Human Rights – Conversations Across Generations
Episode: Dina Francesca Haynes
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MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 0:04
Hi, welcome to our podcast, Huma Rights, Conversations Across Generations. I'm Meredith Lockwood, founder of Lockwood Creative, a purpose-driven creative agency. And I'm here with my dad.

BERT LOCKWOOD 0:16
And I'm Professor Bert Lockwood, the director of the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights at the University of Cincinnati College of Law.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 0:26
Together, we are your father-daughter co-hosts.

BERT LOCKWOOD 0:29
For over 50 years, I've had a front-row seat to the evolution of international human rights.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 0:35
And now, we're sharing that expertise with you by connecting to the powerful stories and insights of human rights voices from around the world.

BERT LOCKWOOD 0:43
We bridge the past and the present, making complex human rights issues more approachable and understandable.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 0:50
So, pull up a chair and join our table as we speak with Nobel Peace Prize recipients, political leaders and the world's leading human rights scholars and activists.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:03
Hi, listeners. My dad and I are so excited to introduce you to today's guest, Professor Dina Francesca Haynes, the Executive Director of the Schell Center for International Human Rights at Yale Law School. Dina's experience is as vast as it is vital, spanning conflict zones from Rwanda to Bosnia to Afghanistan. She has worked on the ground with United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, bringing international law to some of the world's most difficult places. She has clerked on the Constitutional Court of South Africa and represented hundreds of clients seeking asylum and protection, approaching every case with expertise and compassion. In our conversation today, we will discuss Dina's books, such as The Handbook on Gender and Conflict, as well as On the Front Lines, both published by Oxford University Press. Her writings have appeared in more than 30 leading law journals, including the University of Pennsylvania Law Review. She has also studied under my dad as both a

student and a fellow at the Urban Morgan Institute of Human Rights at the University of Cincinnati College of Law.

of advocacy forward. Please join me in welcoming Dina to the podcast.

Welcome to the podcast. We're honored to have you on today. And the way I always love to kick off human rights conversations across generations is going back into your early days and the personal journey that was the career foundation you built. And also the connection you my dad, my dad, Burt Lockwood.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 2:42
Yeah, they're all very intertwined. I was in the Peace Corps in Chad in 1990, when there was a pretty significant coup d'etat. And, made my way out of Chad to Cameroon. And in the embassy, which took us a week to get to with no assistance from the US government, I might add, I found the Human Rights Quarterly. So I picked up a couple of copies. I had left Chad with nothing, just my, the clothes on my back, and a passport, no money, no purse, no nothing at all. and the embassy gave me a couple of copies of the Human Rights Quarterly to take with me. So eventually made my way down to a hotel. that was all of the reading material I had. That was all I had, period, for six weeks. Um, and I think when I got back to Chad, I, and back to post, maybe two months later, I wrote to Burt. And I don't remember what I said, but something like, this is really interesting. I hadn't really thought about this previously, but after my recent experiences in Chad, I'm considering Human Rights Law. And he wrote back.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 3:56
That's important. Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 3:58
and so this is before email, right?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 4:01
Oh, way before email. For sure, yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 4:04
Okay. I remember and still that people that have, gone into the Peace Corps a special people. Um, that, um, that sort of, selfless commitment, to helping others is something that, I think is very similar and related to, the concern for human rights and social And so I've always had a, a preference for people that have done the Peace it's partly also my, my age. The, um, Peace Corps was, begun by, uh, uh, John Kennedy. and that was, sort of just as I was going into, into college. I remember correspondence, Dena, uh, but I didn't realize the, um, part that you just added about the, uh, embassies having, copies of the Human Quarterly. I mean, that's, very interesting to me and quite intriguing, frankly.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 5:04

I think it was a USAID library, and I'm guessing now that I've written a few books that they had a subscription.

BERT LOCKWOOD 5:11
Yeah, well, they must have. Interesting.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 5:16
in college, I had read an article in the Human Rights Quarterly, too, and wanted to write a human rights paper on it. And I remember my professor in undergrad, before I went into the Peace Corps, asking me if it was a legitimate source. And I said, I, I think it is. Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 5:35
I'm also sort of remembering you I believe, a somewhat unusual, childhood?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 5:43
Yeah, I think you could say that. I mean, what is unusual? I'm Gen X. I think everybody had a similar experience, to mine in that it was sort itinerant, I guess is a friendly way to

BERT LOCKWOOD 5:56
say

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 5:57
what many of us experienced with the relatively parentless childhood.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 6:03
And Dina, I felt, I found it really inspiring when you were quoted sharing your experience, um, in the Peace Corp, that when you were with your friends in Chad, and they began to ask for any assistance to seek refuge and remedies, which would turn out to be crimes against humanity and war crimes and torture, you yourself felt so helpless, as a volunteer and didn't really know how to begin to help them directly with those resources. And if I'm correct, that was an inspirational journey that took you to study human rights law?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 6:37
Yeah, it was. And specifically, it was a useful story. The first thing that made me think about human rights law and wanting to know more, I was actually wrong about. So I had a, I, I went to the U. S. Embassy to take the foreign service exam actually. And, um, while I was waiting to get to enter, you know, with a 18 year old Marine with a machine gun at the gate, a Chadian, uh, man came up to the gate and asked for asylum. He asked to be admitted. And he was saying that he would be killed if he couldn't enter. And the Marine who didn't speak any French or Arabic was asking me to interpret, which I said I, I um, which is a silly situation that the embassy doesn't have any interpreter at the gate, but he, I was interpreting for him and he was essentially saying, let me in, let me in. I need, I need asylum. They're going to kill me. And the Marine was pointing the weapon at him and telling him to leave. and he ran away and it really stuck with me because if what he was saying was true, then he was going to lose his life.

And at the time I thought, well, if I knew more about asylum law, I could have helped him. And the fact is I now know as an refugee and asylum law that you can't seek asylum outside the country that you're intending to seek asylum and you can't, seek asylum in an embassy, but it still, I think was an impetus for the bulk of my journey. And then later on, I did get contacted Reed Brody, uh, who was doing the prosecutions or helping with them. the prosecutions of Hussein Habre, who was the first criminal president of Chad, which is an interesting situation because technically Peace Corps volunteers shouldn't be used for evidence for war crimes because it puts other Peace Corps volunteers in jeopardy. So, we had a long and interesting conversation with Peace Corps volunteers from Chad after that, about whether or not we should speak to Human Rights Watch and other organizations that were putting together evidence.

BERT LOCKWOOD 8:40
you read, uh, Reed Brody's book?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 8:42
I've read parts of it. I've read some of his articles. I've been in contact with him a little bit since

BERT LOCKWOOD 8:47
I published an article in, uh, HRQ, many years ago that he did. And then, I read his book recently was in correspondence, with him. Uh, and I had his book reviewed by, professor Hastings. but she had a book, about Pinochet and sort of the, the aftermath there. And, uh, uh, there was, sort of a similar, kind of, uh, uh, journey. uh , yeah, no, his um, he, he became basically ended up costing his marriage and various, uh, personal things, but he became so obsessed the chatty and, uh, situation and, uh, pursuing it. It's, it's, it's a fascinating story that, uh, uh, uh, he tells.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 9:33
I remember I'm, I'm only smiling because I remember you sent me recently a book called Joyful Human Rights because I think you thought that I was. Too glum, which was accurate. Uh, I haven't known how to be a joyful human rights advocate. To me, it's, it's very personal and that makes it hard I'm working on it. Let's say it's, it's a journey.

BERT LOCKWOOD 9:54
I- Okay.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 9:57
Dina,

Climate, I really try not to be the Debbie Downer when I'm in conversations and people are so inaccurate and I'm like, okay, there has to be some joy among the silver lining. But we can work on it together,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 10:11

Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 10:11
um,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 10:12
Okay. It's a pact.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 10:14
Slowly but surely. Um, and Dina, so you got to, after Chad, you decided to study law, at the University of Cincinnati under my dad, and you became an Urban Morgan Institute of Human Rights fellow. And through, um, in law school, you got to do the fellowship in Botswana

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 10:34
Um, yeah, with the inimitable Unity Dao with whom I'm still friends. She's wonderful.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 10:41
who we had the distinct honor of also having on our podcast, also has been, a very dear family friend for decades now. And I've been able to befriend her daughter Chessa. And I'm so proud of the Dao Academy where they support and uplift youth in Botswana. Um, and I would just love to hear about your experience getting to work with Unity.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 11:00
Yeah, I mean, it was wonderful. Honestly, right after I arrived, she left to go to, I want to say the Beijing Women's Conference. so I worked with a lot of her colleagues and she came back towards the end of my time I worked on some interesting issues, in Machuri with some criminal statutes that women were trying to use for, family law purposes. some really interesting statutes on witchcraft. and I actually hooked into a, totally unrelated, um, archaeological dig while I was there as well, which was really interesting. I had worked on one on my way out of Chad, in Israel, and then a man was working at the museum in Machuri, on a Bronze Age dig, and I had mentioned to him that I had done this previous one and he said, well, c along with me. So every morning before work, I would go out with him very early, and go up to this hill to do a Bronze Age dig and then come back and work with her colleagues.

BERT LOCKWOOD 12:02
Wow.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 12:02
Yeah, it was great.And I lived with her family and became close to her kids. I'm sure she would tell you stories about the things that I introduced them to, which she, she regrets, but, um, nothing horrible. I swear.

know. Um,

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 12:19
PG-I don't

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 12:19
PG rated. Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 12:21
Well, having talked to Unity I myself am vying for a trip to go visit her in Botswana and would love for my dad to accompany. And I know she mentioned you, Dina. She'd also love a reunion over there to visit.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 12:33
That would be great. I would absolutely love to do that. We've talked about it before, and I've seen her when she's come through, a couple of times, which has been really nice, but, uh, I would love to get back there. And if she's not running that country one day, then they're doing something wrong. Honestly.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 12:47
I agree. I'll help with her campaign, whatever.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 12:51
Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 12:51
she had an interesting Dina recently, which she's not sure she wants to travel to the U. S.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 12:59
Oh, I can relate. I, I would like to have a break myself and we can talk about that as well. for my students too, I would like them to have a break so that they can find some energy for this work.

BERT LOCKWOOD 13:12
Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 13:12
Dina, I lived in the Netherlands for three years. and I, I miss it daily. and I continue to note to my dad I lived in Amsterdam. but I think my mom and dad would do very well in Utrecht mini Amsterdam. Um, so I always nudge them that that sounds like a nice reprieve, um, in the right now.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 13:28
Yeah, I totally agree. And honestly, I, I worked in some very hard places like Bosnia and Rwanda Chad, I feel like I've thought about this a lot, uh, because those places were hard, but somehow, I know, I know this is my personality to a, to a degree, but I was still able to get

some distance even from the very, very, very hard things. Um, and I, I, I don't wish this, I don't know, guilt or sense of responsibility on myself, but when I'm in the United States, I just feel a real sense of responsibility for the messes that we've created. Whereas elsewhere, even if it's horrific, even if I'm dealing with really, really grave human rights abuses, somehow it's not quite as personal to me. And I feel like I have, I don't know, just a little bit more distance that feels like a relief, honestly.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 14:20
Well, Dina, I'm, in Portland, Oregon, right? That's where I'm living right now. I've

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 14:24
Oh,

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 14:24
been here.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 14:24
yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 14:25
Um, and I've had many of my international friends, um, keep reaching out to me they, from the media and the headlines, they think that Portland is, you know, our war zone

BERT LOCKWOOD 14:36
huge.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 14:36
right now. And that we have this A bunch of, you know, anarchists. Fox News and other conservative channels keep running the videos from 2020 during the Black Lives Matter protests where Trump back then sent the federal agents. But I myself was downtown at those marches. But, you know, I live about 15 minutes from downtown and there's, you know, we have 100 to 200 peaceful protesters using their constitutional rights at the ICE Center. we don't want ICE in our city. We're a sanctuary city. but now, you know, with the National Guards and Trump judges' orders, and it's, it's, I told this to my dad, Judge Karen, it's a Trump-appointed judge. And he's even defying his own judges he appointed to the bench.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 15:22
Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 15:23
It doesn't feel like reality sometimes when I wake up and I see this constant news, you know, this, like, funnel that just doesn't seem to stop. It's, like, I thought the judge passed and we'd be okay for a few more days. And then it's, like, no, California, Texas, the National Guard troops are here.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 15:39
Yeah, wrote an article that was published in the Human Rights Quarterly about what I have coined regressive governance. But one of the, I guess, impetus moments for that article, in addition to being harassed myself, was a judge in my local who was a graduate of the law school that I was teaching at at the time, who was prosecuted for asking ICE, who showed up in plain clothes, to leave her courtroom without, because they had no And this was in your organization. And this was in 2018, before people were really thinking, you know, or on board with realizing everything that was happening. And she was prosecuted for, I think, obstruction, which later became some of the harboring statutes that were being used, or even trafficking statutes that are being used against human rights defenders. And I helped with the amicus brief in support of her, and the case was finally dropped against her in 2021, maybe. And then it was recently. So I think now we're seeing similar things. I mean, a judge's house being blown up is unbelievable. And yet, not unbelievable. It's really, it's frightening. I'm going officiate a wedding for a client, one of the women I helped extract from Afghanistan, in Chicago, in a couple weeks. And I'm nervous.I'm nervous for the family that's coming in. I'm nervous for my daughter, who's already experienced a lot of anxiety from traveling with me when I've been stopped. And I'm nervous saying this, too, because sometimes I think that me speaking is what draws attention as well. But, you know, as you, I think, were alluding to, there's a line somewhere where I don't, this is what I do, this is who I am. I want to have integrity in whatever I do. So now that, you know, as long as I shut down my nonprofit and I don't travel with my daughters, so as long as I'm not bringing attention to people with precarity, I think that I'm going to keep speaking out. But it is really, really troubling that the government has, in particular, tried to chill the speech and action of people who have the capacity to fight its policies, and has been doing that since 2017. It's just that people weren't paying attention, I think, until recently.

BERT LOCKWOOD 18:16
do you get legally officiate a wedding?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 18:19
I went online. it's really easy, but I think each state has different rules. So, um, I'm a little nervous about it, actually, because I still have to

BERT LOCKWOOD 18:29
talk.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 18:29
write the It has to be

BERT LOCKWOOD 18:30
appropriate

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 18:31

for two very different, And, uh, we'll see. I'll let you know how it goes.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 18:36
Dina, one thing that you have been quoted saying that I think will impact our listeners who are feeling a little

climate, and wanting to get involved, really knowing how, and truly maybe what's the most helpful at a local level, at a national level, that you've often said that, quote, not remaining silent is the greatest threat to democracy. and I think that's really important. and I'd love to go back to the you did write for the Human Rights Quarterly, which my dad oversees at University of Cincinnati College of Law. and Dina, your article title for our listeners is Sacrificing Women and Demonizing Immigrants on the Alter of Regressive Politics. could you tell us a little more about the concept of regressive politics for our listeners who may not be as knowledgeable about that?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 19:28
Yeah, I am not a political scientist, so for me, I was coining this phrase "regressive governance", which is what I've used since, to try to capture the panoply of, political systems that are engaging in rights regressive behavior, stripping the rights of their citizenry. And, you know, we, we kind of expect that with self described authoritarian regimes, or theocracies, or even monarchies in many instances. But until recently, putative democracies were not sort of on the agenda of regressive governance, at least on such a regular basis. And as a person who worked on elections in post-war countries like Bosnia, we definitely saw the same kind of behaviors that we're seeing now, which is sort of being politicians being really savvy about how to work around regulations and procedures or enact procedures and regulations in order to carry out racist or xenophobic or discriminatory actions. And I think we're seeing that writ large. And I was also just really struck by how many of these, what I would describe as regressive political actors, seem to be watching each other. You can read speeches by Orban and Bolsonaro and Trump and Netanyahu and Salvini and a lot of other leaders saying exactly the same things, using the same kind. People do compare, the words Trump and Stephen Miller to various players in Germany in 1939. But I think that you can actually see that they're actively using one another's words, apparently to see what they can get away with, what is legally possible to enact and carry out without having other systems of government in their own countries push back against them. And seems really successful.

BERT LOCKWOOD 21:33
Dina, it's probably somewhat circular because Hitler relied many of the Jim laws in the US were sort of his inspiration a number legislation.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 21:48
Yeah. And I think colonialism writ large was also pretty instructive for regressive politicians. I think that's what I'm saying. I think that's what I'm trying to capture is that it's not necessarily a political system. It's an ethos that is about amassing power by subordinating others, by

othering people and other to push, to punch down in order to lift yourself up at the government level in law and policy. That's what I would describe as regressive governance.

BERT LOCKWOOD 22:18
Wow.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 22:18
I'm supposed to be writing a book about it, but I have to say I hope I hope that it would be cathartic that will help me sort of like put down on paper the difficult things that we're all feeling right now. And instead, I'm just finding it to be overwhelming because every day there are new examples from all over the world. And not only is it overwhelming in terms of just how many examples there are, but I'm not very good. But I usually write from the perspective of something that's bothering me and trying write about how I dealt with that or responded to it. B the thought of writing two years out from now, when everything is changing daily, I'm not even sure how to do it. I don't even I don't even really know how to write a book that will stay, present, viable in two years time. So we'll see. We'll see how that goes. Well,

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 23:11
Dina, I think I relate to that because preparing our agenda for today's call and doing you know, listening to all the different podcasts you've been on. My dad and I enjoyed all of One for example, from last year, you were on making peace visible. episode was titled Refugees and Immigration: What's Missing From the Narrative. And you share key insights with those listeners in that community. And a year later I was trying to. Figure out what was relevant from then, maybe what wasn't as relevant now for our conversation today 2025. you know, it kind of was sad that some way gotten worse, but not to discredit the incredible work of human rights lawyers, activists, humanitarians. and one thing I really appreciated that that podcast did, if you would be so kind to repeat it on our podcast, for our listeners is to kind of go back to the basics and help our listeners understand the very simple words that we use every day from refugee, asylum seeker, the word migrant and migrant has been demonized and weaponized and polarized, by actually lots of global leaders. Would you walk us through that and kind our listeners a little more understanding of these key terms that fortunately have been thrown around?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 24:35
yeah. And that is made by journalists. So they were asking me to speak to journalists about why words matter in print. and that's something that I don't know whether it's still relevant to the degree. I hope it, I hope it is. But, yeah. So at that time, the laws at the U. S. southern border were changing rapidly, and it was really difficult to keep up. And, one thing that I have regularly, understood from my direct representation is that even at the southern border, there are a lot of people other than people coming from Mexico and Central America. And I wanted listeners to realize why, uh, to realize why. So if you think about it, you can't, not only can you not seek asylum, from outside of the country in which you're applying, but you can't board a commercial carrier, an airplane or a boat, u,without a visa. So anybody who wants to leave their country and go to another country can only go to the next country where they can enter

without a visa. So when I worked in Tijuana in 2018 and 2019, I worked with a lot of children from countries in Africa. And later on, my clients from Afghanistan had family members who are coming in through Mexico. Why? Because for children from Africa, even if you're coming from West Africa, you might be able to get a ticket to South Africa and from South Africa, you can, you can board without a visa, a flight going to Brazil, but from Brazil, you have to walk all the way up. And that's why we heard stories about migrant caravans. it's really dangerous to walk all the way up South America and Central America in any instance, let alone as an unaccompanied child. So we've actually been advising people for years to try to join together. and a lot of people were working as advocates to try to assist people to help make their passage through the Darien Gap, you know,a non-life-threatening experience. But it's still, of course, was very life-threatening. And what happened is that once people started banding together to help each other and traveling in groups, we, we started seeing journalists use these phrases, that the Stephen Millers of the world were using, like migrant hordes. so describing, you know, what that really looks like, it looks like children who are unaccompanied, who are doing what we've been trying to get them to do, which is to find help and find helpers and not travel alone and to travel together and to try to make their experience less life-threatening. But when they get to the Southern border, they still have to get across, approach a border patrol officer in the case of the United States and say the magic words, I would like to seek asylum. : That's the legal requirement. The reality is that CBP, of course, isn't making themselves available to hear those magic words now, and even in 2018, up until, uh, 2021, 22, even into 2023, they were having the laws change on them daily. So somebody would be offered an appointment to go, uh, be heard before a judge and then that, the law would change and they'd have to go back and wait on a bridge. all of that of course became a very dangerous scenario, but as I have written before, we're, we were the ones creating the problem. It was a political problem that we created that, that there was massive human trafficking and exploitation on the Mexican side with people backing up and looking like, you know, a horde of people trying to enter. Um, that's because these people had walked : They're allowed to connect, many of them all the way up South America, to the border. Many of them to try to reconnect with family, and education is a lot. : Technically, those people.: Could be considered refugees if they have a well-founded fear of persecution. : But the legal reality is that you don't just get access to that designation. It has to be granted to you. : Um, and the easiest way are the most direct legal way that it can be granted is for you to apply for and seek asylum. : and then be granted asylum. : And the likelihood that that will happen right now in the United States is very, very, very slim. : And in fact, : applying for asylum is being used as a basis for detaining and deporting people as well. So it's, it's precarious times.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 29:24
: Absolutely. I mean, it's just, you know, when you read the articles and watch the videos, of : people crossing the Darien Gap, which is so deadly, can be lethal, just trying to seek a better life. : They're everyday people. : You know, we're divided by these invisible borders that we put up, : and people just want safety, and security, and peace. : it shouldn't be.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 29:48

: Yeah. Of all the things that I've worked on, and I've worked on a lot of very, very difficult things in some countries, : still recovering from, just barely recovering from war, : I think family separation is what came closest to breaking me. : I've been sitting in rooms with parents who had, um, recently been reunited with their children. : And you could just see on the faces of the children that the attachment disorder that was going to stay with them for the rest of their life, : from believing that their parent had abandoned them, um, on the one hand, and on the other hand, : talking to parents whose infants taken from them, and knowing as a lawyer that the US government did nothing to : identify the infants that were put into foster care, so that they couldn't even be reunited with their parents. and I don't know if you saw this, but I posted recently, the Department of Justice sent the same lawyers that were asked to do : the work, after we fought that policy, and, and won a small : portion of it, and then had to fight again to have it in force, they asked us, : three weeks ago to, again, represent pro bono the children that were still separated from their parents, from the first Trump administration.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 31:07
Oh my goodness. It doesn't seem real.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 31:10
: Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 31:11
I can remember, at, one of : uh, the, uh, uh, uh, downtown stores, was sort of a secondhand junk shop kind of thing. there was a, uh, Statue of and I almost purchased it, : I was, going to put it in the, uh, human rights offices, sort of as, uh, one of the, uh, symbols we purportedly liked about the United States, : that we were, uh,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 31:37
: : the huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

BERT LOCKWOOD 31:39
: Yeah, yeah. it, it would have been too big, so I ended up, not not doing it, it is sort of remarkable that we have as part of our, uh, myth system, this idea : the idea that we're a nation of immigrants and sort of welcoming, and that : stands in stark contrast today's demon, demonization of, uh, so many of : people seeking, to come to the United States, it's, it's just that one of the contradictions, i you will, in uh, how we like to think of ourselves, so.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 32:11
Yeah, going back to words matter, during the first Trump administration, U. um, Citizenship and Immigration Services, which is supposed to be the friendly benefits side of DHS, took down from its masthead nation of immigrants. And I found that to be really frightening, as a sort of indicator of what was a priority of the U. S. government. But again, it was during the first Trump administration, and nobody was quite clear of how much signaling, I guess, was being done by, by the administration about where they intended to But I think that that was, um, def accurate, that they, they don't intend for us to be a nation of immigrants.

BERT LOCKWOOD 32:55
do you know if it was restored during Biden?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 32:58
Yeah, it was, and the things that, the Biden administration sort of restored, versus the things that they didn't with respect to immigration is, is really interesting. And if I ever had dinner with Joe Biden or Kamala Harris, I would like to ask them some questions about that. Or for, with Obama, for that matter. I, one of the seven people in the Peace Corps with, uh, became Obama's, deputy, of ICE, which. Really interesting. An he did some good things while he was in that position like DACA. but it we were a tight, small group, and it was really interesting to sort of be on opposite side of him on several cases.

BERT LOCKWOOD 33:39
Interesting. Yeah. I just read Kamala Harris's she doesn't answer

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 33:44
the.

BERT LOCKWOOD 33:44
your question in Um,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 33:46
I, I know that it's a difficult issue and I suspect that Obama had his reasons around federalism for doing what he did. but it, it became apparent that that wasn't, you know, appeasement wasn't working. Appeasement still isn't working. So why are politicians, the Democrats think that appeasement will work or the states still think appeasement will work or universities still think that appeasement will work is fascinating. because I don't think that it's going to insulate them as much as they think it will.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 34:20
Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 34:21
Oh , absolutely. Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 34:23
And not to take us off this tangent, but I was recently reading an article, and I'm blanking his name. He is a Democrat in Texas, but he put out an article with, um, it was either NPR or New York Times saying he thinks the way for Democrats to move forward is religion. and like combining our political freedoms with religion and that we should all get behind God in a Christian way. And I was just, I just read it and I was like, oh, please, no, can we, Democrats, like, just, no, I just had to like turn it off. And I was

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 34:59
I

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 34:59
like,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 34:59
mean, I think that's going back to this kind of common ground sort of approach to human rights And I think theoretically I can get behind that, but what often happens in my experience is the both sides ism comes up really quickly and you're expected to expend a lot of energy seeing both sides. It's not only do I not agree with both sides ism, I just feel like that's a real waste of time when there's a lot that needs to be done and very few people capable of doing it. Spending time understanding both detracts from your ability to actually assist people in need.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 35:40
And Dina, I liked how you said earlier, you know, under Trump's first administration things were happening, things were being passed with immigration rights and, a lot of people just weren't paying attention. I think there were quite a few of us who, after he left office, we did not think he'd ever come back, how we were wrong. but I was wondering if you go back to January, 2017 with me, when you helped during the travel ban. you, I believe were at Boston Logan airport and one of your former Urban Morgan fellows, Aaron Rosenberg, who was at Schiphol airport in Amsterdam, you both took actions to help defend those travelers. could you kind of take us about what that experience was like? And I know you, as a human rights lawyer, couldn't actually do too much, but it brought global attention.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 36:28
Yeah. So some intrepid lawyers, again, in Boston went at two o'clock in the morning to seek an injunction against the Muslim ban,in the federal, uh, courts in Boston and they got an injunction. So it was the only injunction in the entire country. And it was only since they got it at 2 AM on a Friday night, it was good, probably until Monday morning. So, during that time, I think Aaron, uh, said by Saturday, there were 400 people in the airport in Frankfurt waiting to board flights. And I think Lufthansa going back to the common carrier comment that I made earlier. And Lufthansa at one point just decided to not worry about it because they get fined something like $30, 000 per person that they let on a commercial carrier without a visa. And Lufthansa was the only airline that said, you will deal with that later. And they started allowing people to board planes from Frankfurt. I think it might've only been from Frankfurt, honestly, because the airport was getting overloaded with people who'd come from other places and couldn't fly onward. And, um, and so Boston was the only place where this injunction was in effect. so we started receiving planes. Um, and when I say there's not much we can do, I mean, there is, and there isn't a lot of, a lot of emigration law right now is about supporting Um, but lawyering is usually going to court or trying to defend your client. Um, even in 2017, you know, if somebody entered at Logan airport. And got sent to secondary inspection, which everyone was a lawyer can't go in there, nor can they call a lawyer, but family members were, we, we set

up this sort of emergency triage, lawyering station where family members could contact us and say, my person is flying in on X flight. can they call you? And if they don't, if you don't, if we don't hear from them by X time, we can assume that they're in secondary. So we started to able to develop a list of people that we knew had arrived, or at least departed Frankfurt and not yet been admitted. And, then we're able to get some onward help mostly in the form of interpretation and advising people. A lot of the questions were very rudimentary, but important. Like, where, where Saudi postdocs at a university in Kentucky should we, we weren't planning to land in, in Boston. Should we drive or fly, which is more dangerous right now. So we were trying to make these kind of, you know, give legal advice to a limited degree on things that were of urgent importance to people, but the injunction, uh, was lifted on Monday. So that was a very, very short lived. And I did work on all of the amicus briefs, challenging, the various executive orders, at least seven of which were about immigration. And I wrote articles on those as well. So I kind of stayed attuned to that issue. I live streamed commentary. Um, I live streamed commentary on the first ninth circuit case brought against the Muslim ban, which was really fascinating because at that point, the government attorneys were really bad,just really bad. Like they, it, they were so bad. It was unclear whether they were. They were, they were, they were, they were very, uh, intentio kind of undermining the new positions of the government. and that's one of the biggest differences between the first and the second, uh, administration is that their arguments have become more adept. at least at circumventing the laws or taking advantage of the gaps and loopholes in the laws.

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:05
Dina, it's fairly rare that I send students to externships Usually, it's just after the, first year. But I think you also worked with Paul Hoffman. Was that also during one of the summers?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:20
Yeah, my first, uh, between my first and second year, I worked with Paul Hoffman on the Alien Tort Claims Act cases.

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:27
Okay.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:28
Yeah, which are no longer viable, unfortunately. Although, I still am in contact with the people who, um, is it Earth Rights?

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:35
Uh, Earth Rights, yeah.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:36
Yeah, Earth Rights and other organizations. I have a student that I sent to, one of the Center for Justice and Accountability that's still doing some of those

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:44

well.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:44
cases as

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:45
do you know Sean Arthurs?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:47
Yeah. he's a fellow, right?

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:49
He was a fellow, he heads up Earth global education part.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 40:54
Yeah, yea. You got some good people.

BERT LOCKWOOD 40:57
definitely.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 40:58
On Paul Hoffman, Dina, he also, was that podcast recent guest. And, I asked him a question when we were talking about, um, ICE, detentions, immigration, and present day. Um, and nobody had an answer to this question. so for our loyal listeners who've listened to the Paul Hoffman episode, I'm going to ask Dina as well. and maybe it's because I still am just seeking answers that we just don't have, is know, wonderful neighbors who are immigrants, who are doing everything right to become citizens and on that pathway forward. And they go to their green card appointments, they go to their court appointments and in the hallways lurking are the ICE agents who arrest them right after they come out of their scheduled appointments that they legally have to go to. Dina, with your expertise in immigration law, how is that legal? How are they allowed?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 41:52
It's not, it's not legal, but that's, that's what I mean is that there are so many, we're in a situation where to a degree, and this is a really depressing statement, so forgive me, it doesn't matter anymore whether it's not legal because if nobody can contest it effectively, it And I used to say this to my constitutional law students as well, in a different context know, laws don't spontaneously combust because they're unconstitutional. Somebody has to challenge them and when we're in a situation right now where, I mean, for, for every single person who is detained and about to be deported, multiple lawyers have to commit hundreds of hours of pro bono time to file a habeas, which is a federal court proceeding. It's not an immigration court proceeding. And that kind of lawyering power for each individual, which is only 50% effective, and it's only effective, a habeas only gets somebody out of detention. It doesn't get them not deported. It doesn't get them status. Actually, it may, may not even get them out of detention,

right? So it's just a lot of energy being expended for very limited gain. It's definitely a gain from the client's perspective. That's not what I mean. What I mean is that I think the administration is keenly aware that using all of our resources for these not very effective, but very, very, ver time consuming, um, legal, actions is what they're interested in. And I, I said this to, uh, in a meeting that Paul and I were in maybe a year and a half ago, sort of like, what are the next big issues on the agenda? I said, I think we need to pay attention to the, what seems like a strategy to deter human rights, lawyering and advocates by chilling their speech and activity, because it seems like not only is it immediately a problem, but from the perspective of a professor sending out students to do this work, it's going to have an amazing roll on effects that students won't choose this career because it's not viable or they'll choose it and burn out really quickly, which makes me feel bad as a professor. and we're seeing that, I mean, it's, it's definitely clear now that there's a concerted effort to deter human rights advocates. The beautiful part that I was wrong about though, is that students haven't been deterred. the thing that keeps me going really, in addition to loving this work, and this is sort of who I am is the fact that students keep showing up and wanting to be human rights lawyers. That's really meaningful.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 44:35
Absolutely. And Dina, do you recall when you were at University of Cincinnati College of Law, did you study con law under my dad?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 44:43
I did. I did, yeah. at least one semester, I think. Yeah.

BERT LOCKWOOD 44:47
Yeah, I, I just taught taught one of the semesters, yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 44:50
And now, Dina, you teach constitutional law to your students,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 44:53
I did. I'm not currently, but I did for, yeah, 10 years.

BERT LOCKWOOD 44:57
there's, there's probably only one thing that, um, Dina remembers my kind of,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:03
And it is true, and I

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:04
mm-hmm.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:05
taught it to my students as well.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:07
That's what the Lockwood family saying, right?

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 45:10
Dina, if you remember it, I'm impressed, because it's apparently in our family, and I don't always get it right. I kind of forget. Go ahead, Dad.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:17
Every little bit counts,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:18
Yes.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:19
said the flea as he pissed in the ocean.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:22
Yeah, and my students will also,if they listen to this, recall me saying that in class as well.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:26
Okay, yeah.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:27
As, as it refers to what the commerce clause.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:31
the cumulative effects doctrine of the commerce clause, yeah.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 45:36
It's true.

BERT LOCKWOOD 45:37
Yep.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 45:37
I'm going to take us a little bit out of the United States for a moment to reflect on your incredible career, Dina. as you mentioned, you've worked in Afghanistan. You've worked all over the world. I'd love to talk about your um, particularly from gender and conflict work. Now, you co-authored an incredible book called, On the, War and the Post-Conflict Process. This includes being part of your extensive work in conflict zones from Bosnia, Afghanistan, throughout the world. Could you provide a little context to our listeners about your book's core argument, such as some of the most alarming examples of, know, moving beyond gender mainstreaming, in conflict areas today? And how should international bodies fundamentally change their approach to security reform?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 46:30
Yeah, I will say, um, first that when I was working in human rights, I was uncomfortable being perceived as a person working on gender. I thought it would pigeonhole me, and that was wrong. Obviously, I mean, I worked with a female judge in South Africa and I worked with Unity Dow, but I still felt like focusing on gender was going to be a diminutive way of, being perceived in the human rights field at large. So when I left Bosnia, I deeply regretted, I, I did work on a lot of gender issues, including some of the first human trafficking, issues in cases in Bosnia. But I, I wrote a first book on that and realized gender wasn't anywhere in there. So after I, I heard Fanula Niaulian speak at a conference on a feminist legal theory conference, and I was asked by another Professor Naomi Kahn to write a book with her. I said yes and let's invite Fanula Niaulian and the three of us sat down, and decided that that would be our topic because to a certain extent, all three of us had felt similarly, that we had done a lot of work in and around issues relating to human rights. So I think that, yeah, that, um, women were always front and center in the solutions and rarely were actively not considered in the legal, post-conflict, sort of, uh, UN type of, uh, resolutions. And when they were considered, it was often in the context of being perceived as victim. In a criminal prosecution that probably wouldn't even go forward with a solution. So kind of broke down in that first book, some of the post-conflict processes and talked about how not only could women be brought in, but why they should be brought in and effectively tried to make some kind of, failing state arguments.In a criminal case that if, if countries that were trying to correct from war did not center women. : In their solutions that they were likely to not succeed and we set about trying to prove it. And some of the statistics that came out that were, you know, really apparent in other professions were, for example, maybe you know this as well, but across all eras and across all geographies, as soon as women become the majority in any given profession, it immediately loses status and it immediately loses earning power. It doesn't matter the profession or the country or the time period. It's a sort of universal truth that women becoming sort of even quantifiably dominant in a profession, it immediately loses status. So all of this is really imbued in the patriarchy. And I do remember trying to write papers about this in Burt's classes and really make these arguments because early on it, it felt to me in law school, like a lot of the regressive rules in the : … laws and the world were about men's insecurity around reproductive rights. And I just really fundamentally wanted to, start thinking about that. So that's, the first book. And then Oxford asked us to write the handbook, um, or edit the handbook as well on gender and conflict also. But essentially as Fanula would say, we want to discourage the UN from an add women and stir type of thinking and, and, and shift gears like they have technically with the sustainable development goals and the women peace and security, um, mission. Theoretically, you know, women should be centered. We are more than 50% of the population. : And the Women, Peace and Security mission, theoretically, you know, women should be centered. We are more than 50% of the population on the planet. And it is clear that governments succeed when women are centered in the conversation, whether or not we can look around at the world right now and say that that's true. Um, or even in the places where it is I think, we can look around at the world right now and say that that's or even in the places where it is true, whether people care is a different question.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 50:41
in that same vein, would you talk to us a little bit more about, the double bind and how you've detailed that the double bind where regressive governments. : Do weaponize existing laws, such as smuggling to criminalizing and chilling the speech of human rights and immigrant advocates. : And even on today's podcast, we've talked about how you and other advocates need to make difficult calculations about what you can and cannot say publicly.

BERT LOCKWOOD 51:10
:

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 51:10
Yeah. I mean, going back to your question about that, you asked Paul Hoffman. if I had active clients right now, I would, : advise them to go forward with their interviews if they had an alternative and the ability to, get a continuance, even for something that Congress has mandated is the way to, for example, perfect your status through a marriage based interview. : And with attorneys, and with my own students, I have long cautioned them that even if Congress provides a pathway to what they do, : it provides a pathway to something like there's a provision called cancellation, which allows people who've been in the country of time and haven't committed any crimes to get a green card and then citizenship. : But the new, uh, : viewpoint of the administration is that those people are out of status and therefore they're illegals. : So if their lawyers, it started out in the first administration, if their lawyers advise them of what Congress has written and is law that they're, enabling, or aiding and abetting, the continued illegal status. And then they elevated that to actively threatening, like I told you the story about the judge. Um, they also do this with immigration lawyers and advocates. : they also do this with immigration lawyers and advocates. If you drove your client to that same adjustment of status interview, right? USCIS requires you to come in and interview if you have a marriage-based interest. um, adjustment that you're absolutely legally able to do and encouraged to do. Um,

the lawyer driving them is now perceived to be trafficking or smuggling or harboring an undocumented person, or an illegal, as the administration says, : because they're driving them to an appointment while they're in the status of being undocumented.

: All of this is absurd because Congress has created these pathways. : Um, so, that's, that's the double bind. The double bind for lawyers is that you're ethically bound to tell your client what the pathways are, you know, what, what would help them resolve the legal problem they've come to for, and at the same time, the, the administration is threatening you with federal prosecution for meeting your professional responsibility to tell them that. Uh, and that's, that's really challenging. That's a really challenging position to be in.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 53:39
And Dina, you have, and I want to be sensitive on this topic of what you can and cannot share, but I would love to just spotlight a bit of the work you've done, in Afghanistan, particularly

with, um, Afghan women. and you know, we just saw this past week that the, internet was banned by the Taliban, um,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 53:55
Yeah.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 53:56
which is another huge setback for young girls and women's rights. I don't know if you got to see this op-ed article in the Washington Post, uh, titled, The Taliban's Internet Blackout, Uh, the Taliban's Internet Blackout was a warning, it talks about women's basic rights in Afghanistan just took another brutal blow, and it's a really great article. I'll, I'll send it to you if you haven't read about it, but I was just wondering if you could share a little bit with our community, about your extensive work, in Afghanistan and helping your clients.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 54:22
My first posting with UNHCR was in Afghanistan and Kandahar in 1998, and it was suspended before I even got there, because of the Taliban's actions, uh, and I ended up going to Croatia instead. Uh, but because I maintained contacts, in Afghanistan and, and cared about the area and the region, when it became clear that the Taliban was coming back, uh, into power, I started writing op-eds, and one of them was titled, We need to pay attention now before it's too late, and, and that was maybe two or three weeks before the Taliban entered Kabul and took over. randomly because people knew that I had, uh, a background with Afghanistan and also skills as a human rights and immigration lawyer, I started being contacted by people who were seeking help for their loved ones, and I agreed to help a couple of people, and I'll just say that it was a very interesting experience.

One of the strangest human rights experiences I've been involved in, in terms of working in a way I never had before, yo know, basically over the with people that I didn't know, which makes me very uncomfortable as a lawyer, and I ended up in some really sketchy decision-making, um, situations, which a Vice journalist wrote an article about that. Um, and I've had a, and, and, and, and,and he really, I think did a great job about the nefarious actors, in addition to the wonderful people, uh, the nefarious actors who drop into human rights issues and try to make money off of it and jeopardize people's Um, so there was a lot of people in the same context as trying to figure out who the bad actors were, I happened to know some people who happened to know some people, and we were able to several people out of Afghanistan, and I think we were the people who got private human advocates out of Afghanistan. Um, there were State Department of Planes and other, um, actors getting other people out, uh, so that was wonderful, and it continues to be wonderful, and I'm really grateful to have had that experience. And because there was so much need, I started a group of almost a thousand, ultimately, pro bono lawyers helping people. Um, and, and, and, and, and, uh, because it was a very strange situation in order to get people out, you had to have filed applications for them.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 57:02
Mm-hmm.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 57:02
So just like the habeas petitions now, a ton of legal work needed to go into even getting the possibility of somebody being able to leave, and it seemed really important, and it turned out it was, because everybody that we didn't get out then is still there, You know, but also the nefarious actors who got some people out did it in ways that got a lot of people stuck. So 4,000 people got stuck in UAE and there were people sent to Uganda and there were people sent to Albania and Poland, some of whom haven't been able to move onward because you can't engage in diplomacy as a private actor. You can't, do things like fly plane loads of people into other countries without permission. You know, it has consequences for, the lives of people. So there were a lot of organizations, again, kind of detailed in this article the Vice journalist wrote, if people want to read about that had a lot of unintended consequences for people. And I'm very mindful of how often that happens with the particular issues that I work on, that nefarious actors who don't have good intentions end up having horrible consequences or people who are well intentioned, just make bad choices about who to fund and support. And I, I did start a nonprofit to try to fill in some of the gaps. and I've since taken it offline, uh, just because again, I don't want to bring attention and precarity to people who are in precarious positions already, but it is really, it is important for, I think, listeners to know how much pro bono work goes into every single instance of every single bit of help, for every single person? Um, how their support, um, even emotional support would be really beneficial.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 58:50
I think, that can be really helpful for people who are in nonprofits doing incredible work,but feeling pressure that you have to have an online existence in a quite digital world from social media, it's ways to connect with donors and volunteers. Of course there's, of course there's pros and cons, but that sometimes it's okay to take it offline and still do the work quotes air quotes for our listeners behind the scenes, just because it's not. But, you know, that's not, in a digital scale does not mean the work is still going on. And I myself asked you that question about the website, the, you know, .org site, and it was a simple answer. We're still doing the work. We just have to be careful with an online presence. And I think for some NGOs, it's okay that you're offline.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 59:38
Yeah. And I think I, I could even tell stories about, um, really good organizations that, you know, scaled up to use the vernacular overnight, or actually didn't. they received too many donations overnight and then couldn't scale up and sort of capsized from their inability to handle the amount of money they got. So it doesn't bother me to have a limited number of donors and a small amount of money to work with. it hasn't actually made a big difference to the work and that I've been able to give to clients. The only difference is that, I used to get approached more by governments and government agencies to give them advice, but I wouldn't be approached by us government agencies right now for advice. so I'm happy to use my efforts towards clients who need instead.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:00:33

Dina, is there any way that if any of our listeners can help your organization, even if it is through monetary donations, is that something that's actively being seeked or perhaps at a later time?

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:00:44
Um, I think at a later time I mean, it still exists and it's still a 501c3 but I think in order to have even a tab up that solicits donations, it would just bring unwanted attention.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:00:58
Absolutely. and I know this next quote by your students, my dad will love and I think he will amplify it, cause he speaks so highly of you and I can speak for him that he's very proud of you. your students have referred to you as a treasured role model and I would love to take that message from your students, and ask you a final question to wrap up our episode. if you would be able to offer our listeners who want to help, they have an activist spirit. It is a difficult climate we're living in right now, but is there any key advice you could offer on how people can show up in society and maybe it is for their immigrant neighbor. Maybe it is to not be silent stand up for our democracy.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:01:45
Yeah, I would say for go to your mentors. like I did with Bert, like my students do with me, especially if what you're interested in is trying to find the reputable organizations to, to go to. And part two of that is to be discerning when you go, um, when you give your money and time away, be discerning. I wrote an article called The Celebritization of Human Trafficking, which really goes into great detail about what happens when you're not discerning. So as human rights lawyers, or people interested in human rights or in democracy, we all have limited time and energy, especially right now. So be discerning about where you give your, your energy, and your support. And third, take care of yourself. As Bert sent me that book, I mean, it's, it's absolutely true that if you burn out, you can't be helpful. so if you're like me and you take things seriously, everything is very meaningful to you. you are sadly more likely to burn out and, trauma is real. It impacts your ability to help your clients. It impacts your ability to, um, keep going. And grounding yourself in the things that make you feel centered is really, really important to sustainability in this kind of work.

BERT LOCKWOOD 1:03:11
Dina, you're a treasure. very much, are proud of your, uh, association the Morgan Institute. And, it only makes me want to have a, another one of those conferences of bringing, um, our alumni know, uh, uh, uh, uh, uh, uh, to inspire, uh,

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:03:28
Do it. One of my fellows just had a really nice visit with you too. And she was so grateful for how welcoming you were. So thank you for that.

BERT LOCKWOOD 1:03:36

Yes, no, she terrific. students, the students really appreciated hearing from as opposed to simply reading about the stuff in the, uh, you know, a law review article or something. to be continued.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:03:49
To be continued.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:03:50
Yes.

BERT LOCKWOOD 1:03:51
Love you.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:03:53
Scenes. You and I can work on our joy in human rights work. And then we can have a podcast part two for

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:04:00
do.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:04:00
our listeners on what we discuss.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:04:03
Hey, I'm open. I'm open to all tips right now. My, my goal is just like equanimity and that takes a lot of effort. So

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:04:13
yes. Well, thank you so much for joining us. Like my dad said. We're so grateful for the work you do, your friendship, and your mentorship for your students to leading the next generation of activists and scholars.

DINA FRANCESCA HAYNES 1:04:25
Thank you. Doing what Bert did for me. So thank you, Bert.

BERT LOCKWOOD 1:04:28
Thank you.

MEREDITH LOCKWOOD 1:04:31
I want to thank our dear friend, Dina Francesca Haynes, for joining us on our show. She is someone who has spent her career showing up in airports, in courtrooms, in conflict zones, and in the classroom. The body of work she has built stands as a powerful testament to what conviction, courage, and compassion can achieve. It is no coincidence that her journey began with a letter to my dad, and that decades later, she is training the next generation of human

rights lawyers with the same dedication he showed her. A truly full circle moment for us. In your And to you, our listeners, we hope you continue to find joy in the everyday. And as always, please share this episode and consider subscribing, rating, and leaving us a review on Apple Podcasts and Spotify. Until next time. Thank you.