After about an



hour on the train, and another forty-five minute walk, asking many people for directions along the way, I found a small but beautiful cemetery just on the outskirts of the metropolitan hustle and bustle of central Frankfurt. After wandering for a few minutes and feeling defeated with no sign of an Italian resting place within this German cemetery, I saw a little stone sign which read: “4,788 Militari e Civili Italiani Caduti Durante la 2. Guerra Mondiale,” translated, it held 4,788 Italian civil soldiers whom perished in the Second World War. Searching the stone map, I found section C, Row 6, and almost running at this point, I discovered at the end of the row my great-grandfather, Fausto Bortolussi. A grave untouched, unvisited for nearly 70 years. That moment claims one of the most fulfilling and profound moments of my life. Why I chose this cemetery first, and how I found it hidden there, I do not know. I like to think this last stroke of luck was fate, and that my great-grandfather perhaps wanted me to find him. Although I left Germany with so many questions still unanswered, and many puzzle pieces unplaced, to call my grandmother, and her sisters, and tell them I found their father after decades and decades of never knowing, is something I will never forget and something that brings tears to my eyes still. I have much work to do but now it all seems worth every bit of effort, and it proves that like so many things in our lives, with tenacity and passion, many histories can be revealed.



Holocaust Remembrance Day 2013

Dr. Brenda Gaydosh, Assistant Professor of History, hosted West Chester University's 2013 Holocaust Remembrance Day presentation in Main Hall. Her lecture, "Outside the synagogue is burning, and that too is a house of God," centered on the opposition to Nazi policies of pastor Bernhard Lichtenberg, a priest residing in Berlin. Lichtenberg continued to pray for the Jewish German citizens, often criticizing the Nazis' anti-Semitic policies and actions against the disabled. Later arrested by the Nazis, Lichtenberg died in route to the concentration camp at Dachau. Dr. Gaydosh received her Ph.D. in History at American University in May 2010, completing her dissertation on Father Bernard Lichtenberg.



The second part of the Holocaust Remembrance Day program consisted of the Warsaw Torah Project dedication ceremony. During a 2012 field studies trip to Europe, Holocaust and Genocide Studies students discovered a Torah scroll that had been hidden during World War II and was for sale in a Warsaw antique shop. After purchasing the scroll and raising funds, the students had the scroll restored at The Conservation Center for Art & Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia. HGS graduates Hilary Bentman and Hadassah DeJack spearheaded the restoration project and formally donated the encased Torah scroll at the Holocaust Remembrance Day presentation. The evening ended with a solemn memorial prayer.

Everyone is invited to view the Torah scroll at Francis Harvey Green Library at West Chester University, during regular library hours of operation. Stop by to learn more about this piece of history and read about its rescue and restoration.



Course Offerings Fall 2014

PHI512 – Ethical Theories

Mondays, 4:25pm – 7:10pm

An inquiry into the meaning, interpretations, and function of ethical theory in our lives. The course will explore some combinations of classic, modern, and contemporary ethical theories.

HIS548 – Women and the Holocaust

Mondays, 5:50pm – 8:35pm

An examination of women's experiences in Nazi-occupied Europe. Also explores the role of gender in Nazi ideology and in postwar testimonies.

PHI411 – The Problem of War

Wednesdays, 4:25pm – 7:10pm

An examination of war and the "war systems" including terrorism. Alternatives to war are considered.

COM509 – Communication & Conflict Resolution

Thursdays, 5:50pm – 8:35pm

Using both theoretical and activity-centered learning, the student will explore the options available to resolve conflict through communication.

HIS543 – Jews in Modern European History

Thursdays, 7:15pm – 10pm

This course assesses Jewish life and thought in the context of major European historical developments during the 19th and 20th centuries. Special attention is given to the emancipation and acculturation process and the proliferation of anti-Semitism.



A Conference Tale: Graduate Student Presents at International Conference

By: Brittany Grim

The story of my opportunity to present at the International Association of Genocide Scholar's (IAGS) biennial conference in Sienna, Italy last summer technically begins with my first semester at West Chester. Shortly after my acceptance to the program, I learned that history professor, Dr. Gaydosh, planned a trip to Europe to visit various cities and camps important to Holocaust and WWII history. Anyone from this program will agree when I say that this trip presented the opportunity of a lifetime. Dr. Gaydosh, an amazing professor and mentor, then planned another trip to Europe for the following summer, this time following the path of Easy Company during WWII; I couldn't say no to that.

In anticipation of this second trip, Dr. Gaydosh discovered the call for papers for the IAGS Conference and shared the information with her students. The idea of extending my trip to spend time in Italy, seeing the sights, and attending this conference interested me immediately. I must admit, however, I had no intention of presenting anything, let alone by myself. That is, until I received a research paper assignment back from Dr. Gaydosh with the note, "Let's consider this for Italy."

She's a very persuasive woman.

I prepared a proposal and submitted it with my CV. To my shock (and horror), the committee accepted my submission. As excited as I was to have my work acknowledged, the thought of presenting in front of scholars from around the world petrified me.

The time came to leave for our WWII trip, and we had a wonderful and enriching experience. Afterward, I hopped a train from Munich to Rome, spent some time there, and then

journeyed on another train from Rome to Sienna. The first day of the conference seems indescribable now. I saw and met so many historians and researchers that I had been reading about for years - including Gregory Stanton, the scholar whose research I used in my conference paper. I sat in on presentations so fascinating that I furiously took notes as if preparing for a final examination. I wanted to record every fact and detail I saw, heard, and felt, just in case I never had an opportunity like this one again.

The day of my presentation arrived, and I discovered that I would present with two fellow IAGS members,



and I was presenting second. I calmed down a bit knowing that I would be neither first nor last. Upon entering the room, I realized Gregory Stanton stayed to hear my paper and my terror returned ten-fold. Time sped up, and before I knew it, my turn to present had arrived. Having practiced many times, including the night before, everything went much better than I had anticipated. After all three of us were finished presenting, the facilitator opened the floor for questions. Dr. Stanton's hand shot up and he congratulated me on a job well done; I felt like fainting.

I cannot describe the immense satisfaction I felt for accomplishing this feat. Not only do I consider myself a terrible public speaker, but I had doubts that my paper would be up to the standards of the others. I'm so glad that Dr. Gaydosh encouraged me to do it. Had someone told me a year earlier that I would present at an international conference, I would have laughed. I urge everyone in the HGS program, or any program, who has the opportunity to send a proposal and present research at a conference to do so. It will seem terrifying, but if I can do it you can do it, too.

Immaculée Ilibagiza: A Message of Forgiveness

On Tuesday, March 4, 2014, Rwandan genocide survivor Immaculée Ilibagiza visited West Chester and spoke in front of more than 800 guests about her experiences during the genocide, which occurred twenty years ago this spring. Immaculée described the tiny room in which she hid, along with seven other women, and her fears and wishes as the atrocities raged around them. As a strong Catholic woman, Immaculée detailed her prayers as she looked for her God to save her and her countrymen and women. While she did address these particular issues in detail, the strongest message of her speech was her forgiveness toward the men who committed the atrocities and even the specific men who killed her mother, father, brothers, and other family members. She recalled going to the prison to see the man who killed her mother and brother, a man who “had a great family, beautiful kids [Immaculée’s] age,” and how he sat with a “who cares” attitude on his face. When Immaculée sat down across from him and managed to forgive him for what he had done, the man covered his face, so moved by her words—this once proud killer was now shamed by her forgiveness.

It was not easy for Immaculée to find her way to this forgiveness; huddling in that small bathroom, praying the rosary over and over and wondering what each meant, she tried to truly understand her God’s message. Stumbling over the parts on forgiveness, Immaculée was finally able to understand that to not forgive was to allow the pain and evil to fester and create more pain in the world. Forgiveness wasn’t just for wrongs done to her, but became a part of her understanding of the genocide in particular and the world in general. She discussed how she sees two forces in the world—good and evil—and by not forgiving, she was feeding the evil. To be able to forgive, she said, is a powerful feeling. Those who acted in anger and selfishness and encouraged or participated in the genocide could not see ahead of their own actions to the pain and suffering they were causing their fellow Rwandans, or even their future selves. Immaculée is a stronger woman because she was able to temper her own negative emotions and realized that forgiveness is the first step to moving beyond the atrocities.

Twenty years ago on April 6, 1994, the Rwandan genocide began, igniting three months of bloodshed and ending with nearly one million civilians dead. As the world stood by and watched neighbor brutally kill neighbor, future survivors such as Immaculée somehow stood firm in their faith and their beliefs. With the help of some sympathetic friends, colleagues, and even strangers, these men and women lived to remind the world of what happens when “never forget” is followed by the words, “until the next time.”

Immaculée’s visit to West Chester to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the genocide joined with other events on campus and around the globe to remind everyone about those tragic months in Rwanda. Immaculée’s message of forgiveness is a strong reminder that the survivor is often the person with the most power after an atrocity such as this has occurred.



WCU Students and Faculty with Immaculée after her speech.

Academic Enrichment 2013-2014

Holocaust and Genocide Studies students had the opportunity to attend several educational events throughout the year in the West Chester region outside of their regular classroom studies.

On September 9, 2013, several Holocaust and Genocide Studies students and alumni attended the 20th Anniversary Commemoration of the Holocaust Library and Resource Center at Albright College in Reading, Pennsylvania. Highlighting the event was a presentation by Dr. Geoffrey P. Megargee of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, entitled "The Universe of Nazi Camps and Ghettos." The commemoration also included an exhibit of Samuel Bak's work in the college's Freedman Gallery. "Illuminations: The Art of Samuel Bak" highlighted the Holocaust survivor's artwork, which mostly centers on themes of Jewish identity, the loss of life during the Holocaust, and repairing a broken world.

Dr. Brenda Gaydos and approximately 40 WCU students visited the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, October 26, 2013. In addition to the permanent exhibition, many viewed the museum's special exhibit, *Some Were Neighbors: Collaboration and Complicity in the Holocaust*. The exhibit illustrated the role ordinary citizens played in the perpetration of the Holocaust. One WCU student remarked, "I found the *Neighbors* exhibit very well displayed and thought provoking. It truly showed the complexity of the Holocaust in terms of the individual choices people made." The bus trip to Washington allowed several hours for the students to explore other places along the National Mall including the International Spy Museum, the Capitol, the National Museum of American History, and the Library of Congress.

A couple of weeks later, several HGS students travelled to Cherry Hill, New Jersey for a presentation by writer Thomas Harding at the Katz Jewish Community Center. Harding is the author of *Hanns and Rudolf: The True Story of the German Jew Who*

Tracked Down and Caught the Kommandant of Auschwitz. 2013 graduate Patricia Norman was among the attendees and commented, "Mr. Harding presented many fascinating historical events with a captivating storyteller's style. I was very impressed with his talk as well as the small Holocaust museum located at the Katz JCC." The Goodwin Holocaust Museum and Education Center features many artifacts and centers much of its collection and presentations on the survivors who immigrated and settled into the local area. Harding stayed after the presentation to sign copies of his book.



The Holocaust Awareness Museum of Philadelphia hosted a presentation on January 19, 2014, featuring survivor Ernie Gross and Don Greenbaum, an American G.I. who liberated Gross from Dachau in April, 1945. Several HGS students and alumni were in attendance for this remarkable presentation, including current student Robert Battista who described his experience as "incredible and a privilege."

European Field Studies 2013

By Pamela Wilson McMahan

In May 2013, WCU Holocaust & Genocide graduate students and History undergraduate students, accompanied by History professors Dr. Brenda Gaydosch and Dr. Robert Kodosky, travelled to Europe as part of the *Band of Brothers Tour: WWII & The Western Front*.

The first stop was London, where the students toured the Churchill War Rooms. The War Rooms, Churchill's underground living quarters during the war, remain intact and offer a literal step back in time. Next was a stop at the D-day Museum in Portsmouth, one of the English towns where troops prepared for D-Day and the Invasion of Normandy. The students then traveled across the English Channel via ferry, arriving in Normandy, where highlights included a visit to both the German and American Cemeteries, and stops at Omaha and Gold Beach.

From Normandy, the students toured Paris, where they visited the Shoah Museum and the old Jewish quarter. Students had an opportunity to venture out on their own, and a group of



Holocaust and Genocide students trekked to the outskirts of Paris to visit Drancy, a transit camp that held Jews en route to Nazi extermination camps. Sara Eckhoff, a Holocaust and Genocide Studies graduate student

who visited the camp, notes, "I consider myself lucky to have had the opportunity to visit the transit camp at Drancy. While the surroundings have changed over the years, the basic structure of the building has remained largely unchanged and offers visitors a small but profound glimpse into the past." As Sara notes, the actual building

that housed the Jewish deportees still stands and is currently an apartment building.

From Paris, the students traveled to Belgium and toured Bastogne with a man who, as a child, witnessed the war. He told his personal story of survival and accompanied the students to the woods where one can still see foxholes from the 101st Airborne. From Belgium, the students journeyed to Cologne, Germany, where they boarded a train to Berlin.

Free time in Berlin allowed students to visit sites of personal interest. Holocaust and Genocide students spent a day visiting the site of the former Ravensbruck concentration camp, a Nazi camp for women political prisoners and others deemed dangerous to the regime. Graduate student Dorothy Steiger, reflecting on the visit, remembers, "having the opportunity to visit Ravensbruck was incredible; and being able to experience it with others just as interested in the subject as I am, made it that much more memorable!" In addition, the students visited the Resistance Museum located at the former Army headquarters and execution site of Claus von Stauffenberg, who plotted to assassinate Adolf Hitler in July 1944.

After leaving Berlin, the students stopped in Nuremberg at Zeppelin Field, the former Nazi rally grounds, now in a state of serious deterioration, and toured the Documentation Center, a former Nazi building, now a museum dedicated to education regarding the Holocaust and Nazi era.

From Nuremberg, the students travelled to Munich, where they visited the site of the 1923 failed Nazi Putsch, and visited other well-known Munich spots such as the Hofbräuhaus. Finally, a day excursion to Salzburg ended with a visit to Hitler's Eagle's Nest in Berchtesgaden.

The value of travelling to these important historic sites cannot be underestimated. All who shared in this experience agree that it enhances classroom learning, and is invaluable to understanding and placing in context the historical events that occurred in Europe during WWII.

Holocaust Remembrance Day 2014

West Chester University welcomed Dr. Helene Sinnreich as guest speaker for the Yom HaShoah program on Monday, April 28, 2014. Dr. Sinnreich is the Director of the Center for Judaic and Holocaust Studies at Youngstown State University in Youngstown, Ohio, as well as the editor-in-chief of the Journal of Jewish Studies. Having served as a fellow at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, as well as at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, Dr. Sinnreich's studies focus on victim experiences during the Holocaust. Her talk at West Chester focused on the topic of her upcoming book about Lodz Ghetto survivor Heinek Fogel. While at Yad Vashem, Dr. Sinnreich came across Mr. Fogel's grandson who was there to research a diary his grandfather had donated to the organization. In a fortuitous coincidence, the diary—written in Polish and which Dr. Sinnreich offered to translate in part for the family—turned out to be a wealth of information about daily life in the Lodz Ghetto, including the issue of hunger that happened to dovetail with Dr. Sinnreich's research.

As we continue remembering the victims of the Holocaust we must also remember the survivors, for it is their story we need to know, and remember, and continue to tell. We commemorate Yom HaShoah each year as a reminder to 'Never Forget,' and telling the stories of those who survived those dark days in history helps us keep the memories of those who perished alive.

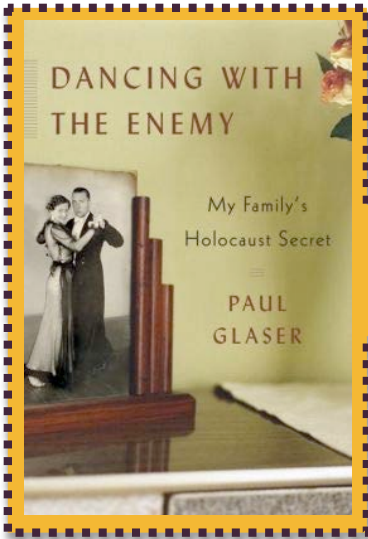
Congratulations, Dr. Gaydosh!

By Dorothy Steiger

Professor Brenda Gaydosh enjoyed a busy academic year in 2013-2014. After leading last summer's trip to Western Europe, she commenced a tenure-track faculty position in the History Department where she has been an adjunct professor for over a decade. Dr. Gaydosh received her Ph.D. in German history from American University before coming to West Chester University. Over the last few semesters, Dr. Gaydosh taught courses on Nationalism and Democracy, Nazi Germany, and Modern Germany. This past spring, she also took over teaching the graduate Genocide course. In June 2014, she will lead a study trip to Rwanda, which concludes a series of events held at West Chester University during the spring 2014 semester to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Rwandan Genocide. Mame Purce, Library Services, along with Holocaust and Genocide Studies graduate students assisted Dr. Gaydosh in fundraising, promoting and hosting the spring events.



What Some of Us Are Reading...

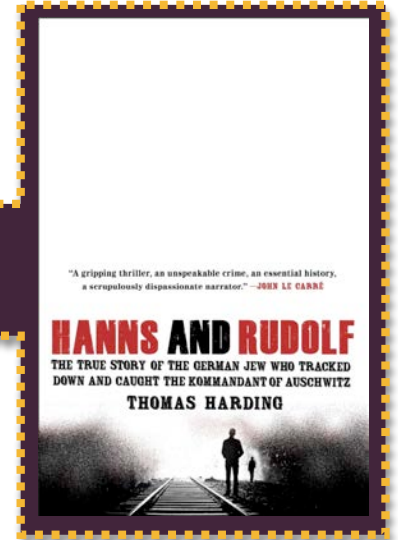


Dancing with the Enemy: My Family's Holocaust Secret By Paul Glaser

The author delves into family history to learn the story of his Aunt Rose and her survival in different concentration camps during WWII.

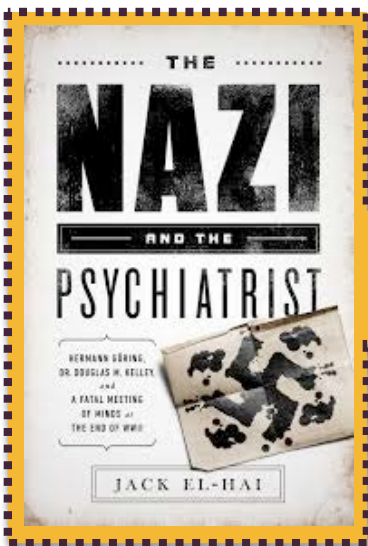
Hanns and Rudolf: The True Story of the German Jew Who Tracked Down and Caught the Kommandant of Auschwitz By Thomas Harding

Follows the story of the German Jew Hanns Alexander, a Lieutenant in the British Army, who managed to bring the elusive Höss to justice.



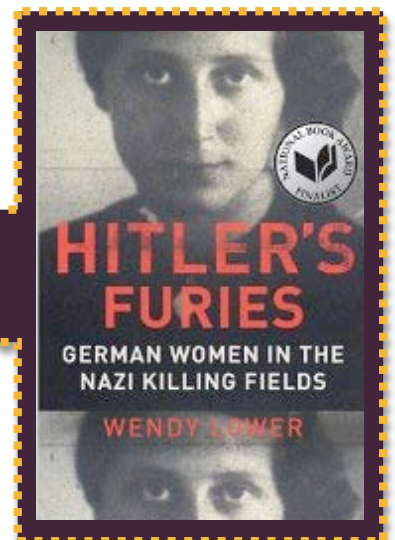
The Nazi and the Psychiatrist: Hermann Göring, Dr. Douglas M. Kelley, and a Fatal Meeting of Minds at the End of WWII By Jack El-Hai

American Army psychiatrist Dr. Douglas M. Kelley is sent to a detention center in Luxembourg to look into the minds of the Nazi leaders being held there.



Hitler's Furies: German Women in the Nazi Killing Fields By Wendy Lower

Women were not just staying home to care for their families while the men went off to war. This book looks at the German women as vicious and lethal as their male counterparts.



Toronto Genocide Study Program

The International Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, located in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, hosts a two-week, graduate level course on Genocide and Human Rights each August. Last year Dr. Brenda Gaydosh attended the course in preparation for her own genocide class, taught in Spring 2014. Covering everything from, "What is genocide?" to deeper questions of causes, patterns, psychology, international law, and even genocide denial. Dr. Gaydosh reflects, "It was a wonderful experience to discuss genocide with individuals from many countries. We made connections over a very difficult topic and the professors that the Toronto program invited to teach us and engage us in discussion were excellent. Toronto offers a genocide program like no other!"

Dr. Gaydosh plans a trip with graduate students to Turkey in 2015, noting, "In summer 2015, I expect to visit several of the Toronto participants in Armenia and Turkey. Yerevan, Armenia will be hosting the International Association of Genocide Scholars Conference. Our Armenian colleagues from the Toronto Human Rights and Genocide Program will guide us (our WCU Holocaust and Genocide graduate students and me) through their Genocide Museum Institute. I will be asking a Turkish colleague from the Toronto Program to guide us through Turkey."

Take a Look at the Library's New Online Video Databases!

In addition to an extensive collection of Holocaust and Genocide related videocassettes and DVDs available for check out at Francis Harvey Green Library, there are over 20,000 streaming videos available to view on your desktops and personal devices. The collections grow continually and span all curricular areas offering topics such as race and gender, multiculturalism, arts, environment, globalization and human rights.

As you know, film excerpts can enhance papers, group presentations and posters or entire films can be viewed to supplement your research or watched for recreational enjoyment. The library continues to add new database subscriptions that include feature films, documentaries, newsreels, interviews and archival footage, so take a look and find a new favorite resource!

<http://subjectguides.wcupa.edu/librarydatabases/audio-video>

Media Education Collection

Refuge – a Film About Darfur (2009): <http://wcupa.kanopystreaming.com/node/41611>

Life in Occupied Palestine (1997): <http://wcupa.kanopystreaming.com/node/69058>

History in Video

Auf Wiedersehen - Till we Meet Again (2011):

<http://vasc.alexanderstreet.com.navigator-wcupa.passhe.edu/view/1853779>

Democratic Republic of Congo and the Killing Fields (2007):

<http://hist.alexanderstreet.com.navigator-wcupa.passhe.edu/view/1663908>

Rwanda: History of a Genocide (1998):

<http://hist.alexanderstreet.com.navigator-wcupa.passhe.edu/view/1650477>

...and many more!

Need help? Contact Mame Purce at mpurce@wcupa.edu, F.H. Green Library 253.

Coming Soon: *The Routledge History of Social Protest in Popular Music*

Edited by Jonathan Friedman

The Routledge History of Social Protest in Popular Music, edited by Jonathan Friedman, provides a sweeping overview of social protest music in a diverse collection of 28 essays that analyze the trends, musical formats, and rhetorical devices that have been used in popular music to illuminate the human condition. Divided into three sections—Historical Beginnings, Contemporary Social Protest, and International Protest—the collection demonstrates the great diversity in form and content of popular music (rock and roll in particular) as a means of social protest.

The volume owes its theoretical framework to the work of scholars Reebee Garofalo, Ian Peddie, R. Serge Denisoff, Ron Eyerman, and Andrew Jamison. Denisoff, one of the first sociologists to examine critically the role of protest music, saw such songs as functions of a broader political movement. “Magnetic” songs, like “Give Peace a Chance,” and “We Shall Overcome” attract people to movements and promote group solidarity. “Rhetorical” songs (like Marvin Gaye’s “What’s Goin’ On,” and one of my personal favorites, Peter Gabriel’s “Biko”) are intended to change public opinion. Eyerman and Jamison, in their groundbreaking work from 1998, *Music and Social Movements*, argued that Denisoff’s view was too narrow, insisting that “in social movements, musical and other kinds of cultural traditions are made and remade, and after movements fade away as political forces, the music remains as memory and as a potential way to inspire new waves of mobilization.” “What’s Goin’ On” illuminates this point, re-recorded in 2001 in multiple versions as an album to combat AIDS. The embrace by the gay rights movement in the 1970s of disco music and songs like Queen’s “We Are the Champions,” which were not intended as protest media, demonstrates how music can be reinvented and encoded with protest content over time.

Protest music continues to be a relevant mode of artist expression and when music is overtly political, controversy usually lurks close behind. Neil Young’s 2006 song, “Let’s Impeach the President,” slammed the US war in Iraq, and in 2010 songwriters Mexia and Raul Antonio Hernandez protested Arizona’s

controversial immigration law with “Todos Somos Arizona—We Are All Arizona.” The assault on unions by Republican lawmakers, which began with a vengeance in Wisconsin in 2011, resulted in VO5’s aptly titled “Cheddar Revolution.” In May 2011, television personality Jon Stewart faced off against his conservative counterpart Bill O’Reilly over the issue of rapper Common’s performance at the White House. Common has a song defending Joanne Chesimard, aka Assata Shakur, an African-American activist, former member of the Black Panthers, and convicted cop killer who escaped from prison in 1979 and has been living in Cuba ever since. During the interview, Stewart pointed to the hypocrisy of those on the right not decrying visits to the Bush White House by U2’s Bono, whose song, “Native Son,” about the Native American activist and convicted killer of two FBI agents, Leonard Peltier, could merit similar outrage.

Protest songs might not always be effective, nor may their impact be immediately felt, as Denisoff importantly reminds us. Even Pete Seeger recognized his medium’s limitations when he declared in 1968 that “No song I can sing will make Governor Wallace change his mind.” In 2012, the music accompanying the protests against union-busting in Wisconsin did not help sway the voters of the state to recall their governor, and the “shock protest” against Vladimir Putin staged by the Russian feminist punk rock band Pussy Riot in Moscow’s Cathedral of Christ the Savior in February 2012 resulted in two-year prison sentences for three of its members.

Whatever the result of such public agitprop, it is clear that protest through song has become embedded in the DNA of our modern social and political fabric. The far more lasting significance of the musical canon of protest music is what it reveals about the human condition in the modern world of mass mobilization, mass politics, and mass media.

