FROM THE DIRECTOR – DANIEL TERRIS

LDB’s Democratic Vistas

On January 28, 1916, President Wilson nominated a controversial Boston lawyer to the Supreme Court. After four months of contentious hearings and ruthless politicking, the Senate confirmed the appointment on June 1. Justice Louis D. Brandeis served for 23 years, and become one of most influential members of the Court in history.

One hundred years to the day after the nomination of Louis Brandeis, Brandeis University began a celebration of this centennial. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg headlined an extraordinary opening event (see p. 5), to be followed over the course of the winter and spring by dozens of discussions, lectures, exhibits – even the debut of an original musical composition. Details, videos and 10 essays commissioned for the centennial can be found at brandeis.edu/ldb-100.

Louis D. Brandeis is remembered for stirring opinions on freedom of expression, privacy, and the perils of over-sized banks and corporations. The underlying foundation of his thinking on these divergent topics was the celebration, the protection and the encouragement of citizen engagement in democratic debate and cultural activity.

Brandeis wanted individuals to

continued on p. 4

Behind the Scenes of International Criminal Justice

It was 1993. Ethnic violence and suspected war crimes had rocked Europe on a level not seen since World War II. In response, the United Nations created the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) – the first war crimes tribunal since those in Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II. One year later, as the extent of the atrocities that had taken place in Rwanda became evident, the UN created the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

The influence of these so-called “Ad Hoc Tribunals” cannot be overestimated. They were the testing ground for contemporary international criminal justice. They led to the creation of other war crimes tribunals, both those with temporary jurisdiction – such as the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – and, significantly, the permanent International Criminal Court.

And they continue to shape the way the international community approaches accountability for mass crimes and human rights violations.

But much of the “behind-the-scenes” story of these tribunals is unknown.

In the fall of 2014, the Ethics Center launched the Ad Hoc Tribunals Oral History Project as a way to document the early years of these two important institutions. To date, the Ad Hoc Tribunals Oral History Project has interviewed almost 30 judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and administrators connected to the ICTY and ICTR, as well as commentators on international criminal law, and individuals active in civil society.

At the recently launched project website, brandeis.edu/ethics/oralhistory, visitors can access the full transcripts of these interviews, view video clips from selected interviews, and conduct a keyword search across the entire collection.

The central aim of the project is to capture the memories, perspectives, and reflections of the individuals who
The International Center for Ethics, Justice and Public Life

Mission: To develop effective responses to conflict and injustice by offering innovative approaches to coexistence, strengthening the work of international courts, and encouraging ethical practice in civic and professional life.

Staff
Daniel Terris, Director
David Briand, Oral History Project Manager
Cynthia Cohen, Director, Program in Peacebuilding and the Arts
Marci McPhee, Associate Director
Barbara Strauss '02, Senior Department Coordinator
Leigh Swigart, Director, Programs in International Justice and Society
David J. Weinstein, ENACT Coordinator and Communications Specialist

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IN THE NEWS

Staff Highlights
In November and December Cynthia Cohen was a visiting scholar at the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies (STIAS) in South Africa, focusing on “The Theory and Practice of Social Transformation through the Arts,” in preparation to co-author a book Artful Change: How Creative Communities Transform, to be co-authored with Michelle LeBaron of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Kim Berman of Johannesburg, and Dr. Kitche Magak, of Maseno University in Kenya. David Briand joined her in Stellenbosch for a week in December to document an STIAS colloquium, and conducted interviews that will be used for an upcoming podcast project. In January, Cynthia Cohen presented a keynote address at a daylong pre-conference session of the Association of Performing Arts Presenters (APAP) in New York City. The session, “Our Global Community: What is the Role of the Arts Presenter in a Community in Crisis?” was hosted by APAP, the National Endowment for the Arts, the British Council and Theatre Without Borders. Marci McPhee was appointed a member of the inaugural Advisory Council of Friends of the Waltham Family School, Inc. in October, building on the work of her practicum students with immigrants at that school. This fall Marci McPhee became faculty advisor for the Brandeis undergraduate group Net Impact, which is “using the powers of business to make a positive net social, environmental and economic impact.” In October, Leigh Swigart was featured as part of an applied anthropology panel discussion organized by Brandeis graduate students. For the past year Daniel Terris has served as chair of the Organizing Committee for “Louis D. Brandeis 100: Then & Now,” a semester-long celebration of the centennial of Brandeis’ appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

New Publications

Brandeis Institute for International Judges 2015: International Courts, Local Actors
Since 2002, the Ethics Center has brought together judges from around the world every 18 months to exchange ideas about the practical challenges and the philosophical aspects of their work. The full report of the tenth Institute, held in Malta in 2015, is in print and online: brandeis.edu/ethics/internationaljustice

Also available online: Judicial Dialogue in Action: International Judges Reflect. Key sections of BIIJ reports from 13 years of the Brandeis Institute for International Judges are now available as PDFs: brandeis.edu/ethics/internationaljustice/biij/BIIJ_articles.html

Rediscoveries: Reconciling Personal Narratives in Community Building – The 2015 Sorensen Fellows write about their summer internship experiences in Argentina, China, Ethiopia, Norway and the United States in this anthology, available in print by request and online as a PDF. Go to brandeis.edu/ethics, click “Publications” in the sidebar, and scroll to “Sorensen Fellowship Publications.”
The Law and the Stage: Platforms for Pursuing Social Justice

Civil rights lawyer and jazz tap dancer Germaine Ingram (pictured below) illuminated her work in the law, arts and culture, and the broad civic arena as avenues for advancing fairness, respect and inclusion in her ‘DEIS Impact keynote address as well as several other performances and discussions at Brandeis. Her keynote address, “The Law and the Stage: Platforms for Pursuing Social Justice,” included excerpts from her performance, “Freedom Underfoot,” presented on campus the day before. For that performance she was joined by musicians Dr. Jacqueline Pickett and Diane Monroe.

These ‘DEIS Impact events were part of the Student Support Services Program’s 25th Anniversary Celebration, and co-sponsored by Brandeis Posse and the Minor in Creativity, the Arts and Social Transformation (CAST).

The following is excerpted from Germaine Ingram’s keynote address.

I wrote [“Oney’s Song”] ... for a project that reflected on the practice of slavery at the President’s House, America’s first “White House,” the executive offices and residence in Philadelphia of George and Martha Washington during the Washington presidency. Oney Judge was one of the enslaved Africans who were transported to Philadelphia from the Washingtons’ plantation at Mount Vernon.... I imagined the internal tension between pride Oney might have felt at being the trusted personal servant to the most revered woman in the nation, the affection she might have felt for someone who had essentially raised her, and the frustration, anger and resentment she must have carried as a result of being in bondage to Martha Washington.

After one of the first times I performed “Oney’s Song”, a seven-year-old girl came to me after the show and asked whether she could ask me a question. As I bent down to listen, she asked “Do you think that Oney and Martha could be friends?” I was so struck by the maturity and profundness of her question. That a seven-year-old could take away some appreciation of how human instincts for attachment and caring can be corrupted and poisoned by a brutal institution like slavery was great encouragement that my art-making could generate empathy and curiosity – that it could be storytelling that builds a bridge between private longing and the outside world.

I think of art experience as a liminal space – a space in between, or a transition between two states – like ritual. Authentic ritual – itself a type of performance – is a process of conscious entering, yielding to some force larger than self, and exiting in a changed state – whether momentary, short-term, or lasting. Artists and participants share a sense of ownership for what happens. Rather than inviting audiences to sit back and relax, we urge them to lean forward – to shape the space by their imagination, patience, curiosity and awareness. As artists and audiences, we return, again and again, for renewal, for reconnection with a sense of community, for reciprocity, for new possibilities of understanding and empathy.
LDB’s Democratic Vistas

continued from page 1

participate in public life, broadly considered. He believed that democracy worked best this way, and he believed that citizen participation enabled people to find meaning in their lives. In this he echoed a longstanding American tradition that found earlier expression in Walt Whitman’s “Democratic Vistas.”

So it is particularly appropriate that the founders of a certain university in Waltham, Massachusetts looked to Louis Brandeis for inspiration. Universities, after all, have a special responsibility for nurturing the habits of reasoned debate and intellectual curiosity that Justice Brandeis valued.

This Brandeis spirit animates much of the work of the Ethics Center, as reflected in many of our recent initiatives. The new ENACT program (see right), for example, will bring young people across the country into the heart of democracy through the legislative process in their state capitals.

I sometimes wonder whether we at Brandeis University could do more to make the enrichment of democratic conversation a hallmark of the University. What would this involve? A conscious attempt inside and outside the classroom to help our students make and listen to strong but respectful arguments. Sustained attention to the quality of our students’ oral, written and creative expression. Developing new pathways for students to channel research and analysis into productive collective action.

“Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the State was to make men free to develop their faculties,” Justice Brandeis wrote in Whitney v. California. If we are willing to commit ourselves to a visible and university-wide model of teaching and learning around democratic conversation, we will in a genuine way live up to the vision of Brandeis University’s namesake.

Leading the Way: The First ENACT Faculty Fellows

The Ethics Center is pleased to announce the selection of the first cohort of ENACT Faculty Fellows. They hail from colleges and universities in or near state capitals across the United States, and will lead the expansion of ENACT: The Educational Network for Active Civic Transformation, a new national program that engages young people in state-level legislative change.

“It is an impressive cohort,” says Professor Melissa Stimell, Academic Program Director of ENACT. “The Fellows range from relatively young professors innovating in the field to faculty members with decades of experience in academia, politics and advocacy. They are a fantastic group representing important perspectives on the work of ENACT.”

ENACT Fellows will participate in a five-day workshop hosted by Brandeis University in May. Then, as they teach their ENACT courses over the next several years, Fellows will advance this work together, learning from one another’s pedagogy and sharing in each other’s successes.

With the guidance of the Fellows, students in ENACT courses will learn how to work with advocacy organizations, state legislators and legislative staff members to advance policy. Fellows and their students will also have full access to the online ENACT network.

ENACT seeks to be a major voice in addressing challenges to American democracy by fostering civic activism built on knowledge, cooperation, justice and integrity. ENACT is made possible by a generous gift from Ethics Center Board member Norbert Weissberg and his wife, former Board member Judith Schneider.

The ENACT Faculty Fellows

Full bio: brandeis.edu/ethics/ENACT/facultyfellow.html

Jay Barth – Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas
Mark E. Button – University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
Kathleen Cole – Metropolitan State University, St. Paul, Minnesota
Victor Eno – Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University, Tallahassee, Florida
Robert W. Glover – University of Maine, Orono, Maine
Alice M. Jackson – Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland
Sheila Sue Kennedy – Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana
Jaclyn Kettler – Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
Daniel C. Lewis – Siena College, Loudonville, New York
Richard Meagher – Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
Adam Myers – Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island
Katharine Owens – University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut
Eileen Scully – Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont
James D. Slack – Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi
Darcie Vandegrift – Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Leading the Way: The First ENACT Faculty Fellows

Photo: David J. Weinstein

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Alice M. Jackson – Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland
Sheila Sue Kennedy – Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana
Jaclyn Kettler – Boise State University, Boise, Idaho
Daniel C. Lewis – Siena College, Loudonville, New York
Richard Meagher – Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
Adam Myers – Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island
Katharine Owens – University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut
Eileen Scully – Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont
James D. Slack – Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi
Darcie Vandegrift – Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
Lessons Learned from Louis D. Brandeis

On Thursday, January 28, 2016 – 100 years to the day since Brandeis University’s namesake Louis D. Brandeis was nominated to the nation’s highest court – Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg spoke to more than 2,500 gathered at Brandeis about his legacy and continued influence on public discourse and American jurisprudence.

Her talk, “Lessons Learned from Louis D. Brandeis,” kicked off a semester-long centennial celebration of Louis D. Brandeis’ appointment to the Supreme Court, and was a ’DEIS Impact Festival of Social Justice featured event.

Ginsburg, who has served on the Supreme Court since 1993, praised Brandeis for his commitment to civil rights and liberties, his willingness to change with the times, and his fact-based approach to writing legal briefs, which Ginsburg said she emulates.

“I can think of no greater tribute to all that Justice Brandeis – and this, his namesake university – stand for than to inaugurate our celebration with Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg,” said Interim President Lisa Lynch in her introduction of Ginsburg.

Lynch pointed out some of the similarities between Brandeis, the first Jewish Supreme Court justice, and Ginsburg, the first female Jewish justice: Both have relied on fact-based jurisprudence to advance social change, and both have used their opinions and dissents to educate the public about the social conditions that affect people’s lives.

But there are also differences between the two, Lynch noted. Ginsburg had to overcome gender-based discrimination to practice law, starting in law school and continuing in the law firms where she sought employment. Yet Ginsburg did not allow this adversity to block her path, which ultimately led to the Supreme Court.

“She is a force of nature,” Lynch said. “Underestimate her at your peril.”

Excerpts from Justice Ginsburg’s remarks are below. Video and full text are on the centennial website: brandeis.edu/ldb-100

Brandeis’ Legacy

In connection with a soon to be published book titled Louis D. Brandeis, An American Prophet, author and head of the Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Jeffrey Rosen, asked me about Brandeis’ influence on me. I spoke, of course, about the Brandeis brief and the brief written in the turning point 1971 Reed v. Reed case. Self-consciously Brandeisan, the Reed brief attempted to document, through citation to economic, social, and historical sources, the artificial barriers imposed on women by law and custom, suppressing their aspirations and opportunities to achieve.

I also spoke of Brandeis as Justice, his craftsmanship, sense of collegiality, ability to combine a dedication to judicial restraint with a readiness to defend civil rights and liberties when the values our Constitution advances required it. ...

I also admired Brandeis, I told Jeff, “for his determination to dissent or concur separately only when he felt the public really needed to hear his separate views.” ...

His dissents were all the more influential because of his self-imposed restraint.

A further admirable quality, Brandeis’ views could change when information and experience showed his initial judgment was not right. In the 1880s he opposed extending suffrage to women. Men were doing well enough in conducting the nation’s political affairs, he thought, and they had obligations women escape. Military service, for example. He might have added jury duty.

By the 1910s, however, Brandeis had become a strong supporter of votes for women. ...

What of interpretive approach, Jeff asked. “[Brandeis’] purposive interpretation of statutes and our fundamental instrument of government place him high among jurists who interpret legal texts sensibly,” I answered. “He certainly was not an admirer of what was once called legal classicism, which seems to me similar to today’s originalism.” ...

I ventured, too, that Brandeis would have deplored the Court’s 2010 decision in Citizens’ United v. FEC, which struck down restrictions on corporate campaign spending. Brandeis had pointed out in 1933, in his dissent in Louis K. Liggett Co. v. Lee, that legislatures throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had imposed a host of regulations designed to ensure that the corporate form would not threaten equality of opportunity and the autonomy of individuals.

... It is fitting to conclude these remarks with the appraisal of his work at the Court by his colleagues, expressed in their farewell letter:

Your long practical experience and intimate knowledge of affairs, the wide range of your researches and your grasp of the most difficult problems, together with your power of analysis and your thoroughness in exposition, have made your judicial career one of extraordinary distinction and far-reaching influence.

That influence, I can attest, continues to this day.
participated in and observed the rapid institution building that occurred during the first decade of the tribunals’ operation.

“Through these interviews the project also seeks insights into what the Ad Hoc Tribunals have and have not been able to achieve,” says Leigh Swigart, Director of the Ethics Center’s Programs in International Justice and Society. “Our aim is to produce an archived collection that will allow honest analysis, now and into the future, of the challenges and successes of the Tribunals.”

The Project has chosen an oral history approach to document the development of the Ad Hoc Tribunals because of its potential to contribute perspectives and understandings that have not emerged through legal scholarship about the tribunals or through the extensive jurisprudence of the tribunals.

Oral history interviews conducted by Swigart and Oral History Project Manager David Briand preserve the voices of the people who worked to bring justice to the former Yugoslavia and to Rwanda and who contributed to the development and “institutionalization” of international criminal law during the early years of the ICTY and ICTR.

But why uncover and document this backstory? Documenting this historical moment is important for several reasons:

• The creation of the ICTY and ICTR was a critical development in the roles and responsibilities of the international community in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. It informs global action today and underscores the need to establish rule of law and human rights protections everywhere.

• Individuals and institutions – from activists and scholars to the International Criminal Court and other contemporary or future international criminal tribunals – can learn important lessons from the innovative work of the ICTY and ICTR and its successor institutions.

• The Ethics Center’s growing collection of Ad Hoc Tribunals Oral History Project oral history transcripts is a primary source that can be used in a variety of ways to inform the public about these tribunals and international criminal justice more generally. Students, scholars and educators can use the materials in research and analysis, in written histories of international criminal tribunals, and in studies across disciplines such as human rights, criminal law, sociology, history and international relations.

Initial funding for the Project was provided by the Planethood Foundation, created by Benjamin B. Ferencz, the only surviving prosecutor of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. (For more about Benjamin Ferencz see “Replacing the Rule of Force with the Rule of Law” in the Winter/Spring 2015 Ethics Central.)

“[Y]ou’ve got all these little bits and pieces and you put them together....”

In this excerpt from an Ad Hoc Tribunals Oral History Project interview, Glyn Morgan of the United Kingdom, an intelligence analyst with the ICTY from 1995-2001, describes how sifting through thousands of documents from the Serbian military helped the Tribunal accumulate the evidence they needed to secure an important conviction:

We didn’t find any smoking gun documents. There wasn’t a signed order from Radovan Karadžić saying “Kill all the Muslims” – there wasn’t. But, for example, we found so many documents relating to the issuance of diesel fuel to military vehicles in and around Srebrenica and eastern Bosnia in the summer of 1995 – diggers or transport vehicles that on a daily basis had left their headquarters in Zvornik, or Bijeljina, or wherever it may have been, and come back at the end of the day and registered their mileage – how many miles they’d driven and how many liters of diesel they needed to refill the tank.

When our investigators were looking at the massacres that had taken place around Srebrenica, and the grave sites, and the locations of the military units that were involved, and then they looked at the logbooks, and they could say that, on every day, this digger had driven 57 kilometers from that brigade logistics depot – 57 kilometers to somewhere and come back again. Well, look, that mass grave is exactly 27 and a half kilometers from that base, and we from other intelligence know that that brigade was involved in that execution. Now, can you think of anything less “sexy” from a military intelligence point of view than how many kilometers a digger has driven?

But when you’ve got all these little bits and pieces and you put them together, then suddenly you make a very, very compelling story. Indeed, it was compelling enough to convict General [Radislav] Krstić of genocide – the first time that had ever been done. And it’s based upon that kind of nitty-gritty detail.

Glyn Morgan (right) being interviewed in The Hague by Linda Carter of the University of the Pacific’s McGeorge School of Law and David Briand of the Oral History Project.
‘DEIS Impact 2016: The Fifth Annual Festival of Social Justice

From January 28 to February 7, ‘DEIS Impact 2016 engaged Brandeis University and local communities with questions of social justice. The festival featured remarks by Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg (see page 5) and a keynote performance and address by civil rights lawyer and jazz tap dancer Germaine Ingram (see page 3), pictured here with musician Diane Monroe, who performed with her, and the undergraduate ‘DEIS Impacters.

In addition, 59 student groups, clubs, professors and academic departments organized 47 events, including talks, performances, exhibits and discussions, attended by more than 1,400 people.

For photos, videos, reflections and more, including opportunities being coordinated by the ‘DEIS Impacters to extend the impact of the festival: go.brandeis.edu/DEISimpact

HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

“One Rock, Three Religions” documentary film producer Valentina Castellani Quinn and director Isaac Herz were joined by Kanan Makiya, David Ellenson and Bobby Sager ’76 for a screening and discussion cosponsored by the Film, Television and Interactive Media Program and the Schusterman Center for Israel Studies.

Bonheur Pacifique, a survivor of the Rwandan Genocide who now works as a guide at the Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre, discussed “Healing After the Rwandan Genocide.”

Charles Golden (Anthropology, LALS) and Kelley Ready (Heller School) screened and discussed the documentary “Granito: How to Nail a Dictator,” about human rights activists in Guatemala.

At the 5th annual “Year Abroad, Queer Abroad” a panel of students spoke about study abroad and internship experiences and what it is like to be queer in a foreign country. Cosponsored by Triskelion and the Office of Study Abroad.

OCTOBER

Ariele Cohen ’99, one of the very first Sorensen Fellows, returned to campus to share her journey for the first Sorensen Fellowship Alumni Mini-Residency.

NOVEMBER

The panel discussion “Spotlight: Fourteen Years On,” moderated by one of the film’s screenwriters, featured members of the Boston Globe’s investigative Spotlight team and a lawyer who worked with them. Sponsored by the Journalism Program and the Film, Television and Interactive Media Program.

Brandeis Bridges hosted “Exploring Identity,” a film screening and workshop with Little White Lie director Lacey Schwartz.

Artist Wen-ti Tsen talked about his exhibit “Pilgrim Father/Illegal Son: Story of Two Immigrants” as part of I Am Global Week.

Inaugural ‘DEIS Impact keynote speaker Ruth Messinger returned to Brandeis for a lecture sponsored by Hillel.

The monthly Social Justice Forum hosted by The Office of the Chaplaincy and by Library and Technology Services featured a conversation on trans awareness.

DECEMBER

The hip-hop icon KRS-One delivered a talk as part of the “Art, Race, Activism” visiting artist series funded by the Brandeis Arts Council.

The 2015 Sorensen Fellows reflected on their experiences in Argentina, China, Ethiopia, Norway and the U.S. in “Rediscoveries: Reconciling Personal Narratives in Community Building” (see page 2).

JANUARY

‘DEIS Impact 2016 (see above).

FEBRUARY

Dean of Harvard Law School Martha Minow accepted the 2015-16 Gittler Prize and spoke on “Bystanders, Upstanders and Justice.”

Interested in Ethics Center Cosponsorship? See: brandeis.edu/ethics/events/cosponsorship

COMING SOON

The Rope and the Trials of Iraq

A Reading and Conversation with Kanan Makiya

Wednesday April 13, 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.
Rapaport Treasure Hall, Goldfarb Library

An event to mark the publication of Kanan Makiya’s new novel and to celebrate his work as the Sylvia K. Hassenfeld Professor of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies at Brandeis University.

The Rope is a gritty and unflinching novel about Iraq in the wake of the 2003 American invasion, as seen through the eyes of a Shi’ite militiaman whose participation in the execution of Saddam Hussein changes his life in ways he could never have anticipated.

Discussants:

Harith Hasan Al-Qarawe, Junior Research Fellow at the Crown Center for Middle East Studies

Dexter Filkins, Staff writer for The New Yorker and author of The Forever War

Emma Sky, Director of Yale World Fellows and author of The Unraveling: High Hopes and Missed Opportunities in Iraq

Introduction:

Naghmeh Sohrabi, Associate Director for Research at the Crown Center for Middle East Studies

Sponsored by the Crown Center for Middle East Studies, the International Center for Ethics, Justice and Public Life, and the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies.
Explore photos, video and more from 'DEIS Impact 2016 – the 5th annual Festival of Social Justice at Brandeis: go.brandeis.edu/DEISImpact

UPCOMING EVENTS

Richman Distinguished Fellowship in Public Life Lecture
“A Cursory Sermon on Art and the City”
Theaster Gates

March 23, 2016, 4:00 p.m.
Wasserman Cinematheque, Sachar International Center, Brandeis University

An award-winning artist, urbanist and facilitator, Gates’ projects act as catalysts for social engagement that lead to political and spatial change.

Richman Fellows are selected from among individuals active in public life whose contributions have had a significant impact on improving American society, strengthening democratic institutions, advancing social justice or increasing opportunities for all citizens to realize and share in the benefits of this nation.

Details: brandeis.edu/richmanfellow

The Brandeis community and the public are invited to take part in a semester-long celebration marking the 100th anniversary of Justice Brandeis’ nomination and appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court, which was kicked off by an event featuring Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg (see page 5).

The Then & Now Event Series features panelists from the worlds of academia, advocacy, law and journalism, joined by Brandeis faculty members to discuss notable issues Justice Brandeis championed including:

Tuesday March 1, 2016 – 6:30 PM (and live-streamed)

Citizenship and the Economy: Labor, Inequality, and Bigness
Monday March 7, 2016 – 4:00 PM

Privacy, Technology and the Modern Self
Monday March 21, 2016 – 4:00 PM

Jewish Justices and the Expanding Diversity of the Supreme Court
Monday April 4, 2016 – 4:00 PM

Speech and Participation in a Democracy: What are the Rights and Responsibilities of the Educated Citizen?
Monday April 18, 2016 – 4:00 PM

All “Then & Now” events will be held in Rapaporte Treasure Hall, Goldfarb Library, Brandeis University. Full schedule & speaker info: brandeis.edu/ldb-100/events

Original commissioned essays by panelists, a digital exhibition about Justice Brandeis, a “Still Learning from Louis” video series, and a full schedule of community-organized centennial events that complement the “Then & Now” series are all on the LDB 100 website: brandeis.edu/ldb-100

Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Louis D. Brandeis’ Appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court

Photo: Sara Pooley, courtesy the artist