

My Neighbor, My Enemy

Justice and Community in the Aftermath of Mass Atrocity

My Neighbor, My Enemy tackles a crucial and highly topical issue – how do countries rebuild after ethnic cleansing and genocide? And what role do trials and tribunals play in social reconstruction and reconciliation? By talking with people in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and carrying out extensive surveys, the authors explore what people think about their past and the future. Their conclusions controversially suggest that international or local trials may have little relevance to reconciliation in post-war countries. Communities understand justice far more broadly than it is defined by the international community, and the relationship of trauma to a desire for trials is not clear-cut. The authors offer an ecological model of social reconstruction and conclude that coordinated multi-systemic strategies must be implemented if social repair is to occur. Finally, the authors suggest that while trials are essential to combat impunity and punish the guilty, their strengths and limitations must be acknowledged.

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Edited by

Eric Stover

and

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For the families of the missing



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Foreword

It is comforting to watch the trials afterwards.

After the bombs and the machetes. After the war of brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor. After the torn bodies and the burnt-out villages. After the faces of grief and the faces of those who are so beyond grief they cannot speak and cannot cry. After the children blown up or hacked to death. After the rubble and the fires.

After all of this and too much more, so much more than anybody should be expected to witness, let alone live, yes, it is comforting to hear about, see from time to time, the trial of the man, some of the men, held responsible for any one of these outrages against humanity.

Comforting to watch the accusations, the evidence, the witnesses.

Justice is being done, punishment will be meted out, a balance has been redressed to a universe gone mad.

I am one of those who has been consoled and moved by those exemplary rituals of the law during which violators of human rights are forced to accept and obey the rules, the very civilized behavior, they have so pitilessly flouted. I have been among those who proclaim how urgent and necessary such proceedings are for the well-being of our wounded humanity. Important for the victims, instructive for the victimizers, healthy for the community that was damaged, and deeply satisfying for those who watched from far away and could do nothing to stop the horror. I have celebrated tribunals and judgments and truth commissions, the attempts to establish an official version of what went wrong so that everyone in a divided nation can agree on the past and perhaps come together to build a different future. I have felt that it is imperative, after a trauma, to find ways to decipher and perhaps tell the story embedded in the pain. I have murmured to myself the hope that this is how humans mitigate fear, purge its effects, send a warning message to other perpetrators that they will not be safe.

And yet, crucial as these efforts to deal with the unspeakable may be, beneath my enthusiasm there has always lurked the suspicion that such performances of justice are not enough, that they do not answer by

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themselves, cannot answer, the really hard questions left in the wake of destructive conflicts inside nations.

It is the singular merit of this book that it asks those questions, does not flinch from examining up close, brutally up close, the aftermath of genocide and ethnic cleansing, the dilemmas that flood societies that have gone through those chaotic and ravaging events. How can survivors coexist with those who killed their most beloved kin? How can trust be restored to a community where our best friends betrayed us, refused us refuge? Can the needs of an international war crimes tribunal for forensic evidence be reconciled with the needs of families desperate to identify and bury their butchered relatives? Indeed, can reconciliation ever be truly achieved in a society where the perpetrators deny their crimes? How is the damage repaired? Through money? Through symbolic and moral acts? Person by person or collectively? By providing education to the children of the dead or providing resources to the group that was injured? And can the ruined fabric that once held a society together ever be sewn together again? How to change the obdurate conditions that led to these conflicts in the first place, how to insure they will not recur? Can a different form of common identity, forged in tolerance and not in detestation, be built by former enemies who are now again neighbors? Are there ways in which trials and legal proceedings can be understood not as the ultimate solution to every horror that consumed that landscape but as part of an on-going quest for long-term peace? Are there alternative systems of restorative justice which more efficiently integrate the vast and still-fearful community, taking into account the customs and traditions of its own members? And how to involve the victims in the definition of what is to be done, how to avoid imposing upon them formulas from afar and from above, how to make them true participants in the rebuilding of their lives?

The many authors of this book, in their essays, reports and meditations, dare to put these and many other searing questions to the inhabitants of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, two of the most maliciously infamous zones of our contemporary humanity, and rather than offer gratifying answers, afford readers a view from the ground up, allowing the people who continue to live in those places to express the extraordinary complexity of lives that are strangely hopeful in the midst of so much desolation. As attention is lavished in this book on the survivors of mass terror themselves, we come to realize that it is in the shadow of the demolished mosques and the blighted fields that the predicament of these men and women can be truly illuminated, and that if these inhabitants of terror and faith are interrogated from the ground up with respect and open-mindedness, then creative responses – artistic, judicial, economic, educational, psychological – can be discovered and implemented.



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From the ground up. If I have repeated these words, there is a reason, and more than one. First, because those words hint at the basic philosophy that has animated the editors of this remarkable volume – the confidence that those who have been most hurt have the best idea of how to mend the destruction, and that it is on the ground therefore, in the field so to speak, that solutions, no matter how tentative, will be found. But also, from the ground up, because I sense a secret pattern weaving in and out of the voices collected in My Neighbor, My Enemy. Not only the certainty that we can learn from the extreme savagery inflicted by one human on another, one group on another. Not only the conviction that we must not lie about the immense difficulties arising from those atrocities – we cannot let ourselves grow comfortable with easy explanations that do not address the underlying causes of the catastrophe. But from the ground up primarily because the protagonists of this tragedy – and those who possess the courage to listen to them - understand that there is no other way of honoring the murdered dead, those who are under the ground, below the earth, demanding to be heard, demanding that we build a world where people die peacefully in their beds when their time has come, surrounded by the friends of yesterday and the neighbors of tomorrow. The fundamental message of this book: there is no other way of bringing back the dead than to tell the truth.

ARIEL DORFMAN



Acknowledgments

This book is the culmination of more than four years of investigation by ten research teams in four countries, speaking six different languages and representing nine different disciplines. It is a tribute to our researchers that each one put ethnic and cultural differences aside and made concerted efforts to reach beyond the narrowness of a disciplinary perspective in order to engage with colleagues to understand the complexities of social reconstruction. As editors, we would be remiss if we did not recognize the enormous strength it took to surmount these barriers. Despite the uneasy ups and downs of negotiations and compromise, our researchers are a model of collaboration across cultures and conflict.

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Finally, the editors must acknowledge each other. Put two strong-willed perfectionists together and that can spell disaster. That has not been the case here. The collaboration has been fruitful, occasionally joyful, and a privilege for both of us. Hopefully, this book, the product of four years of intense discussion and debate, will translate into policies and practices that make the rebuilding of divided societies a more thoughtful and deliberate process.