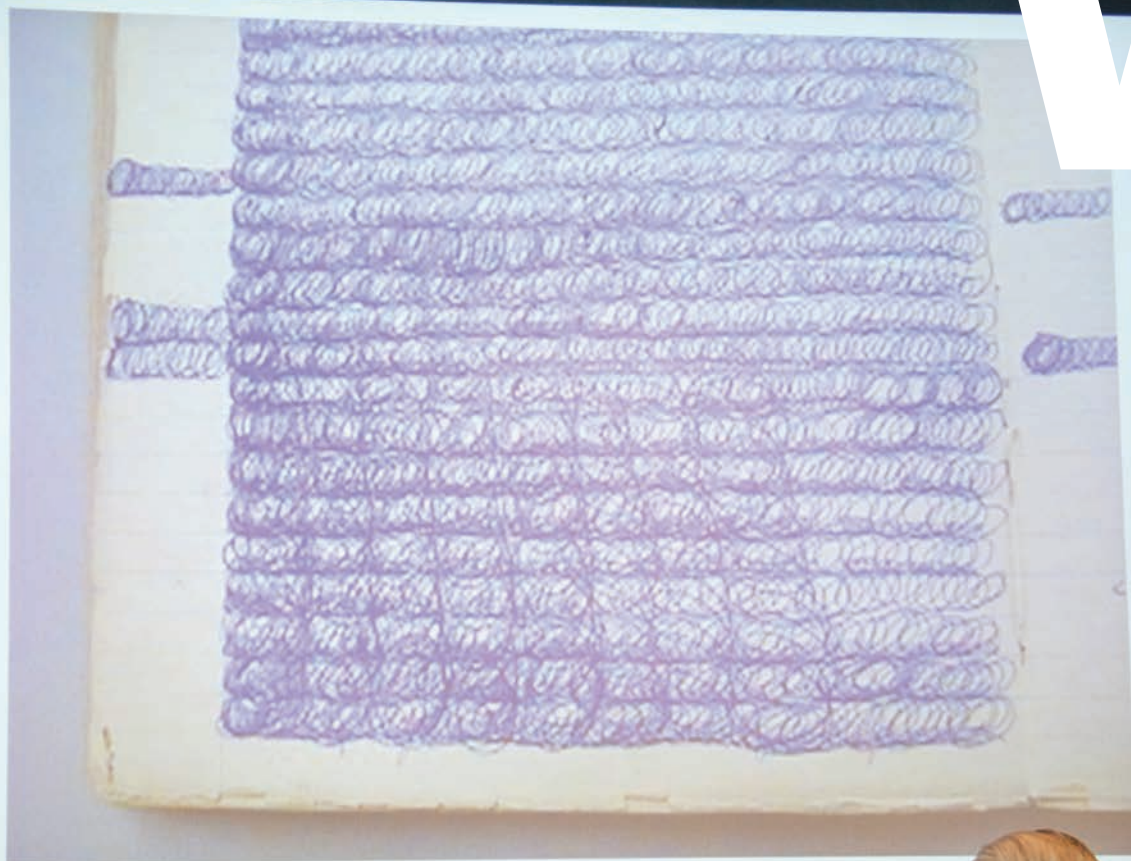


UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

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FIGHTING FOR THE PROMISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

UW CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
2015-2016 ANNUAL REPORT

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear friends,

This Annual Report goes to press at a challenging time for those of us who care about human rights. Personally, I'm still struggling to come to terms with the rising signs of intolerance in this country and around the world, and the human rights implications of some policies promoted by the incoming administration. While I'm proud of the work our Center has done to date, I'm also more convinced than ever that now is no time to rest on our laurels.

I invite you, with this Annual Report, to take a "deep dive" into different areas of our work, to get to know a few of the terrific students, faculty, and programs that make our Center tick. And then I urge you to please get involved in helping us envision the ways forward for 2017.

While Centers for Human Rights exist on other university campuses, the distinguishing hallmark of our approach is our collaboration with organizations and individuals on the front lines of human rights efforts. We seek to bring practitioner insights to campus through partnerships with organizations like Landesa, whose visiting land rights fellows joined us at UW for the fifth year running in 2015-16, and with programming like the October 5, 2015 conference on "Access to Information as a Human Right."

We also focus on delivering real-world results. Our engaged research projects pair students and faculty with off-campus partners in tackling some of the world's most vexing human rights challenges. This Report showcases the work of our "Unfinished Sentences" project seeking justice for crimes against humanity committed during the Salvadoran armed conflict and our "Rethinking Punishment" project tackling mass incarceration in the United States.

We're able to do this because of our extraordinary faculty, who anchor our work in cutting-edge research. This Report features an interview with Prof. Jamie Mayerfeld about his newly-published book. An accomplished scholar in his field and an indefatigable advocate of human rights, Prof. Mayerfeld is in good company. Over the past year, UW's human rights faculty continued to reap recognition, including election to the Washington State Academy of Sciences, appointment to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, receipt of multi-year research



grants, and the publication of new books and articles.

We also rely on the energies and innovation brought by our students, like Andre Stephens, a PhD candidate in Sociology who is the first beneficiary of the Benjamin Linder Fund. The Linder Fund is the sixth endowment established in the UWCHR since our founding six years ago. That's a pretty impressive track record, testament to the generosity of the UWCHR community. We "pay it forward" by supporting student leaders like Andre. Last year, we disbursed almost \$75,000 to students conducting human rights work.

I hope that as you review these pages, you will see hope and potential and excitement reflected in the words and faces and ideals of the UWCHR community. As director, my top priority now is expanding support for work on the theme of "Human Rights at Home." Please consider donating today so that we can help our students, faculty, and community partners continue to work toward the realization of the promise of human rights.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Angelina".

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

<i>The Promise of Human Rights: A Conversation with Prof. Jamie Mayerfeld</i>	4
<i>A Battle Worth Fighting: UWCHR's Ongoing CIA Lawsuit</i>	6
<i>Rethinking Punishment: Challenging Mass Incarceration in Washington State</i>	8
<i>Data Science for Justice: A Sociology Student Dives into Dated Databases</i>	10
<i>Salvadoran-American Children of the Disappeared Search for "Our Parents' Bones"</i>	12
<i>Alumni Legacy Transforms Access to Education: Scholarships for Students in Rural Guatemala</i>	13
<i>Financial Report</i>	15

THE PROMISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS: A CONVERSATION WITH PROF. JAMIE MAYERFELD

As an instructor, mentor, and advocate, Jamie Mayerfeld is a linchpin of the human rights community at the University of Washington. He is a Professor in the Political Science Department, an Adjunct Professor of Law, Societies, and Justice, and a faculty associate of the UW Center for Human Rights. His most recent book, published earlier this year by University of Pennsylvania Press, is titled *The Promise of Human Rights: Constitutional Government, Democratic Legitimacy, and International Law*. We sat down with Professor Mayerfeld to talk about how best to protect human rights, and what stands in the way of the promise of human rights.

IN A WORLD WITH MULTIPLE PRESSING HUMAN RIGHTS CRISES, WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO THINK ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF RIGHTS?

I'm interested in what I would call the political theory of human rights, because we have to think about how human rights are best protected in the real world. The main idea of my book is that human rights need legal and political protections, but that domestic protections are not enough and need to be supplemented with international protections.

I find it interesting that the earliest theoretical statements of human rights are accompanied by a demand for political protections. This suggests that political theory is built into the concept of human rights. Remember that the U.S. Declaration of Independence moves quickly from saying we are endowed with unalienable rights to the claim that "to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men."



Prof. Mayerfeld on a windy fall day at UW. Photo: Phil Neff.

YOU ARGUE THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS CALL NOT JUST FOR SPECIFIC PROTECTIONS AT BOTH THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, BUT SPECIFIC POLITICAL FORMS THAT ARE BEST AT PROTECTING THOSE RIGHTS—WHAT WOULD THIS LOOK LIKE IN YOUR IDEAL WORLD?

In a more ideal world, constitutional protections of human rights would be supplemented by stronger forms

of international oversight. There would be more human rights watchdog institutions at the local level, state level, and federal level. And there would be more human rights oversight institutions at the transnational and global level.

In my book I have a chapter on the system of human rights protection in Europe. One of the main actors is the European Court of Human Rights, which has had a transformative effect on the

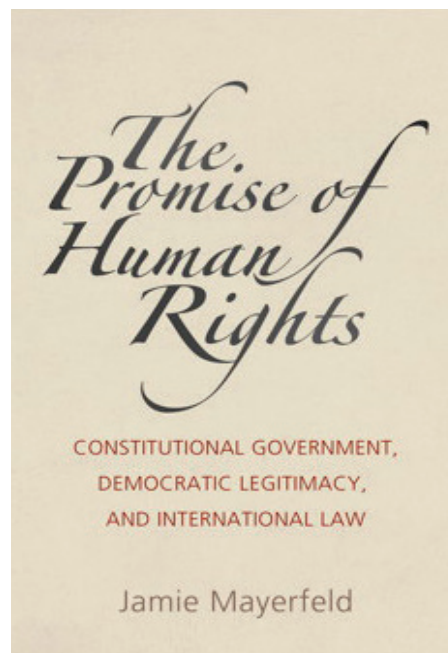
region, despite all its limitations and occasional backward steps. One of the secrets to its success is what human rights scholar Fionnuala Ní Aoláin calls a process of “circular reinforcement,” where domestic constitutional courts and the European Court of Human Rights back each other up in their rulings. The Court is under strain now because of a case overload and political resistance, so we need to appreciate what it has achieved while adopting institutional measures to strengthen its oversight capacity. In the meantime, the United States and other countries can learn from European achievements in the human rights field.

A LARGE PART OF YOUR BOOK EXPLORES THE CONCEPT OF “AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM”—WHAT IS EXCEPTIONAL ABOUT THE UNITED STATES’ APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS?

The term “American exceptionalism” can mean different things. In my book it refers to the unwillingness of the United States to bind itself strongly to international human rights law. The United States is unusual among democracies, even countries in general, in taking deliberate steps to minimize the impact of international human rights law on its domestic policies. These steps include attaching major loopholes to its ratification of human rights treaties, barring judges from enforcing human rights law, and weakening

the authority of customary international law and international criminal law.

I have two chapters in my book about the decision of the Bush administration to authorize practices constituting torture in the war on terror. The torture policy was greatly facilitated by “American exceptionalism” in the specific legal sense I am using. We



see the connection clearly in the infamous “torture memos.” The Bush administration wanted legal authorization for interrogation methods that were obviously illegal under domestic and international law. So it went to its lawyers and asked them to write memos authorizing the techniques. This taxed the ingenuity of the lawyers, but they came up with a set of convoluted arguments to defend the legally indefensible. As I show

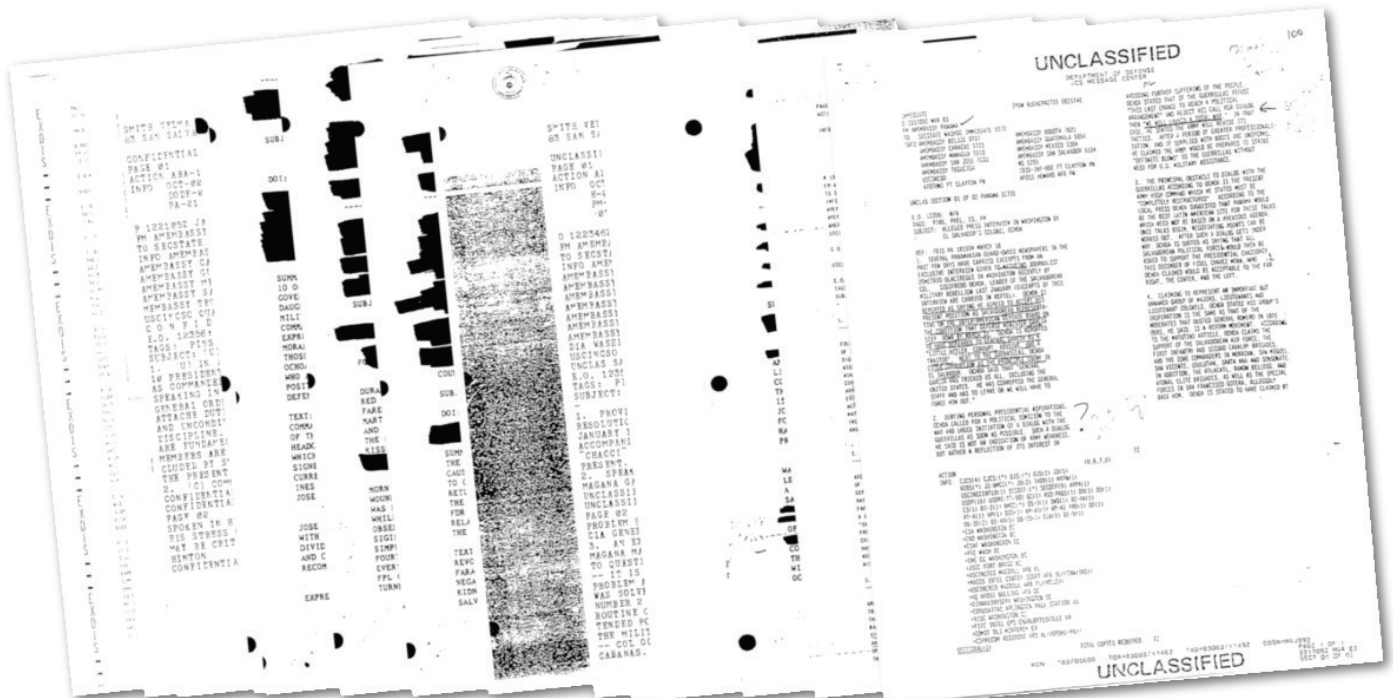
in painstaking detail, their task was aided by the United States’ longstanding marginalization of international human rights law.

IF YOU COULD HAVE COFFEE WITH ONE OF THE THINKERS YOU CITE IN YOUR BOOK, WHO WOULD IT BE, AND WHY?

In my book I devote a chapter to James Madison, and he emerges as a theoretical ally. We’re all familiar with Madison as the principal architect of the US Constitution and drafter of the Bill of Rights, but we need to pay closer attention to his constitutional philosophy and what it implies for us today. He argued that in order to prevent the abuse of power, we need to divide and disperse power and multiply oversight institutions. And to deal with the problem of faction – the seizure of power by groups acting against justice – we may need to rearrange decision-making authority. Madison didn’t believe in institutional inertia. We need to adapt our institutions when new threats to justice emerge. Today, nation-states wield a degree of power unimaginable in Madison’s time, and they are increasingly vulnerable to capture by majority and minority faction. If Madison were alive today, he would be leading efforts to strengthen international human rights law. So he is someone I’d like to have coffee with. ■

A BATTLE WORTH FIGHTING: UWCHR'S ONGOING CIA LAWSUIT

An update from UWCHR Director, Angelina Snodgrass Godoy



The CIA's withholding of previously declassified documents formed the basis of UWCHR's historic lawsuit. Graphic: Alex Montalvo.

As you'll recall, in recent years our researchers have filed hundreds of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests as part of our effort to obtain information about crimes against humanity committed during the armed conflict in El Salvador. Because the United States government provided significant support to the Salvadoran forces, detailed records exist in US files about daily developments during the war, and although some of these files have been declassified, most remain secret even three decades after the war's end.

While conducting research on the November 1981 massacre of Santa Cruz, we sought access to CIA files on retired Salvadoran military officer Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, who commanded the troops involved. In response to our request, the CIA said that it could "neither confirm nor deny the existence of records," citing national security concerns. But our own research had already uncovered twenty documents pertaining to Col. Ochoa which the CIA had already made public. At minimum, they could have provided us those documents which were already in the public

domain. After multiple attempts to resolve this matter through appeals, and reinitiating our request a second time, we were left with only two options: give up, or sue.

So we sued. In doing so, the University of Washington became the first university in the country to file suit against the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act. Many congratulated us for taking a stand for access to information, even as they warned, "You do know you're going to lose, right?" And they had a point: the CIA, after

all, is not known as a beacon for transparency.

Yet I'm pleased to report that, while our litigation is ongoing, the effort has already paid positive dividends. In March and April, following months of discussions between the CIA's attorneys and ours, the Agency voluntarily released 85 documents, 73 of which had not been previously declassified. We posted the entire cache of over 400 pages, with an analysis of what's new, on our website. While the documents in this new collection do not shed new light on the massacre of Santa Cruz, they contain new insights into other abuses, including the 1982 massacre of El Calabozo, among the cases documented by the UN Truth Commission in El Salvador. They also offer a tantalizing glimpse into the detailed reports on daily operations held by US intelligence agencies. The overwhelming majority of documents declassified to date have come from the State Department, so such files have seldom before been seen. Yet during the years of worst abuses, El Salvador was effectively governed by its military, and civilians at the US Embassy were not privy to the most sensitive information.

It's precisely because the information we have received is so rarely made available, and yet so valuable for human

“SO WE SUED. IN DOING SO, THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BECAME THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FILE SUIT AGAINST THE CIA UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.”

rights purposes, that we're still fighting the case today. The CIA acknowledges the existence of additional documents regarding Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, which they refuse to provide us; we are currently seeking access to those files.

We got into this legal battle because we're seeking information relevant to our research on war crimes. In the wake of the Salvadoran Supreme Court's decision this July to overturn

the amnesty law that blocked investigations for the past 23 years, this work is particularly timely for justice efforts. But we also got into this because access to information is, itself, a human right, and government transparency is a cornerstone of democracy. Our partners in El Salvador have told us what a difference it makes to have these documents; even in cases where they confirm what was already known, they corroborate survivor accounts, validating the perspective of people whose suffering has been systematically ignored for decades.

On good days, I find it satisfying, and somehow just, that a new generation of students at our university is using records generated for the purposes of waging a war, now to help heal its wounds; there is an element of redress, however insufficient, in this work. But on other days, I imagine what it could look like if we didn't have to fight our own government for access to the truth. We have plenty of work to do to help make that world a reality. See latest updates at <http://unfinishedsentences.org/>. ■

RETHINKING PUNISHMENT: CHALLENGING MASS INCARCERATION IN WASHINGTON STATE

The 2015–2016 academic year was a busy one for the Rethinking Punishment project, a UWCHR-supported initiative combining teaching, research, and public advocacy to promote human rights-focused approaches to problems of violence and mass incarceration. An ambitious agenda, and one that is setting the stage for new projects that could change the way that Washington State approaches criminal justice.

During Fall quarter 2015, Prof. Steve Herbert's "mixed-enrollment" Law, Societies and Justice seminar brought UW students together with classmates at the Washington State Reformatory in Monroe, in a partnership with the non-profit University Behind Bars. As with previous mixed-enrollment classes, participants remarked on the academic rigor of the seminar, and the level of preparation and insight shown by the students at Monroe. "Every week, there were statements and claims that I could just never get on the UW campus," UW student Nathan Bean told Seattle Times reporter Katherine Long, in an article about the program published in December 2015.

Face-to-face collaboration and exchange between students inside and outside of prison challenges preconceptions and provides all participants with opportunities for personal growth. "I think, in our culture, there is an image of



Jeff Coats was 14 years old when he kidnapped David Grenier and stole his car in Tacoma, WA. Now he is a successful real estate agent who speaks on issues of imprisonment and rehabilitation. Image: Cited Podcast.

what a prisoner is, and we can provide some perspective," Devon Adams reflected in an interview with the Seattle Times. "Maybe that's one way we can give back to our community." Adams recently completed a bachelor's degree in history while serving time at Monroe. Mixed-enrollment courses continue in Fall quarter 2016 with a seminar by Professor Katherine Beckett exploring issues of criminal justice policy and possibilities for reform.

Prof. Katherine Beckett is also working to highlight stories of personal transformation and challenge the "myth of monstrosity" which underlies discussions of violence and mass incarceration in the United States. In an article published this summer in *The American Prospect*, Prof. Beckett argues that calls for criminal justice reform

must be extended to crimes involving violence: "Incarcerating people who commit acts of violence—people who are often from the same disadvantaged neighborhoods, and have often also been the victim of violence in the past—for extended periods in inhumane conditions is not an effective response to this problem," she writes.

In partnership with the University of British Columbia's Cited Podcast, Prof. Beckett coordinates the Rethinking Punishment Radio Project. Cited Podcast's debut episode, "Superpredators Revisited," tells the story of Jeff Coats, who was 14 years old when he kidnapped David Grenier and stole his car in Tacoma, Washington. 20 years later, Jeff and David reflect on the crime and how it restructured their lives, while Prof. Beckett provides

"Restorative justice is powerful not just for broken people, but also for broken systems."

- Troy Williams

Youth Development Specialist, Insight Prison Project



Insight Prison Project staff member Troy Williams visited the UW School of Law for a panel on restorative justice on September 30, 2016. Photo: Phil Neff.

sociological perspective for the rise of mass incarceration in the 1970s and 1980s. New episodes of the Rethinking Punishment Radio Project on Cited Podcast are in production and will be released soon.

UW faculty and students are also researching alternatives to mass incarceration—and working to implement them in Washington State. Programs based in restorative justice, which bring responsible parties and survivors together to repair the harms caused by crime, offer one such alternative. Martina Kartman, an LSJ alum and third year student and Gates Scholar at the UW School of Law, received support from the Center for Human Rights for a research fellowship with the Rethinking Punishment project. Kartman participated in trainings with two different restorative

justice projects currently operating in the United States, both of which take on cases involving violence, have demonstrated institutional success, and could serve as models for Washington State.

In June 2016, Kartman and Prof. Beckett published the results of this research in a report, *Violence, Mass Incarceration and Restorative Justice: Promising Possibilities*, which describes and analyzes various restorative justice programs. The report focuses on the Insight Prison Project, which works with men, women and youth in prisons and jails in California and two other states. With a unique and holistic curriculum, IPP facilitates activities including Survivor Speaker Panels and Victim Offender Education Groups, which bring incarcerated individuals and crime survivors together to share their stories and work towards

accountability. At the invitation of Beckett and Kartman, Insight Prison Project staff members Ayoola Mitchell and Troy Williams shared their experiences with restorative justice at a September 30 panel at UW School of Law—read their powerful personal histories of commitment to accountability and transformation on our website.

The Rethinking Punishment project's most exciting and impactful work is on the horizon. Prof. Beckett and Kartman plan to implement restorative justice circles based on Insight Prison Project's model in two prisons at Monroe Correctional Complex, with trainings for facilitators potentially starting as soon as Winter quarter 2017. ■

DATA SCIENCE FOR JUSTICE: A SOCIOLOGY STUDENT DIVES INTO DATED DATABASES

By Andre Stephens



Andre Stephens, a PhD student in Sociology, joined the UW Center for Human rights as a volunteer, assisting with research and events. Through a training in “data archaeology” with Patrick Ball of the Human Rights Data Analysis Group (HRDAG), Andre discovered a project that was not only a great fit for his skills, but also important for efforts towards justice. With Patrick’s guidance, UWCHR staff and volunteers are learning how to extract data from a unique set of databases, constructed using primitive software during the late 1980s and early 1990s, which contain information about human rights violations during the armed conflict in El Salvador. In spring 2016, Andre received the Benjamin Linder Justice Award, which brought him to San Francisco for further training with HRDAG:

I had the pleasure of working with Patrick Ball at the Human Rights Data Analysis Group office in San

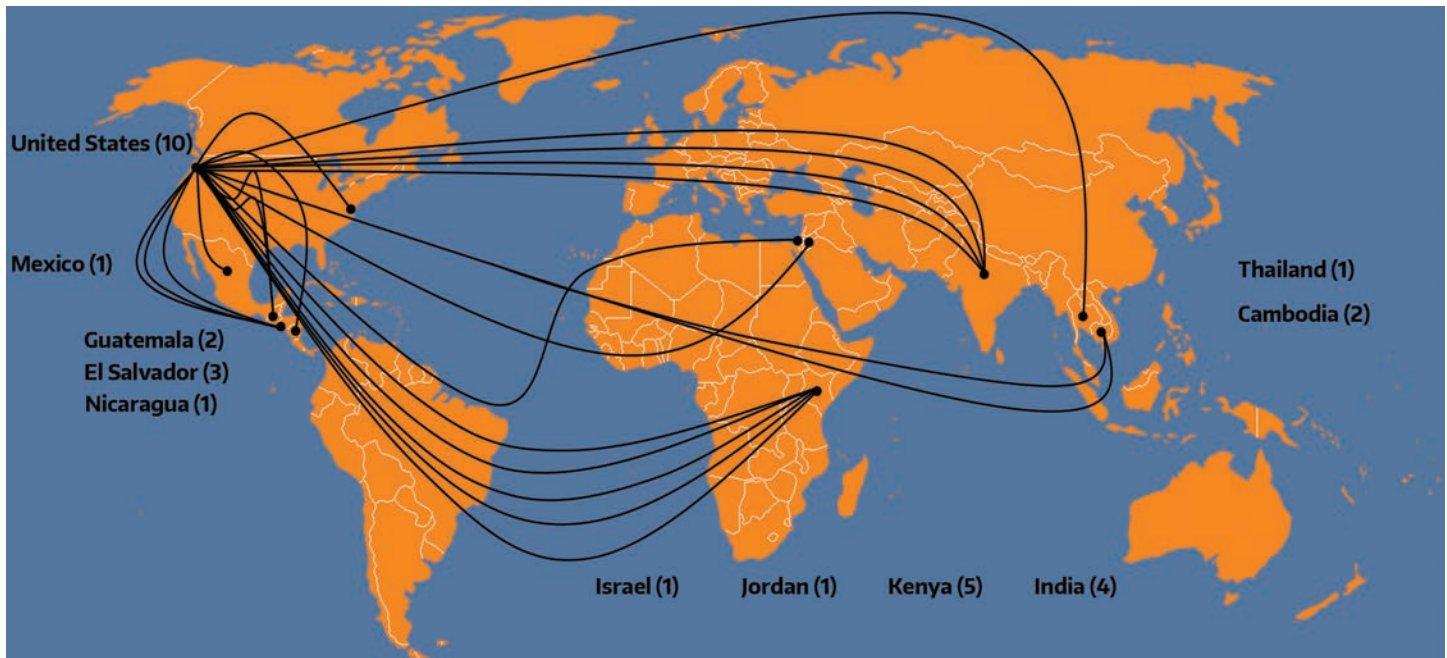
Francisco during the summer of 2016. This training proved indispensable as I worked to process and publish a number of datasets on human rights violations during the El Salvador Civil War as part of a collaboration between HRDAG and UWCHR. The HRDAG team was all the more helpful because of their familiarity with the data. As part of an impressive career which took him from places like Ethiopia and Kosovo to Haiti and El Salvador, Patrick had himself worked on gathering and analyzing much of the data. In addition, we were fortunate to benefit from the extensive work done by Patrick’s colleague, Amelia Hoover-Green, to address some of the more stubborn data processing issues.

My visit to HRDAG was one of the more fruitful experiences of my academic career. Patrick, who was both personable and engaging, imparted a great deal in the few days I spent in San Francisco. He would often cap off his tutorials with kernels of wisdom like “Don’t run a lawn mower over your foot if you don’t need to.” And while I’d managed up until then to avoid such issues in the world of gardening, those were precisely the kinds of painful gaffes I was making in the world of programming. Where I had written dozens of lines of code earlier in the summer in an effort to cover every quirk in

the data that might break my scripts, Patrick demonstrated an elegant approach by dividing the process into a series of discrete problems. Although it seemed counterintuitive at first (wouldn’t it be better to catch every potential issue before it arises?), the superiority of the latter approach quickly became obvious. Parsimony, I’d forgotten, is a scientist’s friend!

With the help of Patrick and my UWCHR colleague Phil Neff, I spent the summer and autumn months doing the gritty work of cleaning, standardizing and combining dozens of datasets. Gathered under difficult conditions, with limited resources and using 30-year-old technology, these datasets needed considerable preparation before they would be suited for publication and study. We also needed to consider important ethical questions. Should we, for example, publish records that identify hundreds of victims of sexual violence without knowing whether they would prefer that these experiences remain private?

Before joining the project, I was already sensitized to the horrors of state violence in El Salvador and to the important work of groups fighting for accountability. While I was a research assistant with UWCHR, I did archival work on the March 1981 Rio Lempa massacre on the El Salvador-Honduras



UWCHR endowed funds support student engagement in the US and throughout the world. Read about student activities at humanrights.washington.edu/resources.

border. I also closely followed the work of other members of UWCHR's Unfinished Sentences Project as they filed suit against the CIA for the release of internal documents that could aid in identifying perpetrators; revealed previously-hidden information and victim accounts of past violations; hosted survivors, organizers, jurists and academics on the frontlines of the struggle for human rights and justice; and collaborated with Salvadoran human rights groups on a number of projects.

I felt deeply honored to receive the Ben Linder Justice Award which has supported my work on the datasets and my trip to San Francisco. Ben Linder, a University of Washington alum, moved to Nicaragua in 1983 after earning his degree in mechanical engineering. There, he worked on projects to electrify parts of the country and, by all accounts, became well-liked for his juggling and unicycling. In the context of the rise of the

Sandinista government and the Cold War violence which gripped the country, Ben was not unaware that his commitment to using his engineering expertise towards a humanitarian cause came with significant personal risk. Tragically, he was ambushed and killed by the Contras in 1987 while travelling through the forest in search of a construction site for a new hydroelectric plant. Ben's example reminds us of the commitments and sacrifices that so many make in struggles against injustice. It also reminds us of the incredible sense of courage and selflessness with which they do so.

Forgoing more lucrative and comfortable opportunities in industry, Ben immediately began using his technical skills to directly improve the welfare of others. I believe that Ben would have been encouraged by the collaboration between UWCHR and HRDAG which does a similar thing. By using the tools of data science, we

are able to offer new and more systematic insight into crimes perpetrated during the El Salvador Civil War. Of course, numbers and spreadsheets will never quite reflect the horrors that took place, nor will it fully capture the enduring trauma they impose on victims and an entire society. They do, however, help to tell a part of the story.

These datasets are important because they will allow us to analyze cases and patterns that help to identify perpetrators who might yet be brought to justice. They also memorialize victims by telling the truth of their experience and may help families and friends to piece together what happened to their loved ones. By shedding light on past human rights violations, I believe that organizations like HRDAG and UWCHR help to create a climate which diminishes the impunity with which human rights are violated. ■



Sara Aguilar tells the story of her father's disappearance during the Salvadoran armed conflict in a UWCHR-produced video.

SALVADORAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN OF THE DISAPPEARED SEARCH FOR “OUR PARENTS’ BONES”

In 1993, the UN Truth Commission for El Salvador estimated that some 10,000 Salvadoran civilians were forcibly disappeared during the country's armed conflict. To this day, no meaningful inquiries have been launched to recover their remains or identify those responsible for these crimes. In El Salvador, relatives of the disappeared have been demanding justice for decades. In 2014, the Mauricio Aquino Foundation launched a campaign called “Our Parents’ Bones,” led by children of the disappeared who now live in the United States. The campaign has hosted community events for children, family-members, and friends of the disappeared in cities across the US. With the support of the UWCHR, the Our Parents’ Bones campaign is also lobbying both the US and Salvadoran governments

to take action to uncover the truth about forced disappearances.

On April 14, 2016, the UWCHR joined the Mauricio Aquino Foundation, the Washington Office on Latin America, and the Due Process of Law Foundation in spearheading a Congressional briefing, hosted by the US House of Representatives Central America Caucus and the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. At the briefing, three family members of the disappeared shared their personal stories, alongside David Morales, El Salvador's Human Rights Ombudsman, who argued that the systemic disregard of such cases has hampered El Salvador's ability to fight contemporary crime. As part of the US Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the Obama Administration intends a significant investment

in rule of law efforts in El Salvador and neighboring countries; yet participants in this briefing insisted that absent indications of political will to tackle the tough cases—from the past and present eras—infusions of economic assistance will have little effect.

In addition to sponsoring the briefing, members of the delegation met with numerous Congressional offices and with key officers at the State Department, and hosted public presentations with local organizations. In response, Representatives Jim McGovern (D-MA) and Norma Torres (D-CA) circulated two Dear Colleague letters on the topic of El Salvador's disappeared. In total, 26 Members of Congress signed a letter asking the Obama administration to initiate a broad declassification of records pertaining to human



Delegation participants and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi (center) in Washington DC, April 2016.
Photo: Mauricio Aquino Foundation.

rights in El Salvador; 21 Members of Congress also signed a letter to Salvadoran President Salvador Sánchez Cerén soliciting the creation of a national commission in El Salvador to search for the disappeared.

Earlier in 2016, the Obama Administration ordered government agencies to release files relating to US involvement in the “Dirty

Wars” in both Argentina and Chile. The UWCHR’s research, and our ongoing FOIA lawsuit against the CIA, underscore the importance of precisely such a measure to surmount the limitations of the existing FOIA process and provide access to information that can help families—in both El Salvador and the United States—heal the wounds of war.

The most compelling argument for further declassification and a renewed search for the remains of the disappeared, are the stories of those who lost family members to forced disappearance. Sara Aguilar, a Los Angeles-based filmmaker and member of the Our Parents’ Bones campaign, told the story of her father Rodolfo’s disappearance in a video created by the UWCHR. Sara’s story was viewed more than 18,000 times and shared by hundreds of people, many of whom wrote emotional messages of sympathy and solidarity. Hundreds also took action after watching the video by writing to US government officials with the power to influence declassification processes.

“Within my generation this happened.” Sara says, “As a US citizen, I feel like it’s the US’s responsibility to declassify documents...It’s time now, 33, 35 years after the fact, it’s time to know what happened, find some closure, and continue that process of healing.” Hear Sara tell her story at <http://tinyurl.com/HearSara>. ■

ALUMNI LEGACY TRANSFORMS ACCESS TO EDUCATION: SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN RURAL GUATEMALA

The UW Guatemala Project was founded by a group of students and recent alumni working to provide scholarships and vocational training for their peers in Guatemala. Since 2005, the project has raised more than \$50,000 to contribute to education opportunities for youth in San Marcos, Guatemala. This was made possible by generous donors and patrons of the 2007 benefit auction. Designed in conjunction with the NGO Movimiento de Trabajadores Campesinos (MTC) in San Marcos, the project adopts an innovative, integral approach to education, recognizing that poor educational outcomes are not only a reflection of scarce funds for tuition, but also the frequent lack of community-based support for students. After a brief hiatus, UWCHR is proud to revamp this collaboration with the MTC.

In 2015-16, ten youth leaders from the region of San Marcos received scholarships to complete formal education at the secondary, technical and university levels. These scholarships have allowed some students to continue school and pursue higher education, and others to return to school after several years of absence due to a lack of resources. Many of these students did not have the resources to attend school prior to this scholarship program. The project has committed to supporting these same ten students until they graduate from their programs, including education, law, nursing, business, etc. Profiles of the 2016 recipients can be viewed on our website: <http://humanrights.washington.edu/projects/human-rights-education/>.

MANY THANKS!

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

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

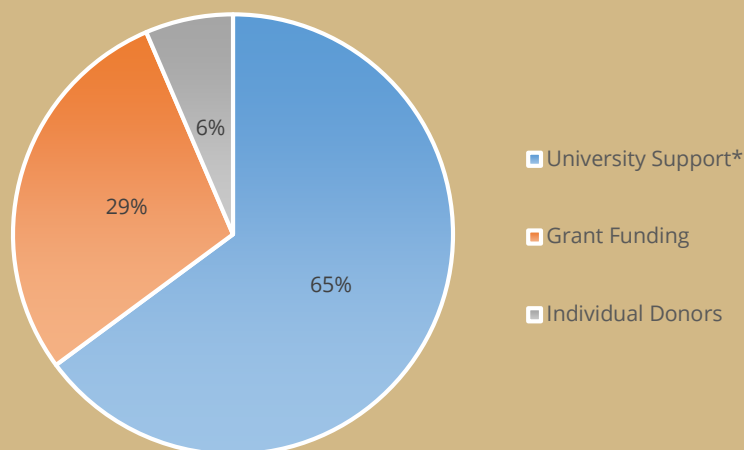
Your tax-deductible donation helps support events, programs, and projects like the ones in this report. Please consider making a gift in one of the following ways:

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

Thank you!

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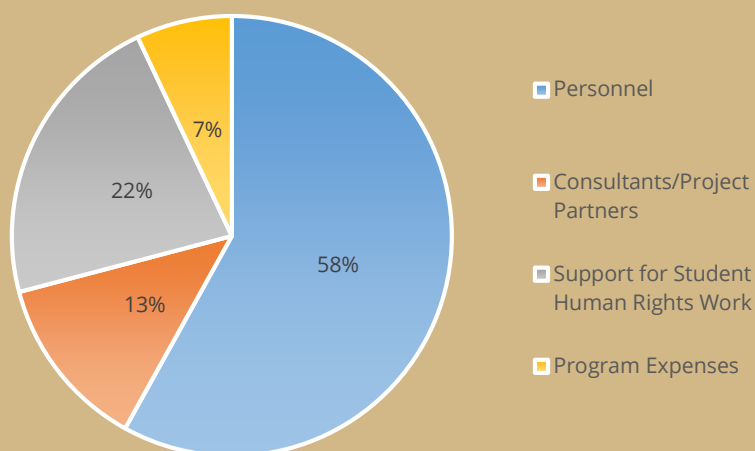


*UW additionally provides UWCHR with operational support including office space, IT, and utilities.

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At this time, UWCHR does not publish individual donor information. We thank all of the donors who have made and continue to make our work possible.

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

STAFF

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy,
Director
Gai-Hoai T. Nguyen, Associate
Director
Phil Neff, Project Coordinator of
Unfinished Sentences project

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

UW Center for Human Rights

Box 353650

Seattle, WA 98195

uwchr@uw.edu / www.humanrights.washington.edu

Professor Steve Herbert's mixed-enrollment course brings UW students and prisoners at WA State Reformatory together in the classroom. Photo: Deborah Bach.



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