



# UW CHR Annual Report

2012-2013 ISSUE

NOVEMBER 18, 2013

## Spotlight on faculty research

# The Untold Costs of Secure Communities

Editorial by Katherine Beckett and Heather Evans

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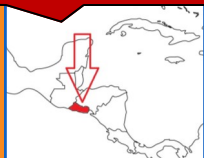
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### BREAKING NEWS FROM EL SALVADOR!

See page 6.



In recent years, the federal government has dramatically increased its efforts to apprehend noncitizens through programs such as Secure Communities. These programs are touted by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency as an efficient means of ensuring that noncitizens who have committed serious crimes are targeted for deportation. But a number of localities have limited their involvement in these programs, and many more are considering doing the same. Our research explores the consequences of these policies, and helps explain why many localities are electing to limit the circumstances in which they honor ICE detainers.

These policies come in the context of dramatic changes to immigration policy in the United States. The public conversation about immigration has become notably more rancorous, and immigration policies have become more restrictive and decentralized. Legislation adopted in the 1980s and 1990s dramatically increased funding for border and immigration control and authorized subnational gov-

ernments to enforce federal immigration laws. In this context, federal immigration de-



Photo Courtesy of ICE.

retention facilities proliferated, and the confinement of alleged immigration law violators became standard practice. In 1996, Congress notably increased the number of criminal offenses that disqualify people who wish to obtain or retain permanent legal status. Federal authorities also redefined what were once treated as administrative violations – unauthorized entry and reentry – as criminal offenses, fueling the incarceration and deportation of thousands of “criminal aliens” whose crimes consist mainly of entering the country without authorization.

Today, many local governments are taking steps to curtail this trend by limiting the impact of ICE detainers.

Detainers are requests from ICE agents that jail administrators hold people for up to 48 additional hours so that they may be transferred to federal custody upon their release. Forty-eight hours does not sound like much. But in our research, we found that ICE detainer requests more than doubled the number of days people spent in jail in King County, Washington, even after case characteristics were taken into account. This was true regardless of whether people had been charged with a felony, a misdemeanor, or not charged at all.

These findings do not necessarily imply that anyone is breaking the rules by holding people for more than 48 hours after they were eligible to be released from jail. Rather, focus group interviews with prosecuting and defense attorneys indicate that ICE detainers alter the criminal process, thereby extending jail stays. Attorneys identified four key mechanisms that lead to extended jail stays when ICE detainers are honored by local municipalities.

[Cont. on 5]

## Letter from the Director



As is common after graduation, several of my students asked me for career advice this June. In our conversations, held in coffee shops

and on park benches in the beautiful Seattle summer, I shared some version of the quote from Aristotle, "Where your talents and the needs of the world cross, there lies your vocation." As I sit down to write this reflection about the Center for Human Rights' work this year, I realize this sums up a good deal about our organization as well. After all, we harness the university community's skills in research, writing, and advocacy, to place this capacity at the service of real-world social change in partnership with organizations working for human rights. We are a young institution, founded only four years ago, but I'm pleased to see so many signs that our early successes are consolidating into a new model of engaged human rights education.

As you'll read in this Annual Report, we've enjoyed great successes on multiple fronts. The most dramatic of these has occurred in our El Salvador project, where recent weeks brought truly stunning news about significant advances in the struggle for justice for crimes against humanity (please see page 6). But we have many other accomplishments to report as well. In the past year, several of our faculty reaped recognition for their work; I'm particularly proud to note that Katherine Beckett, recipient of the University of Washington's Public Service Award, and Glenda Pearson, this year's Distinguished Librarian awardee, are members of our Center's steering committee! Of course, many other human rights faculty also earned important accolades this year (see page 10). Thanks to the deep generosity of the Puffin Foundation, this year we welcomed the globally-recognized jurist Baltasar Garzón into our ranks as the ALBA-Puffin Visiting Lecturer in Human Rights (see page 3). And we had the honor, once again, of supporting some of the University's best students, thanks to our two endowed funds that underwrite their projects in human rights (see page 4).

As Center Director, I have the privilege of working to connect the talents of this "dream team" with the human

rights needs of our world. And I have successes to report there as well: in the last year, a number of our projects contributed significantly to policy improvements (see page 3). Through careful research, engagement with elected officials, and education, our Center is helping to expand the enjoyment of human rights in our world.

Moreover, our projects are achieving not only impact, but continuity; in each of our program areas our active collaborations are maturing into new phases. Our collaboration with OneAmerica provides one example; after concluding our joint effort examining human rights in immigrant communities near Washington's Northern border, we are now gearing up for a new initiative assessing the impact of deportation on families in our state. Similarly, our project on Human Rights and historical memory in El Salvador concluded an initial phase in March 2013, and I'm pleased to report we've now secured funding that enables us to deepen our engagement over the next three years. In Human Rights and the Environment, similarly, we've been invited to submit a proposal for a follow-up to the project that concluded this year.

***"Moreover, our projects are achieving not only impact, but continuity; in each of our program areas our active collaborations are maturing into new phases."***

So, thank you! Thank you for supporting our vision of education for transformation – because human rights is not a subject best taught in the sterility of a traditional classroom, but one understood through hands-on involvement in solution-seeking. This is why our work spans education and action, teaching and learning, and why I believe it holds such promise. It's also why I tell my students seeking career advice that I think I have the best job in the world: I get to work with the best and brightest, applying their skills to some of the most compelling challenges of our time. I am grateful every day for the community of support that makes this endeavor possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Angelina Snodgrass Godoy".

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy  
Helen H. Jackson Chair in Human Rights  
Director, Center for Human Rights

## Baltasar Garzón Joins CHR Faculty



*Baltasar Garzón (left) with participants in the CHR's El Salvador work. From left to right, graduate student Ursula Mosqueira, CHR Director Angelina Godoy, and graduate students Dacia Sáenz and Alex Montalvo.*

CHR is delighted to announce that international human rights champion and Spanish jurist Baltasar Garzón joined the University of Washington faculty as the Puffin-ALBA Visting Lecturer in Human Rights this spring. Garzón's work

focuses on contributing to CHR's History, Memory and Justice Project in El Salvador. His position is funded through the generosity of The Puffin Foundation. As an investigating judge for Spain's National Court (Audiencia Nacional),

Baltasar Garzón first rose to international prominence in 1998 when former Chilean dictator General Augusto Pinochet was detained in London on an arrest warrant he had issued. In addition to his work against Latin American dictatorships, Garzón is also noted for his aggressive pursuit of justice in cases involving organized crime and terrorism. Since his departure from the bench, Garzón has founded the International Baltasar Garzón Foundation, an emergent force for justice and human rights in multiple national contexts. At CHR, we are honored to work alongside such a principled leader in this field, and pleased to extend this opportunity to the students involved in our work for justice in El Salvador.

## CHR Engages with Human Rights Policy: Some Successes from 2012-2013

*"...generate research data and expert knowledge to enhance public and private policymaking."*

In 2009, the legislation creating the UW Center for Human Rights mandated that our activity "generate research data and expert knowledge to enhance public and private policymaking." Over the past year, a number of CHR initiatives have played important roles in broader efforts to improve human rights policy in Washington State.

Last year, CHR conducted work to diversify the dis-

cussions around marriage equality. In summer 2012, we hosted Prof. Joseph Palacios for a series of discussions about marriage and inclusiveness in Catholic communities, held in both Seattle and Yakima. In November 2012, as is well known, Washington voters recognized marriage as a civil right to be enjoyed by all people, regardless of their sexual orientation. While CHR cannot claim credit for this positive out-

come, of course, we were pleased to have played a part in the discussion through our partnerships with many leading organizations.

In April 2012, CHR and OneAmerica collaborated in the research and publication of a report, "The Growing Human Rights Crisis Along Washington's Northern Border," which detailed human rights violations

[Cont. on 4]

## Spring Human Rights Symposium Examines Legacies of U.S. Involvement in Torture

On May 5, 2013, CHR held its fourth annual human rights symposium, featuring a panel discussion with journalist Joshua E. S. Phillips and Ian Fishback of the U.S. Army. The discussion probed the reasons why, during the “War on Terror,” U.S. forces turned to torture, with many soldiers, senior officials, and even U.S. citizens believing it was effective and necessary. In addition, both panelists reflected eloquently on the costs of this decision, and

its lingering legacies for U.S. policy today. For more details about the event, please see our Spring newsletter.

Also at this event, CHR honored student recipients of the Osheroff-Clark and Jen Caldwell Funds, two endowed funds that support student initiatives in human rights. This year’s awardees were Emily Garverick and Amy Reed-Sandoval; our Fall 2013 newsletter will include more details about

their projects, and details of how to apply for support in 2014.



*Student awardee Amy Reed-Sandoval (second from left) and friends engage with guest speaker Ian Fishback (right) during Symposium Reception.*

## CHR Engages with Human Rights Policy: Some Successes from 2012-1013 Continued

*“CHR has also played a role in local discussions to balance public safety with human rights in employment policy.”*

[Cont. from 3]

experienced by immigrant communities. Following its publication, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and Northwest Immigrant Rights Project filed suit against the Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) for the practice of stopping vehicles to interrogate their occupants without legal justification, one of the practices documented in the report. In December, CBP announced that its agents would no longer act as interpreters for state

and local law enforcement agencies, an important victory for border communities.

Lastly, CHR has also played a role in local discussions to balance public safety with human rights in employment policy. In 2013, the Seattle City Council passed Jobs Assistance Legislation barring employers from inquiring about an applicant’s criminal history before considering him or her for a job. The new policy allows background checks of qualified job applicants

to be conducted as appropriate, but bars the automatic exclusion of those with criminal records. Having already served time, former offenders should not be subjected to ongoing discrimination in ways that increase the odds of their re-offending. The CHR’s Clean Slate Project, headed by CHR Faculty Associate Katherine Beckett, helped bring this about in dialogue with the Seattle City Council, the ACLU, and other organizations. ♦

# The Untold Costs of Secure Communities... Continued

[Cont. from 1]

The first and arguably most important of these is the absence of a pre-trial release option for people subject to ICE detainers. The reluctance of courtroom actors to seek or grant the pre-trial release of people flagged by ICE is perfectly rational given their shared interest in processing criminal matters as efficiently as possible: the existence of a detainer means that the defendant would, if released from jail prior to adjudication, be transferred to federal custody, and this would interrupt or halt the criminal process. Nevertheless, the fact that even noncitizens booked on minor charges are ineligible for pre-trial release notably extends their jail stays. Second, ICE detainers – together with widespread awareness of the immigration consequences of many criminal convictions – make plea negotiations far more complex and time-consuming than they would otherwise be. Third, concern about the immigration consequences of criminal conviction creates incentives for noncitizens to go to trial, or to offer to do extra time in exchange for an “immigration-safe” charge. Finally, the existence of ICE detainers renders people flagged by ICE ineligible for alternative sentencing dispositions such as work release or therapeutic courts. ICE detainers and immigration consequences are thus important means by which “penal pain” is differentially imposed on noncitizens.

Because ICE detainers significantly extend jail stays, these

programs are costly for local governments. Our findings suggest that King County and municipal governments spent \$3 million in 2011 to pay for these extended jail stays. Other studies have generated even higher estimates. Not honoring ICE detainers would allow the criminal process to unfold as it otherwise would, thereby eliminating many of these additional costs.

ICE claims that local governments are reimbursed for these expenditures. There is a kernel of truth to this, or at least there has been in the past. Under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), localities can apply for funds to partially offset these costs. But SCAAP funds have provided only very partial reimbursements. Moreover, SCAAP monies have diminished notably, and the final SCAAP budget for FY 2013 is, in light of sequestration, unknown. Local governments simply cannot count on federal funds to offset the cost of honoring ICE detainers.

Studies also show that these programs do not mainly target people with serious criminal charges or histories. A national study by Syracuse University analyzing ICE data from 2008 to 2012 found that nearly four of out of five people flagged by ICE had never been convicted of any crime. Moreover, only 8.6% were convicted of what ICE considers a Level 1 offense. Our own findings were similar: only one in five people subject to an ICE detainer request in King County had been previously convicted of a felony in Wash-

ington State. ICE claims notwithstanding, independent studies find that the majority of those flagged by ICE have not been convicted of a serious crime.

What’s more, programs that involve local governments in federal immigration enforcement disproportionately impact Latino communities, undermining law enforcement efforts to build trust in those communities. Such concerns have led a number of law enforcement leaders to recommend limiting the circumstances in which local authorities honor ICE detainer requests. Applauding the decision to suspend New York’s participation in the Secure Communities program, for example, the President of the New York State Police Benevolent Association said, “Police rely upon a partnership with the communities that they serve to ensure the public safety of us all.”

As it turns out, programs that enlist local authorities in immigration law enforcement are neither fiscally efficient nor an effective means of building secure communities after all. ♦

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Prof. Katherine Beckett and graduate student Heather Evans are affiliated with the UW Department of Sociology; Prof. Beckett also serves as a member of the Center for Human Rights Steering Committee. This article summarizes some of the findings of their recent report, *Immigration Detainer Requests in King County, Washington: Costs and Consequences*.

**“...programs that involve local governments in federal immigration enforcement disproportionately impact Latino communities, undermining law enforcement efforts to build trust in those communities.”**

# Justice Advances in El Salvador

by Angelina Godoy



*Names from the Monument to Memory and Truth in San Salvador. Photo by Alex Montalvo.*

*“While hundreds gather at the sites of the largest massacres each year to honor the victims, across the country many have been afraid to come forward seeking justice.”*

On September 20, 2013, the ground shook in Central America – not because of a volcano or an earthquake, but because of what just might be a breakthrough in the long struggle for justice in El Salvador. We felt the reverberations here at the CHR, as we have been working to support Salvadorans seeking justice for crimes against humanity committed in the country’s armed conflict from 1980 to 1992. That war claimed the lives of at least 75,000 civilians, many of them the victims of scorched earth massacres that wiped entire villages from the map; according to a United Nations Truth Commission, over ninety percent of these crimes were attributable to Salvadoran state forces and their aligned death squads. Yet decades later, no one has been held responsible for ordering these atrocities. Many Salvadorans are still searching for information about the fate of lost loved ones, seeking to recover their remains for reburial, or striving to honor their memory without fear of reprisals or

recreation. For years, their efforts have been ignored by the institutions of justice, mainly because of an amnesty law passed just five days after the release of the Truth Commission’s report. The law blocking prosecution has long been invoked by judges and prosecutors reluctant to challenge powerful forces on both sides of the conflict who prefer that their crimes be forgotten. Yet in September the Constitutional chamber of the country’s Supreme Court announced that it has accepted a challenge to the constitutionality of the amnesty law. It gave the Salvadoran legislature ten days to explain why the law should be allowed to stand; the Court will rule sometime after that. This case was filed by our partner organization, the Institute for Human Rights at the University of Central America (IDHUCA), on March 20, 2013, the twentieth anniversary of the amnesty law’s passage. On that day, ALBA-Puffin Visiting Lecturer in Human

Rights Baltasar Garzón and I had the honor of accompanying our partners at IDHUCA and dozens of survivors of the Salvadoran armed conflict to file an unprecedented 43 criminal complaints, and two Constitutional challenges, before the Salvadoran justice system. I remember walking to the office of the Fiscalía that morning, alongside families of the disappeared, torture victims, and survivors of massacres; I remember the nervousness mixed with hope etched on many of their faces. “Look how many of us there are!” one woman said to me in a voice that trembled with emotion, expressing her conviction that despite the decades of denied justice, change was coming. And she was right. In early September, in a decision reversing decades of intransigence, the Salvadoran Attorney General’s office indicated that it will open criminal investigations into the massacre at El Mozote and potentially 32 other wartime massacres. This stunning news was not covered in the international media, though it should have been. The conflict that racked El Salvador was fueled by international forces -- in particular, by the United States government; yet having largely ignored the consequences of our involvement there, we risk repeating the same mistakes in new settings. At the UW Center for Human Rights, we are proud to work with courageous Salvadorans whose leadership is charting

their country's course forward. I supervise a tenacious team of researchers whose work has led to the declassification of U.S. government documents, the identification of key eyewitnesses, the creation of digital tools to share this history with younger generations, and the exploration of new understandings of what justice means through discussions with communities in El Salvador. Over the past year, our program has nestled support for legal processes in a broader set of activities, including historical memory work with survivors. For example, we sent a student team to El Salvador in January to train our Salvadoran partners in the recording and editing of digital stories, a tool for use in their ongoing work documenting past atrocities. CHR provided the necessary equipment, including camera, computer, and software, and took footage for incorporation into two or three short

videos scheduled for public dissemination in the months ahead. This summer, CHR student Ursula Mosqueira furthered this work through fieldwork with community leaders in Arcatao, Chalatenango. We are excited about deepening this collaboration in 2013-2014.

Particularly given the history of U.S. involvement in El Salvador, there are many ways the U.S. government and U.S. residents can and should support work for justice today. Towards this end, in April the CHR hosted a one-day conference in Washington DC, in partnership with the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) to call attention to these issues. Former Salvadoran political prisoner Juan José Dalton and IDHUCA director Benjamín Cuéllar were key participants. The group visited Capitol Hill to meet with U.S. lawmakers and their staffs about the need for U.S.

support of justice efforts in El Salvador. Our work was also featured in a 30 minute documentary, "The Quest for Justice in El Salvador," aired globally on Al Jazeera English and in the United States on Al Jazeera America, this summer. In 2013-2014, we plan to expand opportunities for U.S.-based participants to get involved in this project. To find out more, please visit us online at [unfinishedsentences.org](http://unfinishedsentences.org). ♦



*UW students Ursula Mosqueira (second from left) and Dacia Saenz (center) speak with survivor of torture Rosa Rivera. Photo by Alex Montalvo.*

## Human Rights and Natural Resource Management Project Concludes

Spring 2013 marked an important milestone in UW CHR's work on Human Rights and the Environment with the conclusion of our pilot effort on Human Rights and Natural Resource Management in Guatemala. This project was initiated in response to a request made of UW CHR scientists by the peasant communities of Ocos, Guatemala, who have experienced grave threats to food security in recent years. Specifically,

they asked us to help them by conducting scientific studies to determine to what extent these vulnerabilities may be related to alterations to the region's water systems introduced by agroindustry in recent years. This research has now been completed, producing findings that document the impacts of agroindustrial activity, and revealing that the water in community water systems does not meet World Health Organization

(WHO) standards for human consumption. These findings have been shared with our project partners in the Pastoral de la Tierra San Marcos, and the ad hoc committee "Comité Pro Pérdidas del Río Pacayá." They will use these findings in discussion with government officials and plantation owners about more sustainable practices.

*"[Findings reveal] that the water in community water systems does not meet WHO standards for human consumption."*

[Cont. on 9]

## Year in Review: A Selection of Events Sponsored or Co-Sponsored by UW CHR



*CHR Annual Symposium Reception, May 2013.*

**09/05/12 (Seattle)**

Rev. Richard Killmer and Dr. Rob Crawford, "Ending U.S.-Sponsored Torture Forever: Successes and Challenges. What Are the Next Steps?" Lecture.

**10/04/12 (UW Seattle)**

Miko Peled, "Beyond the Zionist Paradigm: New Hope for Israel/Palestine," Lecture.

**10/11/12 (UW Seattle)**

Hilda Akbwai Penlope, Nasieku Kisambu, Guo Ye, and Li Ying, "Women and Land Rights," Lecture.

**12/10/12 (UW Tacoma)**

International Human Rights Day Celebration.

**04/10/13 (Washington D.C.)**

Congressman Jim McGovern, Benjamín Cuéllar, Juan José Dalton, Leonor Arteaga Rubio, Gisela De León, and Jo-Marie Burt, "Twenty Years after the Salvadoran Truth Commission: Justice for Human Rights Abuses in El Salvador and Beyond," Lecture.

**04/12/13 (UW Seattle)**

Dr. Melissa Williams, "'Glocalizing' Global Justice: Democratic Translations of Human Rights and Social Justice," Lecture.

**05/05/13 (Seattle - Town Hall Seattle)**

UW CHR Annual Symposium and Reception featuring student awardees and guest speakers, Joshua E.S. Phillips and Ian Fishback, "Confronting Our Legacy of Torture."

**05/06/13 (UW Seattle)**

Joshua E.S. Phillips, "None of US Were Like This Before: American Soldiers and Torture," Lecture.

**05/07/13 (UW Seattle)**

Marina Ortiz and Bethany Loberg, "2013 U.S. Truth and Justice for El Salvador Tour with SHARE El Salvador (La Fundación SHARE)," Presentation.

**05/17/13 (UW Seattle)**

Amnesty International UW, "What Can We Do About Drones, Guantanamo & Torture? A brownbag discussion with Zeke Johnson, Director of Amnesty International's Security with Human Rights campaign," Lecture.

**06/03/13 (UW Seattle)**

Lieutenant Commander Charles Swift, David Glazier, Gwynne Skinner, and Michel Paradis. "Accountability and Guantanamo: Defending Rights in the Post 9/11 Era," Lecture.





Panel discussion:  
"Indefinite Detention"  
on 9/11/13.

#### 06/04/13 (UW Seattle)

Special Commemoration on the 24<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, keynote lecture, Feng Congde, "In Search of Guidance from History to Build a Democratic China," Lecture.

#### 09/11/13 (Seattle - Town Hall Seattle)

Lorraine Bannai, Jeff Siddiqui, Joseph McMillan, and Ross Reynolds (moderator). "Indefinite Detention without Due Process" Panel Discussion. ♦

## Human Rights and Natural Resource Management Project Concludes Continued

[Cont. from 7]

While the project focused on empowering community leaders with the information necessary to advocate more effectively on their own behalf, communities were also interested in more immediate solutions. Fighting for their rights as landless peasants is an uphill battle, and may be prolonged; in the meantime, they need better ways to ensure the health and safety of their families, particularly given the inadequacy of the water systems upon which they depend. For this reason, the project also made possible the purchase of filters to mitigate harm caused by consuming unhealthy water in the short term. These filters were distributed to community members in the most affected communities (see photo, *right*).

We believe a holistic approach to the problem should be the

hallmark of a human rights approach to water: the communities' complex problems stem from their relative powerlessness in comparison to the large plantations that have become their neighbors, and until government institutes a more fair and responsible process to ensure that peasant rights are respected in agroindustrial activity, little is likely to change. For this reason, digging wells or

providing filters alone is a quick yet relatively superficial response; sustainable change can only come from the communities themselves participating more successfully in the defense of their own rights. On the other hand, because the water they are consuming is unhealthy now, it is also imperative to include short-term strategies that reduce their exposure to harm. ♦





## Faculty News: Selected Publications, Awards, and Presentations

### **Gunnar Almgren**

-Almgren G and Lindhorst T. *The Safety-Net Health Care System: Health Care at the Margins*. New York: Springer, 2012.

### **David Barash**

-David P. Barash & Charles P. Webel. *Peace and Conflict Studies*. SAGE Publications, Inc; Third Edition (March 26, 2013).

-David P. Barash. *Homo Mysterious: Evolutionary Puzzles of Human Nature*. Oxford University Press, 2012.

### **Katherine Beckett**

-Outstanding Public Service Award, University of Washington, 2012-13.

-Paul G. Allen Family Foundation Research Grant. 2012-13. "The Clean Slate Project."

-Ford Foundation Research Grant. 2013. "Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program: A Process Evaluation."

-Royalty Research Fellowship, 2012-2013. "The Shadow Carceral State: The Hidden Politics of Penal Expansion. Co-PI (with Naomi Murakawa).

### **Michael Blake**

-*Justice and Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press, 2013.

### **Sharan Brown**

-Brown, Sharan & Guralnick, Michael. "International Human Rights to Early Intervention for Infants and Young Children with Disabilities: Tools for Global Advocacy." *Infants & Young Children* 25 (4):270-285, 2012.

### **Daniel Chirot**

-"Dogmatism and Genocide," in Don Ambrose and Robert Sternberg, eds., *How Dogmatic Beliefs Harm Creativity and Higher-Level Thinking* (New York: Routledge, 2012), pp. 33-36.

### **Rachel Cichowski**

-"Judicial Politics, Gender and the Courts." In G. Wahlen, K. Celis, J. Kantola and L. Weldon, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2013.

-"Legal Mobilization, Transnational Activism and Gender Equality in the EU." *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, 28(2), 2013.

### **Batya Friedman**

-Voices from Rwanda Tribunal (2012). Complete release of video collection.

### **Stephen M. Gardiner**

-"The Desperation Argument for Geoengineering" *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 46.1, January 2013.

-"Human Rights in a Hostile Climate." in Cindy Holder and David Reidy, eds. *Human Rights: the Hard Questions*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

### **Angelina Snodgrass Godoy**

-*Of Medicines and Markets: Intellectual Property and the Right to Health in Central America*. Stanford University Press, 2013.

### **Resat Kasaba**

-"Turkey is not another 'Arab spring' chapter," *Seattle Times*, June 17, 2013.

### **Turan Kayaoglu**

-"A Rights Agenda for the Muslim World? The Organization of Islamic Cooperation's Evolving Human Rights Framework." Brookings Doha Center Analysis Paper No. 6, January 2013.

### **George Lovell**

-*This is Not Civil Rights: Discovering Rights talk in 1939 America*. University of Chicago Press 2012.

### **Michael McCann**

-National Science Foundation Research Grant, Law and Social Sciences Program. "A Union by Law: Filipino Cannery Workers and the Transpacific Struggle for Equal Rights." 2011-2013.

-President, The (U.S.) Law & Society Association, 2011-2013.

**Arzoo Osanloo**

-“When Blood Has Spilled: Gender, Honor, and Compensation in Iranian Criminal Sanctioning.” *PoLAR: Political and Legal Anthropology Review*. (35)2: 308–326, November 2012.

**Glenda Pearson**

-Distinguished Librarian Award 2013 .

**Beth Rivin**

-“FCGH can support accountability for women’s right to health.” *Health and Human Rights Journal* June 13, 2012.

**Stephen A. Rosenbaum**

-“The Legal Clinic is More Than a Sign on the Door: Transforming Law School Education in Revolutionary Egypt.” *Berkeley Journal of Middle East and Islamic Law*, 5

*Berkeley J. Mid. E. & Islamic L.* 39 (2012).

**Laurie Sears**

*Situated Testimonies: Dread and Enchantment in an Indonesian Literary Archive*. University of Hawai'i Press, 2013. ♦

## Many Thanks!

The UW Center for Human Rights would like to thank the individuals and organizations that made contributions to our Center. Your monetary donations and your gifts of time help make our work possible. Thank you! Please refer to page 12 for a brief report of our revenues and expenditures. To make a contribution today, please see below for more information.

## Transforming Education for Human Rights

Your tax-deductible donation helps support events, programs, and projects like the ones in this report. Please consider making a gift in one of the following ways:

- ◆ **Check:** Make checks payable to “University of Washington Foundation” and indicate “Center for Human Rights” in the memo line. Mail to *Center for Human Rights, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, Box 353650, Seattle, WA 98195*.
- ◆ **Online:** Using your credit or debit card, you can make a gift at [giving.uw.edu/chr](http://giving.uw.edu/chr)
- ◆ **Phone:** Call the UW Foundation at 1-877-894-4387 and indicate that your gift is intended to benefit UW CHR.

Thank you!

## Mission Statement

The University of Washington Center for Human Rights is committed to interdisciplinary excellence in the education of undergraduate and graduate students in the field of human rights; promoting human rights as a core area of faculty and graduate research; and engaging productively with local, regional, national, and international organizations and policymakers to advance respect for human rights.

## Staff

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy, Director  
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 Ursula Mosqueira, Graduate Student Assistant

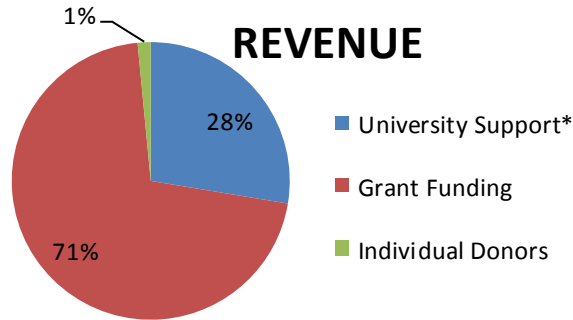
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## UW CHR 2012-2013 REVENUE



\*UW additionally provides CHR with operation support including office space, IT, and utilities.

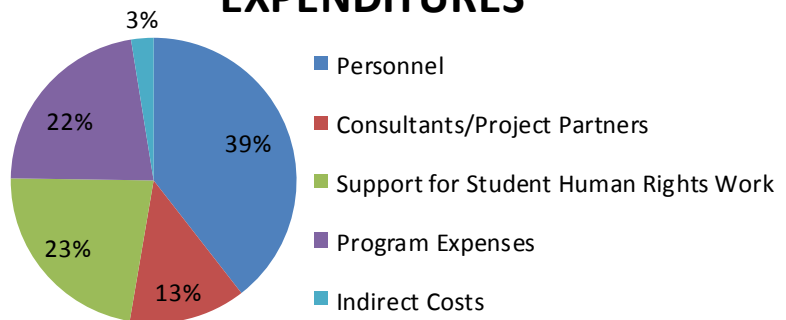
### 2012-2013 Foundation Support

Conservation, Food, & Health Foundation  
 Henry M. Jackson Foundation  
 Laird Norton Foundation  
 Paul G. Allen Foundation  
 Puffin Foundation  
 Ford Foundation

### 2012-2013 Individual Donors

At this time, UW CHR does not publish individual donor information in its annual report. We thank all of the donors who have made and continue to make our work possible.

## UW CHR 2012-2013 EXPENDITURES



**UW CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**  
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<http://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/>



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