
LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

As you may have seen, in October we filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the U.S. District Court in Seattle, alleging that the agency has failed to meet its obligations under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). As part of the Center's mission to conduct research in support of front-line human rights organizations around the world, our researchers are seeking the release of U.S. government documents relating to the 1981 Santa Cruz massacre in El Salvador, which is the subject of an open criminal investigation. (For an update on this work in El Salvador, see page 20 of this Annual Report.)

Shortly after filing suit, our offices were broken into under circumstances that remain unclear, although the investigation is ongoing. But the combined one-two punch of an unprecedented level of activity and an unanticipated criminal act at our Center last fall knocked us off our usual publications schedule; this is why we've been late in finalizing this Annual Report, which covers our work in the academic year 2014-15. But I hope you will still find these pages as brimming with promise as I do.

As you'll see, human rights work at the University of Washington continues to develop in exciting new directions. In 2014-15 we helped inaugurate a new initiative, Rethinking Punishment, a project examining mass incarceration in the United States, conducted in partnership with the Law, Societies, and Justice program at UW; for a description, see p. 32. Under the supervision of Prof. Alejandra Gonza, the new human rights clinic at the UW School of Law has put down roots (see p. 14). As always, we are guided by our students' energies and interests, which often lead us down unexplored paths: last year, for example, a team of UW undergraduates helped us harness new digital tools for use in justice efforts (see page 16); others, supported by our endowed funds for students, engaged in efforts with off-campus organizations, including labor and grassroots groups.

After six years of growth, we remain an organization young enough to have our sights set on achieving the unlikely, scrappy enough to seize new opportunities when they come, and yet wise enough to build on the unparalleled expertise of our faculty and students in establishing programs capable of driving long-term change. Thank you, as always, for sharing in our enthusiasm for this work, and for supporting the human rights work of our faculty, staff, and students.



“P.S. TO RECEIVE MORE REGULAR UPDATES ON THIS WORK AS IT UNFOLDS, PLEASE SIGN UP FOR OUR QUARTERLY NEWSLETTERS. THESE DAYS, NEWS IS COMING QUICKLY AND YOU DON'T WANT TO HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THE 2015-2016 ANNUAL REPORT TO READ ABOUT IT!”

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Angelina Snodgrass Godoy'.

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy
Helen H. Jackson Chair in Human Rights
Director, Center for Human Rights
Professor of International Studies and
Law, Societies, and Justice

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 4** *On 40th anniversary, former enemies must accept responsibility for the war in Viet Nam*
- 6** *Introducing the 2015-2016 Center for Human Rights Fellows*
- 7** *New Endowment Supports Student Human Rights Work*
- 8** *UWCHR Endowed Funds Support Student Engagement*
- 12** *Storytelling for Human Rights: A Student Reflection*
- 14** *International Human Rights Clinic*
- 16** *GIS Meets Human Rights for Collaborative Learning*
- 18** *Exploring Human Rights in Washington D.C.*
- 20** *Honoring Historical Memory in Arcatao, El Salvador*
- 22** *My Experience with the Center: Conviction and Tenacity at UWCHR*
- 24** *Making access to truth convenient for Human Rights Advocates: Insights and lessons from the “Yellow Book”*
- 26** *El Salvador families search for disappeared children decades after war*
- 28** *Winter quarter 2015 marks historic moment for Jackson School Task Force Program*
- 32** *Rethinking Punishment: Human Rights in an age of Mass Incarceration*
- 34** *UWCHR Welcomes New faculty Associates*
- 35** *Faculty News: Selected Publications and Awards*
- 36** *Year in Review*
- 37** *Financial Report*

ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY, FORMER ENEMIES MUST ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR IN VIET NAM

Editorial by Christoph Giebel

A version of this article appeared in The Seattle Times-Opinion on April 30, 2015.



Photo Credit/ AFP-Getty Images
An April 30, 1975, photo shows a line of captured U.S.-backed “South Vietnamese” soldiers.

The PBS documentary “Last Days in Vietnam,” directed by Rory Kennedy, and widely talked-up as the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in Viet Nam approaches, portrays harrowing events of April 1975, when haphazard efforts by U.S. personnel enabled the evacuation of some 130,000 U.S.-affiliated Vietnamese from Southern Viet Nam as communist-led forces closed in on Saigon.

It powerfully lends voices to those acting decisively in the face of moral dilemma, chaos and loss. Unfortunately, the film bastardizes history in its attempt

to contextualize the tragedy. In order to tell a simplistic tale of communist connivance, South Vietnamese “abandonment” by the U.S. establishment and an “American Spirit” prevailing in acts of heroism, historical facts are distorted and turned on their heads — from the 1973 Paris Agreement, to actual military developments and Washington, D.C., policy debates.

That a prominent media organization uses an important anniversary to enforce mythologies rather than strive for complexity and accuracy should be of concern.

But the flaws of “Last Days” point to a larger problem: The misuse of commemorations of the war in Viet Nam to score political points, and to insist on deeply felt, but self-serving, narratives to reiterate old certainties — facts be damned. It is a disservice to the millions who perished and suffered unspeakably on all sides, and all parties to this horrific war are guilty of it.

Instead, this 40th anniversary should give rise to somber and earnest reflection that acknowledges and respects, rather than vilifies, former enemies and examines one’s own

responsibilities in the terrible events. Such introspection would finally free the debates over the war in Viet Nam from the grip of outdated Cold War sound bites and lead to a more mature engagement with the traumatic past.

For the United States, a self-reflective commemoration of the anniversary might mean abandoning exceptionalism, simplistic narratives of anti-communism and defense of freedom and acknowledging the deep (neo-)colonial roots of interventions in “Third World” countries. It would mean realizing that the unilaterally imposed propagandistic framing of the conflict as one between two discrete entities — North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam — was not accepted by most Vietnamese nationalists and therefore did not reflect lived realities. As well, the United States should take responsibility for the wildly disproportionate application of violence and massive devastations during the war and dramatically increase its aid to alleviate the debilitating legacies of war still hounding contemporary Viet Nam. For the Hanoi government, rather than indulging in triumphalist national liberation rhetoric of the past decades, it would be a welcome signal to admit its own role in excessive wartime violence and particularly its failure to foster postwar reconciliation and inclusion of those on the losing

side into the reunified state.

The post-1975 collective punishment of Southerners and so-called re-education camps remain stains on Viet Nam’s record if unaddressed. Lastly, a rhetorical “disarmament” when talking about the communist Vietnamese opponents as mere “puppets”

“REMEMBERING VIET NAM SHOULD BE A TIME FOR SELF-REFLECTION AND LESS FINGER-POINTING ON ALL SIDES.”

of the United States is long overdue and would not only have symbolic, but also practical value in furthering renewed connections and understanding. Vietnamese on all sides of the conflict were motivated by strong patriotism, albeit conflicting visions for the nation.

Finally, the Vietnamese-American community has a real need to have its wartime sacrifices, loss of home and subsequent immigrant struggles more widely acknowledged in broader U.S. society. However, its sole focus on “abandonment” in 1975 and post-1975 victimization — legitimate as it may be — and the habitual vilification, in some corners of the community, of their Vietnamese

opponents as communist “traitors” will only continue to prevent a more nuanced accounting of past events. The Republic of Viet Nam (1955-1975), to which many feel loyal still, certainly shares heavily in responsibility for the widespread civilian suffering during the war, particularly among rural southerners, the majority of the population. While offering an alternative for many urban, educated middle class and elite Vietnamese threatened by revolutionary nationalism, the republic habitually employed repressive policies that alienated many patriotic Southerners and contributed directly to the war’s outcome in 1975.

The 40th anniversary of the war’s end in Viet Nam should be occasion for more self-reflection and less finger-pointing on all sides, and for adopting a whole new vocabulary to talk about the painful past with greater honesty and a sense of meaningful reconciliation. ■



Christoph Giebel is an associate professor of International Studies and Southeast Asian History. He is also a UWCHR Faculty Associate. Christoph teaches

regularly about the war in Viet Nam. Over the years, he has led more than 10 UW study abroad programs in Viet Nam focused on the lingering legacies of war. In addition to his academic expertise, Christoph also worked as a medic for one year in 1980/1981 among Vietnamese refugees in Indonesia.

INTRODUCING THE 2015-2016 CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOWS



MARTINA KARTMAN

Martina Kartman is a second year student and Gates Scholar at the University of Washington School of Law. She is interested in healing alternatives to adversarial justice, and systemic policy work, rooted in and driven by grassroots social movements. Martina will work with Prof. Katherine Beckett, co-director of the Rethinking Punishment project, in spring 2016. She will conduct research that involves describing and analyzing two different restorative justice programs currently operating in the United States, each of which includes cases involving violence, has enjoyed significant institutional success, and may serve as a model for replication. Previously, Martina volunteered for UWCHR's Unfinished Sentences project.



MINA MANUCHEHRI

Mina Manuchehri is a Puffin Fellow in Human Rights (2013-2016) at the UW Center for Human Rights and a third-year law student at the University of Washington School of Law. Mina leads the Center's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) team, which entails writing and appealing FOIA requests, as well as maintaining the Center's declassified documents. Mina began volunteering at the Center as an undergraduate student at the UW Jackson School of International Studies; this experience "greatly influenced her decision to attend law school and fight for greater access to information." Outside of work and school, Mina enjoys running and spending time with her family and friends.

Activities Update: The FOIA requests that Mina sends are in support of the Center's work in El Salvador, which seeks to contribute to the achievement of truth, justice, and reparations for survivors and victims of the Salvadoran Civil War. Mina states that "there is a need for such information because the Salvadoran government has denied its citizens access to information pertaining to the Salvadoran Civil War for decades, and due to the United States' involvement in the war, our government may possess pertinent information on war crimes." Such information, Mina says, is "critical because it has the potential of helping survivors of unimaginable crimes achieve justice and healing." In October 2015, Mina, the Center, and the University of Washington filed a landmark lawsuit against the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for its failure to comply with its obligations under the FOIA. According to Mina, "such a lawsuit would have been impossible without the Center's fierce dedication to empowering students to not just learn about human rights in the classroom, but to actually contribute to real life struggles for justice and the increased protection of human rights."



URSULA MOSQUEIRA

Ursula Mosqueira is a Ph.D. student in Sociology currently working on an aspect of the Unfinished Sentences project that seeks greater accountability and truth regarding state institutions engaged in torture and illegal detentions during the Salvadoran armed conflict. She is searching for news articles from the armed conflict era and interviewing people about government documents from that time. The primary goal is to contextualize these documents by showing the patterns of human rights violations in which they were produced. Outside of UW, you can find Ursula dancing at different studios in Seattle or in some part of the world, such as Brazil or her native Chile; dance is a passion she hopes to integrate into her future work with communities attempting to overcome the legacies of political violence.

Activities Update: In addition to general research for the Unfinished Sentences (UF) project in 2014-15, Ursula also worked on the Unfinished Sentences Digital Testimony Archive, which was released on February 1, 2016. She conducted research and spent countless hours transcribing, translating and subtitling testimonies. The Archive presents more than 7 hours of interviews with 48 residents of the community of Arcatao, Chalatenango, along with a growing collection of supplementary information, including historical context and resources for students and educators. The Archive can be viewed at unfinishedsentences.org.



ANNA REOSTI

Anna Reosti is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology. Anna's research interests include punishment, stratification and housing policy. Anna will be continuing her research for the Rethinking Punishment (RP) project, which explores alternative ways of framing the problem of violence that will help advance a public conversation about possible criminal justice reforms. Outside of her full-time job as a Ph.D. student, Anna enjoys swimming and hiking around the Pacific Northwest.

Activities Update: In spring 2015 Anna's work involved conducting a wide review of relevant academic and policy literature pertaining to recent changes in Americans' attitudes around crime and criminal justice policy. The results of that review suggest that the American public has indeed become less punitive since the 1990s, and a greater proportion of Americans express support for various forms of criminal justice reform that would redirect resources away from incarceration in favor of prioritizing various alternatives to incarceration as well as rehabilitative, reentry and preventative services. Her research also highlighted gaps in the existing literature that represent challenges for the project: very little research has investigated Americans' attitudes around more comprehensive criminal justice reform policies that would involve altering sentencing and/or parole policies for violent and/or serious offenses. Furthermore, little research to date has focused specifically on better understanding the policy attitudes of crime victims or tested the efficacy of different communications strategies intended to reshape public discourse and opinion around criminal justice policy. In 2015-16, the RP team will draw on these findings to construct a research agenda designed to address these knowledge gaps in an effort to advance a public conversation about wide-reaching criminal justice reforms.



EMILY WILLARD

Emily Willard is a Ph.D. student at the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, focusing her research on women's involvement in armed groups in Central America. She is a research assistant for the Unfinished Sentences (UF) project at the UW Center for Human Rights where she writes Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, supervises undergraduate students and assists with general research and activities for UF. Previously she worked as a research associate at the National Security Archive in Washington, D.C., specializing in analyzing declassified documents and using FOIA. In her spare time, Emily enjoys cooking, painting, creating with clay, and writing.

NEW ENDOWMENTS SUPPORTS STUDENT HUMAN RIGHTS WORK

The UWCHR is pleased to announce the creation of the Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld Endowed Fund for Human Rights, established to provide financial resources to benefit graduate students to study and/or conduct research about human rights. Born in Ireland, Peter Mack is Professor of Piano at Cornish College of the Arts in Seattle. Jamie Mayerfeld is Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington. Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld take to heart the words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "all human beings are born free

and equal in dignity and rights." They are enthusiastic supporters of the Center for Human Rights, and are proud to assist and encourage its mission to promote human rights through education, research, and civic engagement.

In addition to the Mack and Mayerfeld Endowed Fund, the Dr. Lisa Sable Brown Endowed Fund for Human Rights, established in 2014, will support the work of graduate students beginning in 2016.

UWCHR ENDOWED FUNDS SUPPORT STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

Since 2010, UWCHR has funded twenty student human rights projects through the Jennifer Caldwell Endowed Fund in Human Rights and the Abe Osheroff and Gunnel Clark Endowed Human Rights Fund. The funding takes students out of the classrooms, into their communities and into other countries. The following (pages 8-10) are summaries of recipient projects in 2015.

URSULA MOSQUEIRA, 2015 JENNIFER CALDWELL FELLOW



Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo
Ursula Mosqueira, 2015 Jennifer Caldwell awardee

In 2015, thanks to generous additional donations, UWCHR was able to expand the support provided by the Jennifer Caldwell Endowed Fund in Human Rights to create a quarterlong graduate assistantship. Ursula Mosqueira, a Ph.D. student in Sociology, used this opportunity to conduct fieldwork for her dissertation in El Salvador during the summer and fall quarters, while also strengthening UWCHR's ongoing research in the country. Ursula shared the below update from her field research.

As a native of Chile, a country that underwent a brutal dictatorship under Augusto Pinochet, I have always been interested in exploring

the aftermath of authoritarianism in my own country and the Latin American region. Through work at the UW Center for Human Rights (UWCHR) in the past three years, I have become acquainted with a country (El Salvador) whose history shares some elements with that of my own country, and with survivors of political violence who have a lot to teach me. While overt armed conflict divided El Salvador for twelve years, and Chile had a seventeen year-long dictatorship, forms of state repression and massive human rights violations used to quash calls for social reform represent a common denominator in the two histories. Similar patterns of repression also characterized the Cold War years in many other parts of Latin America.

As I became acquainted with communities of survivors in El Salvador and their struggle to obtain justice and truth after years of impunity and silence, I decided to focus on their process of survival and healing. Thanks to the UWCHR

and the Jennifer Caldwell Fund in Human Rights, I arrived in El Salvador this summer to investigate the aftermath of authoritarianism, particularly for one group of survivors—former political prisoners. This is a group of people who experienced the human right violations of detainment without due process and torture as well as various other forms of inhumane treatment.

In my research, I am learning about how former political prisoners continued with their lives after experiencing extreme forms of repression on their bodies. I am discovering that the process has been very different for women than for men, and that their forms of organization have been fundamental in giving them tools to survive. As part of my fieldwork, I am carrying out in-depth interviews with over 30 former political prisoners, during which they share their life experiences and their understandings of things like justice and healing. They tell



Photo courtesy of Ursula Mosqueira
Ursula (center) working with survivors of torture in El Salvador in summer 2015

me about their families, about the ideals of social justice and political organization that led them to join revolutionary efforts, about their artistic talents, the psychological and physical sequelae of facing torture, their spiritual beliefs, and about the political and social projects that continue to motivate them. In those stories, I find the nuance and depth of any human story, of truncated dreams and

illusions, and of survival and resistance despite extreme conditions. I also find the powerful influence of gender in shaping lives and opportunities of human rights victims' access to justice and healing.

As part of my fieldwork, I also carry out participant observation of therapy sessions for former political prisoners. In these group sessions, participants share their

experiences of pain and learn about tools of pain management. I have thoroughly enjoyed being in these workshops and feel like I am a part of an important effort, where members often have lively conversations and use humor profusely, even as they reflect upon, and cope with, the harrowing experiences of extreme corporal repression. ■

JESSICA RAMIREZ, 2015 OSHEROFF-CLARK FELLOW

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO ABE OSHEROFF! FRIENDS OF ABE CELEBRATED AT TOWN HALL SEATTLE ON DECEMBER 14, 2015 WITH A PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION ABOUT PACIFIC NORTHWEST HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISM, WHICH FEATURED JESSICA RAMIREZ, ROBERT JENSEN AND ANGELINA GODOY.



Photo Credit/ Gai-Hoai Nguyen
Jessica Ramirez, 2015 Osheroff-Clark awardee

Jessica Ramirez, a recent graduate in American Ethnic Studies, spent the last several months coordinating with Familias Unidas por la Justicia (FUJ), an independent farmworkers union made up of migrant farm workers from the Skagit Valley (an hour north of Seattle). In her fellowship application, Jessica wrote: "In 2013, the farm workers picking berries for Sakuma Brothers Farm, Inc. went on strike due to the firing of a fellow worker who approached the foreman for a raise. While on strike, the workers made a list of demands and grievances that addressed the conditions of working on the farm and the dire living conditions, wage theft, and harassment. After negotiations with the Sakuma Brothers Farm broke down, the workers organized a boycott of Sakuma berries and its major source-contracts which include Driscoll's and Häagen-Dazs, the two largest buyers of Sakuma berries." Six months into her fellowship, Jessica provided the following update.

Since I joined the boycott

coordination team in January 2015 a lot has happened, from the local stage to the national level. In March, we started a campaign with UW to stop selling Driscoll's berries at campus retail spots. With the support of student organizations UW became the first retailer in the Seattle area to stop buying and selling Driscoll's berries. On May 1, 2015 we held a farm worker rally at Casa Latina where we gathered 200 supporters from area colleges and universities and the labor and immigrant rights movements to support Familias Unidas por la Justicia (FUJ). It was a beautiful day where we joined the March for Labor and Immigrant Rights. The march led us to downtown where a rally was held and we heard from various activists, including the president of FUJ, Ramon Torres. Ramon delivered a compelling speech on why people in the City of Seattle should also boycott Driscoll's and join FUJ's fight for a union contract. On July 11, 2015, farm workers from FUJ and their supporters marched from Burlington, WA to Sakuma Brothers Farm. This annual march brought supporters new and old from all over the country, including renowned journalist and photographer David Bacon, and a fantastic group of faith leaders from the National Farmworker Ministry, who unanimously voted to endorse the boycott.

This summer a boycott committee formed which is composed of a diverse group from faith, climate, food justice, and labor communities. As a committee, we have been busy at Costco, PCC, and Whole Foods holding weekly informational pickets whose goal is to pressure these retailers, by way of the consumer, to drop Driscoll's berries from their shelves.

After graduating from UW this past spring, I have worked closely with FUJ and Community to Community—the organization that administratively supports FUJ—to grow the boycott to a national level. We now have campaigns to boycott Driscoll's throughout the United States; from Detroit, to Kansas City, and from Austin to several cities along the west coast. While we were expanding the boycott, farm workers from FUJ went on four work stoppages this summer in a fight to negotiate and renegotiate the outrageously complicated piece-rate pay structure at the farm. In a powerful and courageous display of solidarity, farm workers from a neighboring farm owned by Driscoll's (Valley Pride) also walked out.

This summer also saw a victory in the form of a ruling from the Washington State Supreme Court. Due to the nature of the Sakuma Brothers Farm piece-rate pay structure at the time a class action suit was filed in 2013,



Photo courtesy of Jessica Ramirez
Jessica (second from left) and fellow UW students march for labor and immigrant rights on May 1, 2015

ten minute rest breaks mandated by Washington State law were essentially unpaid. In 2014, Sakuma Brothers Farm, Inc. settled the lawsuit and reformed their piece-rate pay structure. Despite the settlement, the Washington State Supreme Court still issued a ruling on the matter of paid breaks. The Court found that in the context of piece-rate wage structures, paid rest

breaks must be paid separately from the piece-rate scale. Furthermore, paid break times may not be paid at a lower rate than working time. Despite this legal victory, and a few others that were obtained via the courts, farm workers at Sakuma Brothers Farm have not been able to secure a signed union contract between FUJ and Sakuma Brothers Farm—but they continue to work

towards this goal.

For the remainder of the year, the Seattle Boycott Committee would like to see our supporters challenge PCC to meet the demands of FUJ. PCC holds high standards for the products they sell at their stores, but what they have yet to do is apply these same values to the labor dispute just an hour north of their headquarters. ■

STORYTELLING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: A STUDENT REFLECTION

By Alex Montalvo

My time with the University of Washington Center for Human Rights (UWCHR) truly changed my life. In 2012 I was working as a Project Manager for a local environmental restoration non-profit—good work by most measures—but in working 10 hours a day on spreadsheets, I felt I wasn't living out my potential or making the greatest impact. I began researching volunteer opportunities within Seattle, looking for one where I could put my amateur media skills and knowledge of Spanish to service for a worthy cause. Eventually I found an advertisement on Idealist.org for a volunteer photographer and videographer to assist with The Northern Border Project, a partnership between the UWCHR and OneAmerica to bring to light abuses by the U.S. border patrol on our northern border. I had been concerned over the news of abuse occurring along our southern border, but I wasn't aware about abuses taking place just 100 miles north of Seattle. This was an issue I wanted to devote time to. I crossed my fingers and applied for the position.

Auspiciously, the UWCHR chose me. I was so thrilled to work with the team on the project; I ran out and purchased a new, more capable camera and incessantly watched YouTube how-to videos about

videography to better tackle the responsibilities of the position. I couldn't wait to start.

From day one, the Northern Border Project affected me. Numerous residents from various cities along the border spoke of harassment, abuse, family separation, and living in fear as undocumented immigrants, despite having lived and worked in their community for lengthy amounts of time, some for over 20 years. I was humbled, not

**“REAL LIFE STORIES
GAVE LIFE TO
CLASSROOM
THEORY...THESE
STORIES HELP REVEAL
THE TRUTH OF OUR
SHARED HISTORY.”**

only to hear their stories, but to be entrusted with them in the effort to make right by their experience. The work also exposed me, for the first time, to the process of human rights research, gathering testimony and documenting events that could, potentially, result in substantial change.

My work with the UWCHR continued and grew. Over time they became my best advocate, offering

opportunities to dive deeper into projects, while remaining supportive and encouraging. I recall Angelina Godoy, director of the UWCHR asking earnestly, “What do you want to work on?” She was searching for a way to best align my personal interests with the work of the Center, creating the ideal environment for learning and professional growth, all the while strengthening human rights.

My time with the Center evolved into producing my first documentary, a short piece highlighting the collaboration between UW undergraduate students, the Center, and Salvadoran human rights defenders in investigating atrocities that occurred in the context of the Salvadoran armed conflict. Soon after, the Center invited me to continue photo-documentary work in El Salvador, and collaborate with UW graduate students in working with Salvadoran project staff to kick off production of a digital testimony archive. By this point, I was beyond moved and inspired by our projects, the people we were working with—survivors, partners, our team—and the potential we were creating for justice and change. It was on this trip, working alongside graduate students, when I made the decision to return to graduate school for a Master of Communication in Digital Media,



Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo
At the national gathering of victims in San Salvador, November 2013

with the intent to focus on the intersection of digital media and human rights.

After my acceptance and enrollment at UW, the UWCHR graciously offered me a fellowship and named me the Puffin Fellow in human rights and digital media, specifically to employ various digital media strategies to advance human rights. This support was essential. As a self-funded student, paid employment was a necessity; instead of taking time away to find new and perhaps unrelated employment, the fellowship granted me the opportunity to significantly build upon our previous work. Over the following months, the Center, partners and I worked intensely to launch the Unfinished Sentences project, an effort to increase public

participation in support of human rights in El Salvador through documenting and sharing stories of survivors of crimes against humanity. This project continues to gather momentum and attention, strengthening the efforts of human rights defenders in El Salvador.

Right from the start of my graduate education, the UWCHR fellowship enabled me to apply classroom learning to meaningful work. In an advanced multimedia production class, I told the story of Marina, a woman who was disappeared by the Salvadoran military as a child, then reunited with her birth family in El Salvador through the courageous efforts of the Salvadoran human rights organization Pro-Búsqueda. Real life stories gave life to classroom

theory, such as when a story is told well, it provides a tangible product from which viewers create shared identity. These stories help reveal the truth of our shared history, strengthen connections, and increase our collective ability to foster change. This work formed the basis for future work of the Center and Jackson School Task Force students in creating two documentary videos in partnership with Pro-Búsqueda, work that has received much recognition and appreciation, including distribution by the Salvadoran Embassy in D.C.

In comparison, for one of my graduate marketing classes, I was tasked with devising new marketing strategies for a Seattle-based makeup company. While commonalities exist across

[REFLECTION, 15]

ENGAGED INSTRUCTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TOPICS

At UW, innovative instruction in human rights spans the departments, Colleges, professional schools and all three university campuses. In the following pages, we share descriptions by faculty and students of courses that transcend the traditional classroom, providing practical experiences grappling with real-world challenges in this field.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC

By Alejandra Gonza

Last year at the International Human Rights Clinic 9 students worked hard in various types of projects applying international human rights law, under close faculty supervision, and in partnership with international, national and local human rights organizations. While very busy gaining knowledge related to the emerging field of business and human rights, they developed critical legal skills, such as interviewing, counseling, negotiation, media advocacy, legal research and brief drafting. Here is a brief description of our last projects:

PREVENTING HUMAN LABOR TRAFFICKING THROUGH POLICIES AND LEGISLATION (3 STUDENTS)

With the long-term goal of proposing changes in WA Procurement legislation, students engaged with stakeholders in a research project seeking to design recommendations for eliminating labor trafficking from the global supply chain for U.S. products and services at a state level. They worked hand in hand

with the International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR), a coalition of human rights, environmental, labor, and development organizations that creates, promotes, and defends legal frameworks to ensure corporations respect human rights in their global operations.

During the 1st phase, students addressed various perspectives, including those of survivors, businesses, government officials and civil society. Students analyzed state, federal and municipal legislation and multistakeholder initiatives, and studied voluntary market-driven commitments and internal corporate policies designed to address clean supply chains. They drafted an initial set of recommendations.

During the 2nd phase in 2016, students will continue work on the project. They will draft concrete policy options implementing the international human rights framework and will learn to advocate for new legislation in partnership with ICAR.

ADVISING COMPANIES ON IMPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESSES AND HUMAN RIGHTS (3 STUDENTS)

Students worked with attorneys at Business and Social Responsibility (BSR), a global nonprofit organization that advises its network of more than 250 member companies on how to integrate sustainability into their strategies and operations. Students prepared a research memorandum for a meeting of the Human Rights Working Group (sub-entity of BSR, consisting of 25 companies) held in London in March 2015. The memorandum focused on: a) corporate accountability mechanisms, and b) leading cases from U.S. and international bodies. Students will continue working with BSR Human Rights Working Group, providing operational guidance for implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Group would like to continue exploring the status of external legal mechanisms,

[HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC, 19]

[REFLECTION, from 13]

the realms of communication, and there's merit to learning the storytelling process across numerous scenarios--not every student wants to work in human rights--devising strategies to sell makeup provides striking contrast. I've remarked numerous times, "I don't know what my graduate education would have been like without the Center for Human Rights."

Our work continued to evolve and grow. Our partners in El Salvador approached the Center with a request to assist in investigating and documenting a 1981 massacre that occurred in Cabañas, El Salvador, a horrific event known as the Massacre of Santa Cruz. This massacre, one of many for which survivors are still seeking justice, truth and accountability, is likewise one for which there is an open state investigation. For months we worked iteratively, amassing information and determining the best way to communicate our findings, eventually arriving at the idea to present a research report coupled with an online documentary. I led the production of the 17-minute documentary on the massacre and the survivors' fight for justice. This project, in many ways, was a visual representation of the layers of collaboration and history, of the UWCHR, of human rights defenders in El Salvador, and of the heroic survivors who have demanded justice for decades. The impact of the combined project is best summed up by Leo Hernandez, a community activist from Santa Marta and host of a community radio program, in an interview,



Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo
Photographs of victims of the armed conflict, November 2013

"Today in this environment, very few people write about, or document, or make documentaries...almost no one dedicates themselves to this work. We learn everything from living testimony, told by those who survived these acts. This work is truly transcendent then, of such value, that survivors can give their testimony in a way that not only the current generation will learn, but so will the generations to come."

I would have to write pages to fully describe the projects our group accomplished together over a period of a couple short years, a reflection that would test the boundaries of word limits and your attention. Even with this elaboration, however, an attempt at a summary recap would still fail to fully represent the true nature of my time with the Center: one defined in the relationships between individuals united behind the power of people and possibility. From my bond with the UWCHR team, to the friends we made abroad, to the many many moments of shared sorrow, frustration, and of course, happiness--the experience

at the UWCHR changed my notion of solidarity and action. These traits are not easily found within lists of accomplishments, but will carry reverberating benefits for a lifetime to come.

My principal wish in graduating from UW and completing my fellowship with the UWCHR is that we will succeed in creating a world in which we wish to see our children grow. I believe the UWCHR is helping to create this world. ■



Alex Montalvo obtained a Master's in Communication Leadership from UW in June 2015. Currently, he creates digital media and crafts communication

strategy for various west coast businesses. He'll soon be en route to the Mediterranean to create digital media for Holland America Line, as part of a program to educate guests about the places they visit. He hopes to eventually launch a communications and video production firm.

GIS MEETS HUMAN RIGHTS FOR COLLABORATIVE LEARNING: MAPPING THE MASSACRES OF THE SALVADORAN CIVIL WAR

By Charles Simeona

Over this past spring quarter, three of my Geography 469 classmates and I worked in partnership with the UWCHR's Unfinished Sentences team, whose research focuses on the preservation and education of historical memory, as well as justice and accountability for the victims and perpetrators of human rights crimes occurring throughout the 1980-1992 Salvadoran civil war.

The two goals of our collaboration were to develop a web map from a list of reported massacres during the conflict, and to provide recommendations for the collection and incorporation of geographic data in our partners' future efforts. In completing the project, we explored a number of web map options and abilities, and scoured the internet for the geographic data needed to design our maps, reinforcing and learning many skills invaluable to me in my academic field. More meaningful to me, however, was the growth experienced through researching the context of our work.

Prior to the project, my knowledge of El Salvador was limited and shaped by media attention focused on its gang violence. Our partners' work broadened our perspectives, and while the current violence is very real, I learned

that there is much more to be understood given its historical and international roots. Through the written works of our partners we learned of the brutality and large scope of murder, torture and disappearances of Salvadoran citizens by their state's military; of the support, funding and training provided to the state by the U.S. government; and of the

“WE EXPLORED A NUMBER OF WEB MAP OPTIONS AND ABILITIES, AND SCoured THE INTERNET FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC DATA NEEDED TO DESIGN OUR MAPS.”

continued lack of accountability for responsible states and individuals, and justice for their victims.

We were also shown video interviews conducted by our partners of massacre survivors -- mothers who spoke with vivid emotion of their hope of one day

being reunited with their children who have had an unknown fate in the decades since their disappearances. Although their struggle and pain is impossible to imagine, it was a potent glimpse that evoked empathy, and reminded me to count my blessings in my own family and life.

Not only do I now know so much more about El Salvador's people and history, but they remain in many aspects of thought as I continue to grasp the lessons to be learned that are less apparent. Thinking back to the gangs and prisoners previously shown in major media, I now wonder what their history and experience has been. Furthermore I now see their media focus as a commodification of their struggle, which obscures the more important and complex historical roots from attaining the attention they deserve, while also promoting fear and stigmatization of a significant proportion of El Salvador's youth and future. I found it to be a strong and current example of the continued exploitative effects of inequality, which continue to challenge efforts for justice and peace in the nation.

Similar challenges of inequality arose in making our maps as well, as many of the massacres

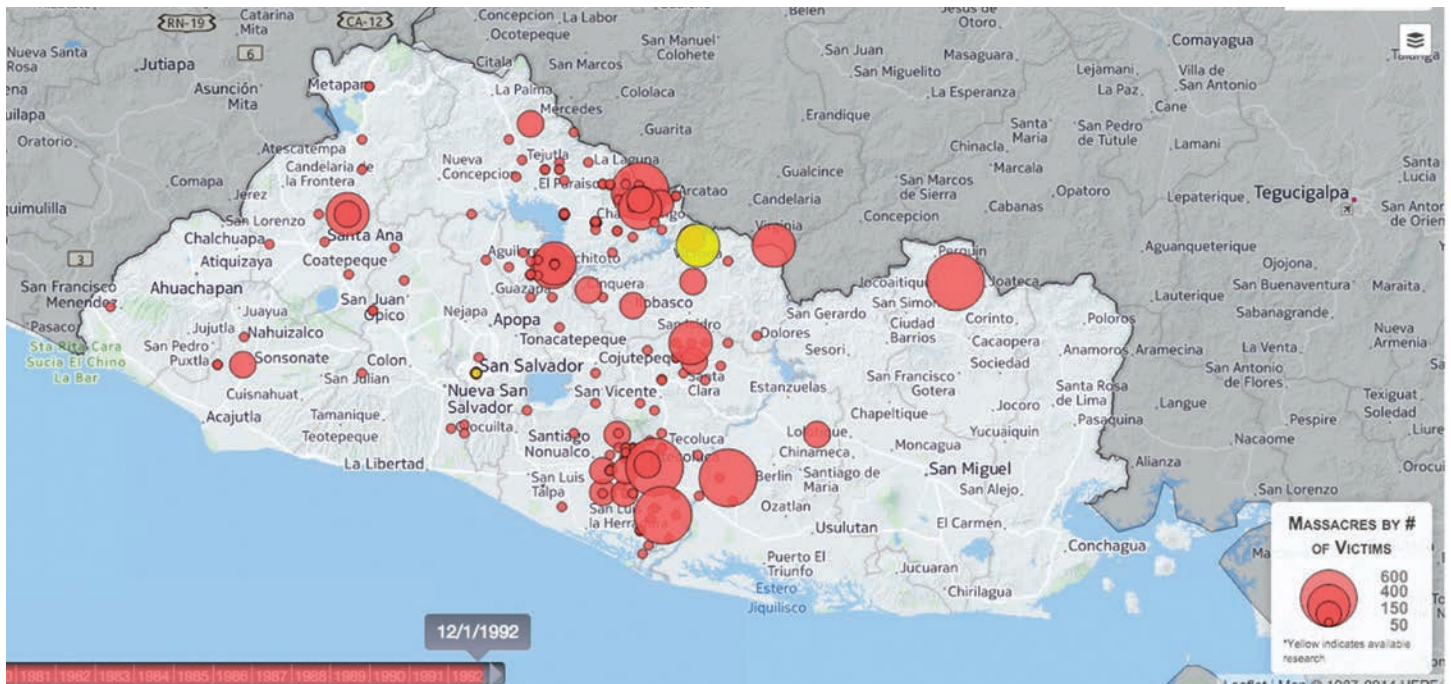


Photo Credit/Unfinished Sentences

Image of an interactive map created by Charles Simeona and teammates. Map available at <http://unfinishedsentences.org/map/unfinishedsentencesMap.html>

occurred in rural villages which are unmapped in current web maps and are not included in the many online geo-data resources. Our partners soon pointed us to some scanned maps of El Salvador located in an online library of a U.S. university that were created in the 1980's by the U.S. Department of Defense. The maps' detail was a staggering contrast; it was too detailed to help us until we gained more familiarity with the geography of El Salvador. While we were able to locate almost every massacre, I realized the great international inequality of the power in information and technology; in who creates it and with what purpose; and in who has access to it.

As I reflect on what I've learned

during the 3 months working on the project, I now see its true significance: It was an opportunity to help a disempowered people from a more politically, technologically and information empowered position; an opportunity to place the stories--the voices--of the conflict's victims and survivors who have remained largely invisible in the world's maps, media and the minds of many; it was an opportunity to challenge my perspective, remind me of my fortune in family, and awaken a compassion and passion for truth, justice, prosperity and peace for a people long deprived of these things, which I often take for granted. Ultimately, the experience was an opportunity of many facets and rewards, and I am left feeling proud of my growth and my work,

yet humbled and dissatisfied. I feel like a world of unknown knowledge and perspective has been opened to me, and that there's so much more to learn and accomplish. ■



Born and raised in Seattle, Charles Simeona is a senior Geography student concentrating in Geographic Information Systems, and is passionate in applying what he's learned to topics of social and environmental justice. Outside of his studies, Charles has a passion for enjoying the outdoors, learning to use digital technologies, and studying the culture of his Hawaiian roots. With plans to graduate in winter 2015, Charles hopes to find a career in his field that aligns with his passions.

EXPLORING HUMAN RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON D.C.



Photo Credit/Jane Eleanor Peznecker
UW Bothell student researchers gather outside the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C.

By Hillary Sanders

The Washington D.C. Seminar on Human Rights was a positive, eye-opening experience and a highlight of my time as a college student. I was inspired by the beauty of the capital city and the commitment of the people doing the grueling work. This experience provided the opportunity to see the trials and triumphs of work in the human rights field. I was in the hub of decision-making and it was a challenge to keep up with the rigorous pace. Ultimately, I recognized that human rights issues are like living things: they struggle, change and grow. Effecting change requires good timing and a stick-to-it attitude.

The culture is different in

Washington D.C. than it is in Washington State. I developed a sense of what to do and what not to do when sitting down with someone from the CATO Institute or with Senator Patty Murray. I found out there was a preferred way to dress, begin a question and interact with the people we met. I realized that even when I was hungry, sweaty and tired from being on the move for ten hours in the humid September weather, I was able to persevere.

What was especially enriching about the human rights seminar was that I was exposed to a wide variety of human rights issues, some of which I had never considered before. In each briefing I heard from my fellow researchers on their topics

of interest. We helped each other think through our respective issues and discussed how they were interconnected. It was refreshing to be surrounded by a group of collaborative, like-minded individuals who recognized there was more than one solution to most problems. Through the process, I gained insight on how to be flexible in my thinking and, without assuming, listen and adapt to new situations quickly, which was vital to enhancing my research.

While in Washington D.C., I was working toward a goal. That goal wasn't about turning in regular homework or getting a good grade, it was about bettering myself. Though the struggles continue for

members of the LGBT community, I am compelled to explore my own role in fighting against injustice.

The experiential aspect of this program enabled me to challenge myself in new ways. From day one of the seminar, I was building an arsenal of new skills that emboldened me to put my ideas out there. I'll be honest, addressing the director of Human Rights Watch or a Senior Research Fellow at the Heritage Foundation was a bit intimidating, but I had to try it in order to be successful in my research. It was exciting to stump an official at the State Department with my question about the International Human Rights Defense Act. When he sputtered and said, "Looks like you did your research," it let me know that my

preparation was worth it. The feedback I received solidified the direction I was taking.

At the same time, I was accepting of the fact that policy making is a process. It's time-consuming and consists of small steps. I had to be flexible, because the people I was seeking answers from were learning, too. I think what was most impactful for me about this seminar was that it felt like I was making progress. Even if I hit a dead-end, I knew it was significant that I was there asking the hard questions. I accessed the curious, determined, won't-take-no-for-an-answer part of myself, and was pleasantly surprised at the doors that were opened.

Upon my return to UW Bothell,

I reevaluated my educational objectives and officially added a Human Rights Minor. I am looking for internship opportunities in the human rights field, locally and in D.C. Post-graduation, I plan to enter into human rights work and build on the skills I gained through this seminar to enact local, national, and international change. ■



Hillary Sanders is pursuing a major in Global Studies at the University of Washington Bothell with a minor in human rights. As a senior at UWB, Hillary plans to work toward

establishing a Diversity Center on campus where students can think critically about diversity and identity and access resources for personal and academic success.

[HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC, from 14]

including national law, and the debate over various international instruments and entities.

THE RIGHT TO FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MEXICO (3 STUDENTS)

The Environmental Defender Law Center (EDLC) is a non-profit organization that works to protect the human rights of individuals and communities in developing countries who are fighting against harm to their environment. Students worked with EDLC staff members on an amicus brief addressing the impact of mining projects in San Miguel

del Progreso, Guerrero, México. The government granted several concessions for 50 years to different international companies, without free, prior and informed consent of indigenous people Naua, Me'phaa and Na Sav. The Supreme Court of Mexico decided to review the case, as it involves high interest and importance for domestic law. The indigenous communities are seeking to nullify the concessions and halt any exploration work, until a consultation is done and free, prior and informed consent achieved. They are also questioning the constitutionality of the national mining law for not recognizing the right to communal property. The amicus brief was written in Spanish and will be presented in fall 2015. ■



Alejandra Gonza teaches the International Human Rights Clinic. Previously she served as a senior attorney at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and as a

staff attorney at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Gonza has also worked as a consultant to non-governmental human rights organizations based in Latin America and the United States. In 2012, she was appointed Commissioner of the Seattle Human Rights Commission. Gonza completed her legal studies at the National University of Tucumán (Argentina) and the University of Salamanca (Spain), and earned her master's degree in human rights from Pontifical University of Salamanca (Spain).

HONORING HISTORICAL MEMORY IN ARCATAO, EL SALVADOR

By Angelina Snodgrass Godoy

“Reparations” is a big word. In the United States, perhaps the most familiar usage of the term is for economic reparations--payments intended to address an injustice. Often overlooked are symbolic or moral reparations, steps societies can take to apologize for atrocities, for example, or uphold the dignity of victims by bringing about broader changes to prevent the repetition of past crimes. In the wake of atrocities, the idea of righting such grievous wrongs often seems--and is--impossible. But this summer I was reminded that modest steps toward that end still matter.

In El Salvador, the war’s impact remains palpable, despite the two decades that have passed since the peace accords of 1992. In many communities, survivors’ committees are working to ensure that some of its most damaging legacies are addressed through historical memory efforts. In recent years, the UW Center for Human Rights’ (UWCHR) Unfinished Sentences team has had the honor of working with the survivors’ committee from Arcatao, Chalatenango, and with our partners at the Institute of Human Rights at the Universidad Centroamericana (IDHUCA), on a set of interrelated activities. Working together, we documented

survivors’ life histories in an online archive, helped recover remains of lost loved ones, and supported the construction of a sanctuary where victims of wartime violence can be honored. When a UWCHR team visited Arcatao this July to celebrate the conclusion of these efforts, one of the most gratifying moments for me was

“WHEN UWCHR STUDENTS VISITED THE COMMUNITY IN EARLY 2013, ELDERS SHARED THEIR CONCERN THAT WITH THEIR PASSING, THEIR HISTORY WOULD BE LOST TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.”

when community members spoke about this work as reparative. I realized then that while our work had been modest, and that taken alone it was woefully insufficient as a response to the catastrophic violence visited upon this community, it had nevertheless helped advance the cause of healing in important ways.

Arcatao is a rural community in northern El Salvador, near the Honduran border; in the context of mounting state repression against those who dared speak out about the need for political reform, its residents suffered increasingly brutal violence in the 1970s and 1980s. When UWCHR students visited the community in early 2013, elders shared their concern that with their passing, their history would be lost to future generations. Initial discussions with IDHUCA gave rise to the idea of a digital archive and book that would capture survivors’ accounts of struggle and survival--not only their experiences of violence, but their broader understandings of the war and its consequences in their community. This was joined with an initiative to support survivors’ longstanding efforts to construct a chapel where their loved ones’ remains could be reburied, tangible changes in the community to reflect the importance of historical memory.

From 2013 to 2015, UWCHR and IDHUCA worked to support the community’s efforts on both fronts. A team of IDHUCA staff members recorded participants’ life histories, providing psychosocial support and helping edit the videos and compile selections into a book. UWCHR worked with

colleagues in the University of Michigan's School of Information, to design and populate an online archive that would be bilingual, searchable, and user-friendly, consulting closely with Salvadoran partners along the way. In Arcatao, community members supported by IDHUCA staff participated in the exhumations process, and oversaw the construction of the chapel, now known as the Sanctuary of the Martyrs. The results unveiled earlier this year were therefore the fruit of collaboration among many parties.

In early July, the community celebrated these accomplishments in a public gathering in the church, during which UWCHR team members explained the online archive and presented each participant with a DVD containing his or her complete testimony, as well as a copy of the entire public archive. IDHUCA shared a draft copy of the book of testimonies. And residents of Arcatao joined in a cultural event to commemorate the life and legacy of Archbishop Romero.

Now available at <http://unfinishedsentences.org/archive/>, the Archive contains 170 interview excerpts from 48 people who lived in Arcatao during the war years. The testimonies are organized into thematic chapters that focus on

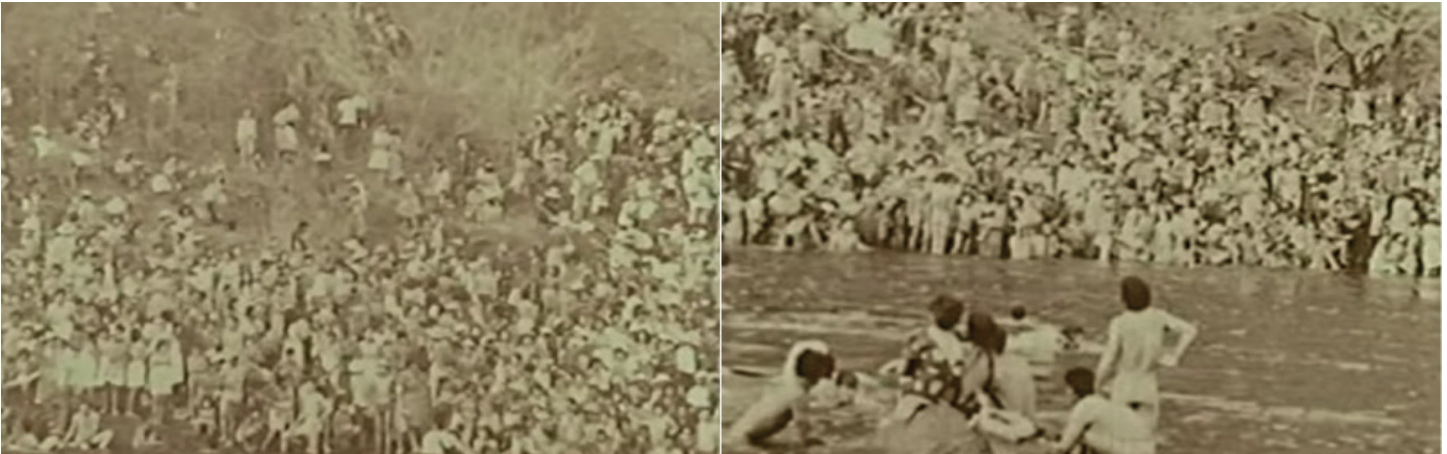


Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo
UW grad student Dacia Sáenz (at left) trains human rights workers from the Instituto de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Centroamericana (IDHUCA) to use videos for recording survivor testimonies, January 2013.

different aspects of the conflict in roughly chronological order. Taken together, they offer a uniquely important perspective on Salvadoran history, and on the ravages of war more generally: while leaders of both sides of the conflict--the government forces and the guerrillas -- have had opportunities to tell their stories, it is rare to hear directly from residents of rural communities in the war zones, who lived the day-to-day consequences of commanders' decisions.

While one objective of this effort

was to document this history for use in El Salvador -- most especially in Arcatao itself -- we also hope that people in the United States can learn from this important teaching tool. This fall at the UWCHR, we are working with a select group of high school and community college teachers from the Puget Sound area to design sample curricula for the use of the archive in classrooms closer to home. We look forward to reporting on this effort as it unfolds. ■



Photographs of the scene at Rio Lempa (March 1981) provided to journalists by representatives of the guerrilla forces who accompanied the mass flight depict the thousands who congregated on the banks.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE CENTER: CONVICTION AND TENACITY AT UWCHR

By Andre Stephens

Since November 2014, I have had the pleasure of working with a team of truly committed and talented individuals on the UW Center for Human Rights' (UWCHR) Unfinished Sentences project. After joining the Center, I was immediately struck by the sheer amount of work this small team, of less than a dozen persons, is able to accomplish: filing FOIA requests and a lawsuit, recording and transcribing testimonies; producing informational clips and short films; organizing events and conferences; managing a high-quality social media presence; building partnerships with survivors and advocates in El Salvador, human rights activists, congresspersons, and academics, etc., on a range of projects. In time, I grew to appreciate and admire not only the talents of my team members, but also their conviction and tenacity, and the great solidarity and friendship which they

bring to our collaboration.

Having been a volunteer during the past (2014-2015) year and a Human Rights fellow during the spring of 2015, I have primarily supported the Center's effort to document and archive accounts of the numerous human rights abuses which occurred over the 12 year-long El Salvador Civil War. Specifically, I have worked to gather information from press reports and other sources on the March 1981 massacre by the Rio Lempa. That atrocity led to the deaths of scores of persons who had been displaced by conflict and sought to cross into Honduras to find refuge. However, as some 4,000 migrants attempted to come upon the Rio Lempa which bordered both countries, they were assaulted by the Salvadoran and Honduran armies on both sides. The 1993 UN Commission for Truth in El Salvador would later conclude that there were 20 to 30 cases of

confirmed deaths at Rio Lempa, and a further 189 reported missing—part of the 75,000 victims claimed by the war between 1980 and 1992. And despite the Commission's finding that 85% of reported acts of violence were committed by state agents, the architects of the Rio Lempa massacre and the many atrocities which followed have yet to face trial.

It was in line with UWCHR's commitment to commemorate the victims of the civil war and to end legal impunity, that I worked with the coordinator for Unfinished Sentences, Phil Neff, and the Center's director, Angelina Godoy, to author a report on the massacre at Rio Lempa. The team focused on documenting the events of March 1981 after obtaining newly-released diplomatic cables sent between the State Department and U.S. Embassies in San Salvador and Tegucigalpa. The cables, some of

which are only partially declassified, showed that the U.S. diplomats were aware of the reports of the massacre, but dismissed them as part of a misinformation campaign by leftist guerillas to undermine the Salvadoran junta and the Honduran government, which were important Cold War allies. The accounts of human rights abuses like the Rio Lempa massacre require deliberate effort to uncover; often because survivors still live in fear of speaking out about or recording their experiences, or because the information that exists has been lost with time or buried in forgotten archives, or because the truth is guarded as a state secret and shrouded in propaganda. The work of the Unfinished Sentences team has underscored, in my mind, the costs and challenges to which efforts to commemorate the past give rise. Yet, my experience with the Center also convinces me of the absolute importance of remembering and of truth-telling in the process of healing and reconciliation.

In October 2015, the Center organized a conference on access to information as a human right and announced the CIA lawsuit to obtain information on the role of a former Salvadoran military commander in a counterinsurgency operation which claimed dozens of civilian lives a mere eight months after the killings at Rio Lempa, in addition to information relating to a US citizen, Philippe Bourgois, who was caught in this operation while in El Salvador conducting research for his PhD dissertation. One could not help being moved by the account of Dina Cabrera, a community activist and survivor, who recounted her

community's effort to organize for land rights and fair compensation. She explained that they could have hardly anticipated that their activities would have made them targets of the kind of organized terror that would eventually claim the life of her newborn child. Cabrera's community, targeted for its sympathy to the guerrillas, endured the horrors and carnage of

“MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE CENTER CONVINCES ME OF THE ABSOLUTE IMPORTANCE OF REMEMBERING AND OF TRUTH-TELLING IN THE PROCESS OF HEALING AND RECONCILIATION”

a scorched earth campaign by the army which killed men, women and children alike. But she also spoke forcefully and courageously about the importance of accountability and justice to the survivors of the massacre of Santa Cruz. While it is we who owe her a debt of gratitude for her contribution to the legacy of human rights in the face of extraordinary personal suffering, she nonetheless offered her praise and gratitude for the Center's work.

Cabrera's story reminds me of the critical importance of brave and unbowed souls in fighting regimes of impunity through a commitment

to truth and justice. Her courage and determination will remain a source of personal inspiration and motivation in my own life. The UW Center for Human Rights has not only worked to provide a forum for persons like Cabrera, it also has its own dedicated activists who work tirelessly in the knowledge that, though imperfect, the instruments of human rights and the rule of international law bring us closer to the ideal of universal justice. More practically, it calls to account those who use state violence and intimidation to terrorize civilians and to stifle hope and solidarity. Even as it looks back on past atrocities, I am convinced that the work of institutions like the UW Center for Human Rights—by fearlessly challenging regimes of impunity—contribute to a legacy which diminishes the permissibility with which violence is meted out to civilians, and makes it that much less likely that future Rio Lempas and Santa Cruzes will occur. ■



Andre Stephens is a Ph.D. student in Sociology at the University of Washington. His research focuses on state formation and political violence in his native Jamaica. Andre is

also an affiliate of UW's Law, Societies and Justice program. Since 2014, he has been a volunteer for the Center for Human Rights' Unfinished Sentences project. In spring 2015, Andre was selected to be a human rights fellow at the Center where he conducted research about the Rio Lempa Massacre. Andre continues to volunteer for the Center today. In his spare time, Andre enjoys racquetball and travel. Given the chance, he also makes a mean cheesecake.

MAKING ACCESS TO TRUTH CONVENIENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES: INSIGHTS AND LESSONS FROM THE “YELLOW BOOK”

By Alex Montalvo

A version of this article appeared in Flip the Media on December 10, 2014.

On September 28, 2014, International Right to Know Day, the UWCHR, in coordination with the National Security Archive, and The Human Rights Data Analysis Group, co-published The Yellow Book (El Libro Amarillo), the first document to be publicly released from the archives of El Salvador’s military intelligence. The 1980s-era document identifies almost 2,000 Salvadoran citizens considered “delinquent terrorists.” An estimated 43% of the names in the book were found to be victims of murder or extrajudicial execution, forced disappearance, torture, detention or arrest.

Though compelling for many reasons—the document indicates the systematic planning of the Salvadoran government to terrorize and exterminate its own citizens—multiple attempts to partner with major news outlets in the US to cover the release of the document proved fruitless. As a result, the UWCHR decided to self-publish the document through its Unfinished Sentences’ website and associated social media channels, in addition to publication on the National Security Archive’s website.

However, the Unfinished Sentences

project had less than one year of a public presence and as such, relatively scant visibility. The lack of media interest in the U.S. was initially seen as a disappointment: a vital source of information for the numerous people still searching for the fate of their lost loved ones, information that would aid in the fight for truth, justice, and accountability in El Salvador, ran the risk of lingering in obscurity on the Unfinished Sentences website.

A CASE STUDY FOR OVERCOMING THE COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY NONPROFITS

The communication challenge posed by Yellow Book, however, isn’t unique to the UWCHR; rather, the Yellow Book represents the typical communication challenge of nonprofits: Distributing information seen as essential by one subset of the population often becomes judged as esoteric by another.

So how did the Yellow Book’s publication unfold?

In August, pre-release of the Yellow Book, the Unfinished Sentences website had received 166 visitors for a total of 284 views. However by October, the website had received

6,643 visitors for a total of 141,976 page views.

Visitors have also downloaded the 266-page document close to 800 times and converted into additional forms of engagement.

Though the data might be seen as modest by many larger organizations, this is “viral” for an organization the size and scope of the UWCHR. Most important, the quality of the connections trumps hard numbers. The story was covered in at least 27 articles and in 24 newspapers and blogs, including BBC Mundo and La Prensa Grafica.

DISTRIBUTION TACTICS TO HELP ENSURE SUCCESS

Key tactics to help ensure the success of the Yellow Book included leveraging essential partnerships and making key materials easy to share and disseminate.

LEVERAGE ESSENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS

Phil Neff, Unfinished Sentences Project Coordinator, commented on the approach used by the partnership, a combination of tried-and-true fundamentals and new media tactics: “We owe much of the Yellow Book success to



Image Credit/ Alex Montalvo

Publication of the Yellow Book and traditional and new media outreach efforts resulted in a significant jump in visits and page views for unfinishedsentences.org.

essential partnerships in the U.S. and abroad, with key organizations in El Salvador such as COPPES, the Committee of Former Political Prisoners ... These groups organized a press conference the day of the release in San Salvador, which was attended by the major news outlets in El Salvador ... El Faro, the premier online newspaper in El Salvador, also ran a piece one week in advance of the release, stimulating a great deal of interest." A take action component, formed with COPPES, also provides another important way for viewers to become engaged after reading the Yellow Book material.

MAKE KEY MATERIALS EASY TO SHARE AND DISSEMINATE

On the digital front, The Unfinished Sentences team made the Yellow Book, and associated material, easy to share and disseminate. The book

itself was scanned and placed on the Unfinished Sentences website as a Creative Commons PDF and as a Google Drive link, in addition to JPGs of all 266 pages, and a downloadable copy of the HRDAG analysis. Just days after the Yellow Book's release, graduate students from a university in Mexico followed up with a network analysis of the relationships in the Yellow Book.

The Unfinished Sentences team also made a short video trailer about the release, in English and in Spanish, providing ways for blogs and news organizations to embed content. The Spanish-language version of the YouTube trailer has more than 14,200 views. Following is the Spanish-language YouTube trailer (an example of the YouTube video from an unaffiliated news organization, Genteve, is here: <http://tinyurl.com/hjnlajx>.

SUMMING IT UP: FOUR KEY STRATEGIC INSIGHTS FROM THE YELLOW BOOK RELEASE

So what lessons can we glean from the release of the Yellow Book? Here are just a few:

- Relationships matter. Much of the success of the distribution came from contacts that were forged face-to-face. With this in mind, take the time to reach out to and physically meet strategic partners.
- Sometimes simpler is better. We now have so much access to affordable technology—HTML5, animation, dynamic maps, user behavior activated events, visualization of user generated content—I tend to get down in what a story could be or look like over just providing straightforward ways to access information.

[YELLOW BOOK, 30]

EL SALVADOR FAMILIES SEARCH FOR DISAPPEARED CHILDREN DECADES AFTER WAR

By Nicole Einbinder

A version of this article appeared in The Seattle Globalist on April 2, 2015.

Through the airplane window, all I could see was blackness: no lights, no indication of security, just blackness. Just the unknown staring up at us we descended from the sky and into San Salvador.

I was nervous. Scratch that; I was terrified. Twenty-year-old me, the youngest person in our group, nicknamed 'OC' after my suburban southern California roots. My family could not understand why I was doing this; my grandparents begged me to reconsider.

But I knew I had to go the moment I first heard about a University of Washington Task Force that would be traveling to El Salvador to help reunite families who were violently divided by the 1980s civil war.

I knew the facts, I knew atrocity had occurred, but that was from my cozy classroom. Now I was actually going to see El Salvador.

Between 1980 and 1992, El Salvador was immersed in violent civil war. The government and military, supported by the U.S., commonly used death squads, disappearances and torture. During the war, the U.S. provided more than \$5 billion in aid and military assistance to the Salvadoran government.

Over 75,000 civilians died, while thousands more were tortured or 'disappeared.' 75,000 people. That's like the entire population of Bellingham.

Thousands of children were forced apart from their families. Many were sent to the U.S. for adoption, where families were told they'd been orphaned. The baby trade was

“I KNEW THE FACTS, I KNEW ATROCITY HAD OCCURRED, BUT THAT WAS FROM MY COZY CLASSROOM. NOW I WAS ACTUALLY GOING TO SEE EL SALVADOR.”

big business. International adoption lawyers charged up to \$20,000 for the adoption of a child.

An estimated 2,354 Salvadoran children were adopted into the U.S. during the war. Asociación Pro-Búsqueda is trying to track these

children down and re-connect them with their birth families. It is difficult work.

The organization's San Salvador offices were violently attacked by gunmen in 2013, ruining an estimated 80% of the documents they had gathered in efforts to reunite families. The government has refused to provide access to records that might help families find their lost children.

Despite these challenges, the organization has successfully reunited over 200 now adult children with their birth families. Hundreds of cases remain unsolved.

“The only thing that [the families] want is to meet them and be sure that the young person knows that they have family in El Salvador that are looking for them,” says Margarita Zamora Tobar, the coordinator of Pro-Búsqueda's research unit.

The State Department has issued a travel warning for El Salvador, but I always felt safe. We swerved down dirt roads as the summer heat sweltered down from above. We waved at locals who greeted the gringos with a curious look



Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo

At a national gathering of victims of the armed conflict in 2013, a survivor speaks to a psychologist from UWCHR's partner organization, the Institute of Human Rights at the Universidad Centroamericana (UCA).

and a "buenas," and we sang, "Dale Salvadoreño ¡Dale!" [Let's go Salvadorans! Let's go!] as soon as we learned the popular tune.

At survivors' homes, we were always welcomed with open arms and plenty of delicious homemade tortillas, rice, and meat. Despite my limited Spanish abilities, a particular word always stood out: "esperanza" [hope].

One of the survivors we interviewed wore a radiant turquoise blue skirt that complemented the lime green walls of her home. As the interview began, I initially felt safe. I was at a distance, protected by both the language barrier and the video

camera.

And then, she brought out a photo. Her nine-year-old brother smiling proudly into the camera, hair parted smoothly through the middle. That aged black-and-white photo is all she has left of him; all that remains after the army took him away.

I saw her struggle: the look in her eyes, the tears down her cheek, the slight trembling of her hands as she recalled a much darker time and the initial distance between us crumbled.

During other testimonies, survivors described how they survived rape, torture, massacres. How they saw

the army throw their children out of helicopters while others were forcibly taken away. How their homes were burned down, spouses killed, the barrel of the gun directed at them point blank.

They fled for their lives, lost their families, survived, and life just went on.

Many Salvadorans fled the country altogether. Some ended up here in the northwest, where several parishes participated in the sanctuary movement, offering shelter to refugees fleeing conflicts in Central America.

[SEATTLE GLOBALIST, 31]

WINTER QUARTER 2015 MARKS HISTORIC MOMENT FOR JACKSON SCHOOL TASK FORCE PROGRAM

By Sara Curran

Attention to human rights issues is growing across campus. In part this reflects growing awareness, but it also reflects the increased precariousness and insecurity of human affairs across the world. Many of this year's Jackson School of International Studies (JSIS) Task Force classes reflect both trends. Whether addressing human trafficking, how extractive industries fuel labor and livelihood abuses, the turmoil in the Middle East and associated human insecurity, or the aftermath of civil war, JSIS students identified human rights concerns and proposed human rights policies across the world (see table on right).

Each year during winter quarter, JSIS offers 8-10 Task Force capstone courses for seniors in the International Studies major. For the first time in Task Force history, half of winter quarter 2015 focused on human rights concerns. Typically, Task Force offers students an opportunity to bring their broadly interdisciplinary studies to bear upon real world problems. From day one, students are responsible for researching, analyzing, and writing on a selected policy topic. Faculty instructors provide significant guidance at the beginning of the quarter, arrange for expert briefings by policy makers and practitioners, and give continual feedback and significant

editorial direction throughout the project. The burden of the work and report rests on the students' shoulders. The work is fast paced with drafts and revisions due on a weekly basis. A final version of the report is completed during week 8. Weeks 9 and 10 are spent preparing for the in-person briefing with the expert evaluator. This two-hour examination provides students with real world feedback on the quality and relevance of their work. Experts are often representatives of real-world clients.

This year's experts for the human rights Task Forces included representatives of Washington State Government, Human Rights Watch, Oxfam, and the El Salvador Ambassador to the United States. Each expert was uniformly impressed by the students' work and each took one or more of the ideas proposed by the students back to their own organizations or governments. For some, their work continues to have impacts even after the class was completed. The students working on human trafficking concerns testified in Olympia to the Government Affairs Council of the WALC (see page 8 of the JSIS annual report at <http://tinyurl.com/hwz32ve>) on how Washington State might write legislation that improves anti-human trafficking efforts.

The Task Force students working on human rights concerns in the wake of the El Salvador civil war had a unique opportunity to incorporate a two-week, fact-finding mission to El Salvador. The result of their experience and hard work yielded two remarkable videos (<http://tinyurl.com/goxhogk>) and profoundly impacted their own lives and the lives of the victims, and the many people working to right the wrongs resulting from that war. The Salvadoran Ambassador, the Honorable Francisco Altschul, served as an expert evaluator, and was emotionally affected by the students' presentation and promised to work hard on behalf of the victims.



Sara Curran holds a joint appointment as Associate Professor at the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies and at the Evans School of Public Policy and

Governance. Curran researches migration, globalization, gender, climate change and adaptation, and development. Curran employs a variety of research techniques, including qualitative field work, survey field work, regression modeling, mixed methods, and spatial and network analyses. Sara is also Director of the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology. Previously, she was Director of the Center for Global Studies and Chair of the International Studies program where she led the Task Force efforts.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: ADDRESSING U.S. AND WASHINGTON STATE POLICIES (PROFESSORS, SUTAPA BASU AND BATATI GHOSH)



Despite almost 15 years of Federal and State policies to combat human trafficking, the high numbers of trafficked persons persist. Students worked on a research brief and legislative recommendations for eliminating the risk of human trafficking for global supply chains for Washington State. A panel from the Washington State Legislature reviewed the findings.

Expert Evaluator(s): WA State Senator Jeanne Kohl-Welles and Bev Emery, Crime Victim Policy Specialist, Washington State Government

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN THE ANDES (PROFESSOR JOSÉ ANTONIO LUCERO)



Since the 1990s, hydrocarbon and mining activities have been an increasingly important part of the economies of the Central Andean nations. The increase in the scale and pace of extraction has, however, also led to a dramatic increase in social conflicts involving states, private corporations, Indigenous communities, NGOs and many other actors. This task force examined, evaluated, and proposed transnational strategies to address and mitigate conflicts over resource extraction in the Andean region.

Evaluator: Martin Scurrah, Former OXFAM Director, U.S. South American Office

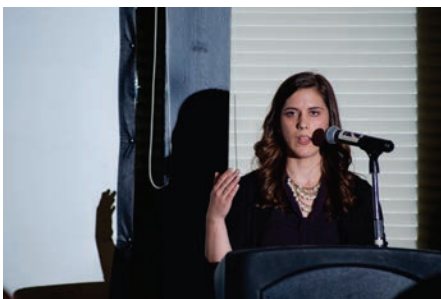
HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MENA REGION (PROFESSOR DENIS BAŠIĆ)



Human rights concerns extend across the entire MENA region, including Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel/Palestine, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco/Western Sahara, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. A comprehensive set of comparable research briefs from each nation, informed a general set of recommendations to a human rights think-tank seeking to influence U.S. and international governing bodies.

Evaluator: Joe Stork, Deputy Director, Human Rights Watch, Middle East and North African Division

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND HEALING IN THE WAKE OF CIVIL WAR (PROFESSOR ANGELINA SNODGRASS GODOY)



After periods of systematic state terror, how do societies -- and survivors -- heal? Students in this task force partnered with the UW Center for Human Rights and a Salvadoran human rights organization to design and implement a communications campaign aimed at reuniting Salvadoran families separated by the civil war that racked their country from 1980-1992. Students traveled to El Salvador to design a communications effort, including producing two short videos to be circulated on social media to help locate missing children, aiming to help address the wounds of war.

Expert Evaluator: Ambassador Francisco Altschul, Embassy of El Salvador

[YELLOW BOOK, from 25]



Image: A page from the Yellow Book

However, providing bits and pieces of shareable content remain important in the distribution effort. The YouTube video trailer, downloadable reports, and case examples, all provided ways for other organizations and individuals to engage with the Yellow Book content, facilitating story development.

- Speak to your base. It's not always necessary to shape communications efforts to appeal to the widest audience possible. For example, the English-language

version of the YouTube version only has 412 views compared to 14,200+ views in Spanish, indicating the population most interested in the material, and the outcome of the Salvadoran partnerships.

- Remember for whom your efforts are meant. Media tactics aside, on this day, International Human Rights Day, it's essential to note not only the compelling nature of this information itself, but how it is intrinsically tied to thousands of people in the world who seek any information for the whereabouts

of missing loved ones, and who continue to fight for truth, justice, and accountability.

I find that the best insight is to be gained from the words of Hector Recinos, a political prisoner profiled in the Yellow Book, in response to the research on the book: "The only thing we can do is seek justice. We are going to persist, we are stubbornly seeking answers. There is a lot to be done, this is only the beginning. But it's good that things are coming to light." ■

[SEATTLE GLOBALIST, from 27]

The University Baptist Church joined the movement in 1982 as the first publicly declared sanctuary in the Northwest. Throughout the war, the church housed around 50 Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees.

“They were in fear of their lives and to give them a better life was something we could play a part in,” says Margie Paynton, the church’s Minister of Music. “They wanted to tell their story, we wanted to listen.”

On my last day in San Salvador, we visited the Monumento a la Memoria y la Verdad [Monument to Memory and Truth], a sprawling black granite memorial in Cuscatlan Park that lists only a quarter of the names of the thousands of men, women, and children killed or disappeared during the war.

The park is peaceful, illuminated by lush green trees as couples enjoy a picnic on the grass and children play with their toys. Yet, within it all stands the memorial, a solemn reminder of a past history shrouded by destruction and horror.

The memorial includes so many names: Elias and Rutilio and Miguel and Jose and Edith and Blanca and Ester. An endless list of people who all had stories, who all had ears and eyes and hopes and dreams. They all deserved life and yet it was taken from them by their own army, their



Photo Credit/ Alex Montalvo
Participants in the 2013 national gathering for victims of the armed conflict

own people. Their stories were cut short and now all that remains are the names, so many names.

It is impossible to fully describe my experience in El Salvador. On one hand, it was terrible: we heard testimonies that I still can’t comprehend; stories of the terrible hate and ignorance that people can inflict on other human beings. But we also played soccer with children on a makeshift dirt field, laughed and swapped stories with survivors, felt the wind in our faces while zooming through the countryside in the back of a pick-up truck. We heard stories radiating hope and strength amidst unthinkable evil.

We witnessed the worst and best of humanity. ■



Nicole Einbinder is a senior at the University of Washington studying journalism and international studies, with an emphasis on human rights. She is an aspiring journalist who dreams of spending her days listening to people’s stories to bring a voice to the voiceless and educate about global issues. She writes for the UW Daily and studied abroad last quarter in the Czech Republic, only instigating her already zealous travel lust.



Photo Credit/ Deborah Bach
UW Students and classmates at the WA State Reformatory in Monroe.

RETHINKING PUNISHMENT: HUMAN RIGHTS IN AN AGE OF MASS INCARCERATION

By Katherine Beckett and Steve Herbert

The aim of the Rethinking Punishment project is to enhance conversations about the human costs of mass incarceration through research, teaching and advocacy. Many people are unaware that the United States has the largest prison population and the highest rate of incarceration in the world. Research shows that mass incarceration did not stem from rising crime rates, but rather from the adoption of harsh policies that send far more people to jail and prison, and for far longer terms, than has historically been the case.

Research also shows that extremely high rates of incarceration adversely affect prisoners, their families, and the

disadvantaged communities from which they are overwhelmingly drawn. The expansion of prisons and jails means that millions of people are exposed to adverse prison conditions, including material deprivation, psychological stress, a lack of meaningful activity, and high levels of fear and victimization. U.S. prisons also engage in many practices that are considered to be human rights violations, including the widespread use of solitary confinement, the denial of the right to education, and the incarceration of large numbers of children and people contending with mental illness. These costs are very disproportionately imposed on communities of color, especially

black and Native American communities.

A joint project of the Center for Human Rights and the Law, Societies, and Justice (LSJ) Program, Rethinking Punishment will integrate teaching, research and advocacy to enable students and faculty to collaborate on projects to stimulate new thinking about punishment policy in Washington State. Rethinking Punishment projects will use rigorous social science research to identify the drivers of extreme sentences, to assess their long-term implications, to educate University of Washington students about these practices, to explore alternative ways of addressing the problem of violence, and to advocate

alternative ways to address public safety concerns.

Many of these projects focus on the increase in life sentences and the implications of this trend. Nationally, one of nine inmates is serving a life sentence. Research by UW LSJ students shows that one in five inmates in Washington State is serving a life sentence. The loss of an opportunity to be considered for release denies prisoners a basic human right to regain their autonomy, and is predicated on the inaccurate perception that human transformation cannot occur. Many Rethinking Punishment projects will identify the policies that explain the rise in very long sentences and track the excessive costs of life sentences, in terms of both government expenditures and the loss of prisoner hope and dignity.

“Mixed enrollment” classes are the foundation of the Rethinking Punishment project, and provide an opportunity for LSJ students to take classes inside the Washington State Reformatory alongside inmate students, and pursue internships with prison-based programs. Educational experiences like these galvanize students, whose energies and capabilities will infuse all Rethinking Punishment projects.

Several research projects are underway. The first of these will assess the nature of the impact of various sentencing laws on correctional populations in Washington State. This research will provide the foundation for a multi-state study in which researchers analyzing sentencing data from diverse states will generate a body of knowledge

regarding the most important policy drivers of mass incarceration across the country.

A second project, *The Facts of Life*, entails extensive interviews with lifers and DOC staff at four Washington State prisons. These interviews will form the center of a book project that will focus on the maturation that often occurs for lifers, and the means they employ to find redemption. The book will be used to promote public dialogue about the need to minimize the imposition of life sentences and to increase opportunities for release for those who represent minimal risk to society.

“THE LOSS OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RELEASE DENIES PRISONERS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT TO REGAIN THEIR AUTONOMY.”

A third project will draw on interviews and focus groups conducted in diverse settings to deepen our understanding of how U.S. residents think about the problem of violence and how they assess various responses to it. Importantly, the study will also identify messaging strategies that are both responsive to popular sentiment but also elicit openness to various reform ideas, including policy changes that would impact persons convicted of comparatively

serious crimes and efforts to enhance rehabilitation and re-entry services for all defendants.

Finally, *Rethinking Punishment* is collaborating with the podcast “Cited” to produce a series of radio documentaries that illustrate that prisoner transformation and redemption often occur despite adverse prison conditions, and to explore the dynamics of criminal justice reform. The first of these aired on KUOW and other radio stations, and can be heard at <http://humanrights.washington.edu/rethinking-punishment-radio-project-superpredators-revisited/>. ■



*Katherine Beckett is a Professor of Law, Societies, and Justice and Sociology. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the U.C.L.A. in 1994. Her research analyzes the causes and consequences of legal changes and penal practices. She is the author of numerous articles and several books on these topics, including, most recently, *Banished: The New Social Control in Urban America*, published in 2010.*



Steve Herbert is Professor of Law, Societies, and Justice and Geography. He has served as Director of the LSJ Program since 2010. Professor Herbert is trained as a geographer (Ph.D., U.C.L.A. 1995). He has authored numerous articles and books on the practices and consequences of urban policing strategies, much of which is based on ethnographic data he collected in Los Angeles and Seattle. His interest in prison-focused research is inspired in large part by his work teaching inside the Washington State Reformatory in Monroe.

UWCHR WELCOMES NEW FACULTY ASSOCIATES



ALEJANDRA GONZA

Alejandra Gonza is a part-time lecturer at the Clinical Law Program at the UW School of Law. Gonza completed her legal studies at the National University of Tucumán (Argentina) and the University of Salamanca (Spain), and earned her master's degree in human rights from Pontifical University of Salamanca (Spain). Previously she served as a senior attorney at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and as a staff attorney at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Gonza has also worked as a consultant to non-governmental human rights organizations based in Latin America and the United States. In 2012, she was appointed Commissioner of the Seattle Human Rights Commission.



MEGAN YBARRA

Megan Ybarra is Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Washington where she also serves as affiliate assistant professor of Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Her research and teaching center on questions of identity in relation to place, the political ecology of land tenure in protected areas, and indigenous territorial autonomy. Her work has been published in geography and interdisciplinary social science journals, and she has also published policy-oriented monographs in Guatemala. Her recent publications include "Blind Passes' and the production of green security through violence on the Guatemalan border," which appeared in *Geoforum* and she co-authored *Tierra, Migración y Vida en Petén, 1999-2009*.



VANESSA FREIJE

Vanessa Freije is an Assistant Professor at the UW's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies. She received her Ph.D. from the Department of History at Duke University in 2015. She received her BA in History from UC San Diego, where she graduated Phi Beta Kappa. Her dissertation focuses on the political and intellectual history of the rise of muckraking journalism in Mexico City. Her work analyzes both the ways in which new journalistic styles shaped debates about Mexican political change and the role that leaks and scandals played in fomenting dissent within the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI). Her research has been funded by a Fulbright-García Robles fellowship, as well as by multiple grants from Duke University's Center for International Studies and Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies.



STEPHEN MEYERS

Stephen Meyers is an Assistant Professor in the Law, Societies, and Justice program and at the Jackson School of International Studies. He earned his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California. Prior to pursuing his doctorate, he worked for an international non-governmental organization supporting landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in Central America and Africa and has since worked as a consultant for other non-governmental organizations and a United Nations agency on issues of disability inclusion. In addition to his interests regarding grassroots disability associations in developing countries, Professor Meyers has begun research on two other topics. Recently, he has begun looking at the care of inmates with disabilities in U.S. prisons and the growing international movement promoting the human rights of older persons in low-income countries.

FACULTY NEWS: SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND AWARDS

DAVID BARASH

God, Darwin and My College Biology Class, New York Times Opinion, September 28, 2014.

Stubborn like a musk ox – why Homo sapiens can't think straight about nuclear weapons, Los Angeles Times Opinion, January 24, 2015.

KATHERINE BECKETT

Katherine Beckett and Steve Herbert. *Managing the Neoliberal City: 'Quality of Life Policing' in the 21st Century*, in *The Routledge Handbook on Poverty in the United States*, ed. by Stephen Haymes, Maria Vidal de Haymes, and Reuben Miller. Routledge Handbooks, 2015.

MICHAEL BLAKE

Michael Blake and Gillian Brock. *Debating Brain Drain: May Governments Restrict Emigration?* Oxford University Press, 2015.

DANIEL CHIROT

Scott Montgomery and Daniel Chirot. *The Shape of the New: Four Big Ideas and How They Made the Modern World*. Princeton University Press, 2015.

MARIA ELENA GARCIA

Culinary Fusion and Colonialism: A Critical Look at the Peruvian Food Boom, in *ReVista: Harvard Review of Latin America*, Fall 2014.

STEPHEN M. GARDINER

A Perfect Moral Storm: the Ethical Tragedy of Climate Change, keynote address at *Association for Practical and Professional Ethics Annual Conference*. Costa Mesa, 2015.

BEN GARDNER

Selling the Serengeti: The Cultural Politics of Safari Tourism. Series on Geographies of Justice and Social Transformation. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2015.

STEVE HERBERT

Katherine Beckett and Steve Herbert. *Managing the Neoliberal City: 'Quality of Life Policing' in the 21st Century* in *The Routledge Handbook on Poverty in the United States*, ed. by Stephen Haymes, Maria Vidal de Haymes, and Reuben Miller. Routledge Handbooks, 2015.

DANNY HOFFMAN

Danny Hoffman and Mohammed Tarawalley Jr. *Frontline collaborations: The research relationship in unstable places*. *Ethnography*, 15(3) (2014): 291-310.

AARON KATZ

Acker K, Pletz AM, Katz A, Hagopian A. *Foreign-Born Care Givers in Washington State Nursing Homes: Characteristics, Associations With Quality of Care, and Views of Administrators*. *Journal of Aging Health*. October 29, 2014.

JOSÉ ANTONIO LUCERO

Donna Lee Van Cott, José Antonio Lucero, and Dale Turner, editors. *Oxford Handbook on Indigenous Politics*. Oxford University Press, forthcoming.

MICHAEL MCCANN

William Haltom and Michael McCann. *Litigation, Mass Media, and the Campaign to Criminalize the Firearms Industry*. Social Science Research Network, Oñati Socio-Legal Series, Vol. 4, No. 4, 2014.

KATHARYNE MITCHELL

Mitchell, K and Elwood, S. *Countermapping for Social Justice*, in *Geographies of Politics, Citizenship and Rights*, ed. by Kirsi Kallio and Sarah Mills. Dordrecht: Springer, 2015.

Changing the Subject: Education and the Constitution of Youth in the Neoliberal Era, in *Theories and Concepts: Youth and Young People* ed. by Stuart Aitken and Tracey Skelton. Dordrecht: Springer, 2015.

ADAM MOORE

Privacy, Security and Accountability: Ethics, Law and Policy (editor). Roman and Littlefield International, 2015.

ARZOO OSANLOO

Gender and Criminal Status in the New Iranian Criminal Code, in *Inside the Islamic Republic: Social Change in Post-Khomeini Iran* ed. by Mahmood Monshouri. Oxford University Press, 2015.

MICHAEL VICENTE PEREZ

Between religion and nationalism in the Palestinian diaspora. *Nations and Nationalism*. Vol 20(4), 801-820: Oct 2014.

JANET PRIMOMO

2015 Health Champion, recognized by Washington State Public Health Association.

BETH RIVIN

Implementing the Right to Health in Indonesia: Two Case Studies (forthcoming).

LAURIE SEARS

Winner of the 2015 CHOICE Magazine's Outstanding Academic Title for *Situated Testimonies: Dread and Enchantment in an Indonesian Literary Archive*. University of Hawaii Press, 2013

JULIE SHAYNE

Editor of *Taking Risks: Feminist Activism and Research in the Americas*. Albany, NY: SUNY Press (Praxis: Theory in Action series.) January 2015.

MATTHEW SPARKE

Globalization, an entry for *The International Encyclopedia of Geography: People, the Earth, Environment, and Technology*, edited by Douglas Richardson et al, forthcoming from Wiley.

[FACULTY NEWS, 36]

[FACULTY NEWS, from 35]

DAVID SUAREZ

Creating Public Value through Collaboration: The Restoration and Preservation of Crissy Field in *Creating Public Value in Practice: Advancing the Common Good in a Multi-Sector, Shared-Power, No-One-Wholly-in-Charge World*. ed. by John M. Bryson, Barbara C. Crosby, and Laura Bloomberg. CRC Press: 2015.

STEWART TOLNAY

Spring, Amy, Stewart Tolnay, and Kyle Crowder. *Moving for Opportunities? Changing Patterns of Migration in North America*, in *Handbook of Migration*. Springer: New York (forthcoming).

LOUIS E. WOLCHER

The Ethics of Justice Without Illusions. Routledge GlassHouse Books (forthcoming).

MEGAN YBARRA

Don't Just Pay it Back, Pay it Forward: From accountability to reciprocity in research relationships. *Journal of Research Practice* 10(2): 2014.

YEAR IN REVIEW: A SELECTION OF EVENTS SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY UWCHR

09/28/14 - DIGITAL RELEASE

UW Center for Human Rights, National Security Archive, & HRDAG to release secret Salvadoran military intelligence document: the "Yellow Book," File Release/ Ongoing Project

10/06/14 - UW SEATTLE

Victor Caal Tuzy, "Rivers for Life: Cultural Resistance to the Xalalá Dam (Nisgua 2014 Fall Tour)," Lecture

10/16/14 - UW SEATTLE

Professor Fiban Lukalo, Sabita Parida, Professor Xiaopeng Pang, "Women's Land Rights as Economic Rights," Lecture

10/22/14 - UW SEATTLE

Kara Lara, Human Rights Crisis in Central America: Conversations & Music from Honduran Artist + Feminist in Resistance with Kara Lara, Discussion and Concert

10/23/14 - UW SEATTLE

Professor Dana Frank, "Why are the Border Kids Fleeing?" Human Rights and U.S. Policy in Honduras and Central America, Lecture

10/30/14 - UW SEATTLE

Scholarship & Fellowship Fair

12/10/14 - SEATTLE TOWN HALL

International Human Rights Day Celebration: "Human Rights Day: A Focus on Immigrant Rights." Keynote speaker, Jorge Barón on comprehensive immigration services to low-income individuals and families in Washington

01/16/15 - UW SEATTLE

Professor Jamie Mayerfeld, "The Architecture of Human Rights: Why Constitutional Government Requires International Human Rights Law," Discussion

02/24/15 - UW SEATTLE

Edith Mirante, "The Wind in the Bamboo: Indigenous People of African Appearance Survive in Asia," Book Discussion

02/25/15 - UW SEATTLE

Special Launch Celebration: "Global Health Watch 4: An Alternative World Health Report," Presentation

02/27/15 - UW SEATTLE

UW Baha'i Student Association and Amnesty International: "Education is Not a Crime," Film Screening and Panel Discussion

03/02/15 - UW SEATTLE

Hannah Owusu-Koranteng and Nadine Kone,

"Fighting the Natural Resource Curse: Women Activists on the Frontlines," Lecture and Discussion

04/14/15 - UW SEATTLE

Todd Miller, "Border Patrol Nation: Dispatches from the Front Lines of Homeland Security," Book Launch

04/23/15 - UW SEATTLE

Julie Shayne and Kristy Leissle, "Taking Risks: Feminist Activism and Research in the Americas," Book Launch

05/08/15 - UW SEATTLE

"The Refugees of Shangri-La," Film Screening and Discussion

5/13/15 - SOLE REPAIR, SEATTLE

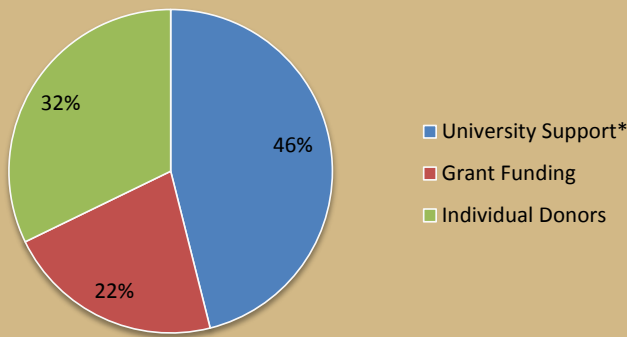
Panelists: Anthony Adero, Jessica Stern, Marsha Botzer, Angeline Jackson, Moderator: Amie Bishop, "On the Human Rights Frontier: The Global Struggle for LGBT Equality," Panel Presentation

5/14/15 - UW SEATTLE

Annual Spring Symposium and Award Reception – Highlighting "Rethinking Punishment: Human Rights in an Age of Mass Incarceration," a joint effort of the Center for Human Rights and the Law, Societies, and Justice program

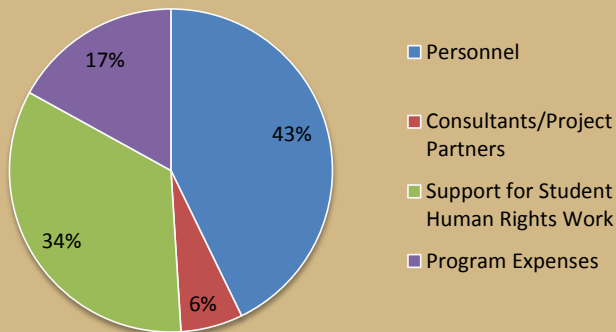
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