

UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

2018-2019 ANNUAL REPORT

RESEARCH FOR ACTION



— YEARS OF HUMAN RIGHTS —

EST. 2009

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I’m not going to lie—it’s been a tough year for human rights. It seems like every day there’s another reason to be discouraged about the state of our world, whether at home or abroad. On one particularly dark day this past February as I prepared to teach my human rights class, it occurred to me that my lectures felt like regular dispatches from a bureau of failed ideas.

Yet amid this rapacious and accelerating assault on hard-fought human rights concepts, this year at the Center for Human Rights we set about planning the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of our founding.

It wasn’t an easy task, at least at first. But as we took stock of how far we’ve come, I came to realize there’s actually a great deal to celebrate in the extraordinary growth we’ve witnessed—and driven—in human rights work at the University of Washington. Our Center was created in 2009, not just to “do” human rights, but to take a different approach to the field. And ten years on, there are many things that make our Center unique:

- We are the only university-based human rights center in the country founded by state law, and to have an explicit mandate to work in partnership with community-based organizations and practitioners towards real-world improvements in human rights.
- We are the only university-based human rights center to have sued the federal government under FOIA – and succeed!
- As far as I know, we are the only university-based HR center to have been sued by ICE (more about that on p. 10). I take this as a sign we’re making a difference.

This past year alone, we’ve seen some extraordinary signs of our success at using top-notch research to inform policy and drive change. Last fall, the Washington state Supreme Court decided to end the use of the death penalty in our state, thanks to the path-breaking research conducted by CHR faculty associates Katherine Beckett and Heather Evans. And in the spring, the King County Executive issued an executive order to stop deportation flights from Boeing Field, in response to our Center’s publications about the human rights implications of ICE Air. These are big wins!

As always, our students are leading the way to as-yet-unknown human rights victories. Check out p.14-15 for profiles of the work our undergraduate and graduate



leaders are doing, supported by CHR awards. Last year, we handed out almost \$112,000 in support to students, through scholarships, travel awards, hourly student worker salaries, research assistantships, stipends and student project support. Much, but not all, of this is made possible by the generosity of our donors, who have established five endowed funds that will support human rights students in perpetuity.

So there’s a lot to be grateful for, especially when you take the long view. Amid the challenges, we’re educating the next generation through a unique approach to human rights work, rooted in solid scholarship and supportive partnerships with frontlines advocates. We’re working in coalitions that wouldn’t’ve been imaginable a decade ago. And we’re committed to continuing this work in the face of adversity.

We do need your help in this task, though. The work we do is more urgent than it’s ever been. We routinely patch together small gifts from multiple donors to create a stipend for a single student, one quarter, to work with us: can you chip in, too? No amount is too small (or large!) When you donate to support our students, you help underwrite the future of human rights engagement – and this gives all of us another reason to feel hopeful about the decade ahead.

Thank you,

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

CHR Justice Award Recognizes Faculty Research which Helped Abolish the Death Penalty in Washington State 4

El Salvador: Justice Balanced on Razor’s Edge of Uncertain Politics 6

Rethinking Punishment: Spotlight on Student-Led Action 8

Human Rights at Home: ICE v. University of Washington 10

UWCHR Alumni Reflect on “Education for Transformation” 12

Center for Human Rights Student Researchers from 2018-2019 14

2019 Recipients of Endowed Human Rights Awards 15

Photos from 10th Anniversary Celebration 16

Many Thanks 18

Financial Report 19

CHR JUSTICE AWARD RECOGNIZES FACULTY RESEARCH WHICH HELPED ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY IN WASHINGTON STATE

Phil Neff

At our 10-year anniversary celebration in May 2019, the UW Center for Human Rights proudly named Professors Katherine Beckett and Heather Evans as joint recipients of our second Justice Award, in recognition of their uniquely impactful research. On more than one occasion, their research has contributed directly to advances in human rights, most recently when the Washington State Supreme Court relied on their findings to strike down the state's death penalty statute, based on racial disparities and arbitrariness in the application of capital punishment. The Center's inaugural Justice Award was presented to state Attorney General Bob Ferguson in 2017.

Beckett and Evans' research on the death penalty began in 2012, when they were contacted by attorneys Lila Silverstein and Neil Fox. "They had a case involving an African-American defendant and they were looking for a researcher to assess whether there were unwarranted racial disparities in the imposition of the death penalty in Washington state," says Beckett, a Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Law, Societies & Justice.

This was the beginning of six years of painstaking research, which included coding hundreds of cases

"BUT BECKETT AND EVANS' RESULTS WERE SOLID: BLACK DEFENDANTS IN WASHINGTON STATE WERE MORE THAN FOUR TIMES AS LIKELY TO BE SENTENCED TO DEATH THAN DEFENDANTS OF ANY OTHER RACE AFTER TAKING LEGALLY RELEVANT CASE CHARACTERISTICS INTO ACCOUNT."

of capital crimes, and eventually sparring with a state-appointed expert. "We pretty much handed over everything and said, here's what we were working with to

come up with these results. And the state's expert said, 'I can't replicate their results given these data', which was a little stunning for us" recalls Evans, a lecturer for the Departments of Sociology and Law, Societies & Justice as well as the Disability Studies Program.

But Beckett and Evans' results were solid: Black defendants in Washington state were more than four times as likely to be sentenced to death than defendants of any other race after taking legally relevant case characteristics into account. The challenge by the state's expert "was a way of testing every possible scenario," says Evans. Evans was even able to reproduce an error by the state's expert which led to the failure to replicate their findings. "There was no room left to argue that what we found wasn't valid," she says. "So then it was just a matter of, is this enough to persuade the Supreme Court?"

The Supreme Court's decision came in October 2018, with the majority citing Beckett and Evans' research as evidence of racial disproportionality constituting cruel punishment. The outcome



Heather Evans (left) and Katherine Beckett (right) poses with UWCHR Director, Angelina Godoy (center) during the award ceremony at the 10th anniversary celebration in May 2019.

was the effective end of capital punishment in Washington, with the sentences of 8 men on death row converted to life without the possibility of parole.

"It had become clear that the state's serial murderers, who are white, were not getting the death penalty, and it's pretty hard to argue that they're not the worst of the worst," says Beckett. "So I think it was intuitive to them already that there was arbitrariness in the system. I think their finding of racial bias was probably more linked to our research."

While their research had undeniable impact, it was not without risks. "We weren't able to find a top-tier sociology journal that would publish this," Evans recalls. Beckett continues, "Because from their perspective,

yeah, of course race matters, what's new here?!?" Evans, who began this research as a graduate student, points out that these risks are especially acute for junior colleagues entering the job market: "There is a balance to be struck in terms of doing work that is meaningful but that still will allow you to have an academic career."

It seems clear that Beckett and Evans are successfully striking that balance. "Katherine's career reflects many projects that have had a direct impact," Evans says.

"I think I've been fortunate in terms of the partnerships that I've been able to form—in many cases with Heather—we've been connected to the right people at the right time to make a change. Sometimes that's been through a legislative process and sometimes it's through the

courts. And sometimes it's just because you wear people down!" Beckett laughs, explaining, "I worked on racial inequality in drug law enforcement for many years with the Racial Disparity Project, and they never won a case, but they definitely wore people down. And the result of that was the creation of a pre-arrest diversion program in King County that's now being adopted all over the country. That was the result of just annoying people for a very long period of time."

"But it was annoying them with solid, rigorous, data!" Evans quips.

Read more about Katherine Beckett and Heather Evans' research in Columns, the UW alumni magazine: [HTTPS://MAGAZINE.WASHINGTON.EDU/FEATURE/DEATH-PENALTY-WASHINGTON-STATE/](https://magazine.washington.edu/feature/death-penalty-washington-state/) ■

EL SALVADOR: JUSTICE BALANCED ON RAZOR’S EDGE OF UNCERTAIN POLITICS

Angelina Godoy



From left to right: UW undergraduate researcher Grace Sorensen, Prof. Sol Yañez of the University of Central America “José Simeón Cañas” and David Morales, lead prosecutor for the El Mozote case, at the site of the massacre memorial in El Mozote town plaza. Photo: Angelina Godoy.

In recent years, human rights work related to wartime crimes against humanity has accelerated and intensified in El Salvador. While it’s still an uphill battle, the possibility of securing justice in key cases before the courts seems closer than ever before—generating hope among victims, but also more palpable resistance among those accused of crimes.

In 2019, for example, the Salvadoran legislature considered a new amnesty law that would

have ground the prosecution of wartime cases to a halt. It had been supported by deputies from major political parties of the left and right alike, and its passage was only narrowly avoided by an extraordinary mobilization of human rights leaders in El Salvador and allies around the world. This hard-won victory has allowed the justice process for cases like the 1981 massacre of El Mozote to continue creaking forward—for now.

Of course, the El Mozote case is far from the only example of grave crimes committed during the war, but it remains the best-known and most-documented of the many massacres that marred the decade of the 1980s. The case advanced in part thanks to the notoriety of those events, in which almost one thousand rural peasants, half of them children, were slaughtered by the Salvadoran military’s Atlacatl battalion. The case has also advanced thanks to the courageous commitment of the rural magistrate into whose court it fatefully fell several years ago: while not initially known as a human rights defender, his commitment appears to have been galvanized by the wrenching testimonies from over forty survivors. In recent weeks, he issued a second set of indictments against the powerful former members of the military high command, this time for crimes against humanity which include sexual violence. It appears likely the case will move to trial soon.

In this context, the UW Center for Human Rights has deepened its work with victims and advocates to recover and share US records that shed light on past crimes. Given the ongoing refusal of

the Salvadoran government to open its own military archives, this work grows in importance as investigations advance. In the past year, pursuant to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and ongoing litigation against the US Central Intelligence Agency and Department of Defense, UWCHR researchers have obtained dozens of never-before-seen documents relating to specific operations in which civilians were killed or disappeared by the Salvadoran Army. In May, a US federal court judge ordered the Department of Defense to undertake unprecedented searches of its storage facilities to uncover additional documentation. And in July, the Department agreed to search a collection of intelligence documents first uncovered by our researchers, which purportedly includes interrogation reports by the Salvadoran military and may shed light on the whereabouts of those disappeared in major military operations.

In June, UWCHR director Angelina Godoy was appointed to serve as a technical adviser to the two Commissions created by the government to investigate forced disappearances, a new role that will facilitate further

sharing of information between UWCHR researchers working with declassified US government

“THE UWCHR HAS DEEPEINED ITS WORK WITH VICTIMS AND ADVOCATES TO RECOVER AND SHARE US RECORDS THAT SHED LIGHT ON PAST CRIMES. GIVEN THE ONGOING REFUSAL OF THE SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT TO OPEN ITS OWN MILITARY ARCHIVES, THIS WORK GROWS IN IMPORTANCE AS INVESTIGATIONS ADVANCE.”

records and the Salvadoran commissioners working with affected families.

We look forward to continuing these collaborations over the

course of the year to come. The work is more urgent than ever before: while justice for wartime crimes seems possible, for the first time, in El Salvador, its prospects remain balanced on the razor’s edge of uncertain politics. And given the Trump administration’s growing demonization of Central American migrants to the United States, we have deepened our commitment to ongoing work educating Americans about the history of the US’ relationship to El Salvador. The need for US institutions to support justice and healing processes in Central America is necessary, to address the violence of the past and present alike. In the years ahead, we are determined to continue this historical justice work alongside our growing research on immigrant rights in the contemporary United States.

For project updates, visit our website:

[HTTPS://JSIS.WASHINGTON.EDU/HUMANRIGHTS/PROJECTS/UNFINISHED-SENTENCES/](https://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/projects/unfinished-sentences/) ■

RETHINKING PUNISHMENT: SPOTLIGHT ON STUDENT-LED ACTION

Satory Adams

In 2016, the UWCHR's Rethinking Punishment project supported research in restorative justice by Prof Katherine Beckett and third year law student Martina Kartman. Beckett and Kartman analyzed various restorative justice projects in the country, and drew conclusions that later informed the creation of an innovative restorative justice program designed for Washington State. The Community Justice Project, which Kartman currently directs, is based at the Public Defender Association, and works in Washington prisons and communities to encourage healing and accountability as alternative approaches to repairing the harm caused by violence. In the below, 2019 UW graduate Satory Adams, recipient of the UWCHR's Osheroff-Clark Award for students, describes this innovative initiative, which UWCHR helped launch, and reflects on her growing involvement with the Community Justice Project and Public Defender Association over the past year.

The Community Justice Project was founded by Martina Kartman, a Soros Justice Fellow and University of Washington alumna, who was driven to this work by her own experience with the criminal legal system. Our organization aims to reduce harm caused by violence and mass imprisonment by building effective and trauma-informed healing responses that reflect restorative justice principles. In hopes to steer away from the traditional victim advocacy model that exists today, our organization is investing in the leadership of survivors and people directly impacted by violence. We strive to empower the most impacted and marginalized communities to drive this work.

I first came to this work a year ago, as someone who cares deeply about the impacts of mass imprisonment on communities, families, and individuals. My

personal experience of having a parent in prison had led me to seek changes in the criminal legal system, recognizing that it

“...THEY ARE COLLECTIVELY CREATING RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE THAT DO NOT RELY ON SYSTEMS THAT PERPETUATE FURTHER VIOLENCE, SUCH AS IMPRISONMENT AND THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM.”

perpetuates more violence and harm for all parties involved.

Since 2017, our organization has piloted three different programs, all of which come together to make an integrated whole. The first program is our Healing Education and Accountability for Liberation (HEAL) circles. These circles take place inside the Washington State Reformatory Unit at Monroe Correctional Complex. From 2017 to 2019, we have had about 30 participants between our three groups. In collaboration with our facilitators, the participants in these circles undertake a rigorous journey of reflection, healing, and accountability while exploring topics such as trauma, gender socialization, cycles of violence, and victim/survivor impacts. The groups reflect on their own experiences and engage in an accountability process in a supportive setting.

To parallel our HEAL circles, our second program involves a healing



Satory interviewing Martina Kartman, founder of the Community Justice Project, for her "Voices and Visions" video project. Photo courtesy of Satory Adams.

circle process for survivors of violence. Our Survivor Advisory Board consists of ten crime survivors who come together monthly to share, grieve, and heal with one another while also building relationships and skills to organize and make change in the legal system. These participants represent a diverse group of people who have been impacted by violence in various ways. Through this process, they are also collectively creating responses to violence that do not rely on systems that perpetuate further violence, such as imprisonment and the criminal legal system.

Lastly, through leadership development, training, and political education, we are striving to provide survivors of crime with a real channel to influence public

policy. Through our upcoming Heal 2 Action Leadership Academy, we hope to elevate the visions of safety and justice as defined by members of the most marginalized and vulnerable communities. Our hope is that with the right tools, survivors can lead the policy change and advocacy needed to directly and accurately represent the needs of the communities most impacted by violence.

This past summer, with the financial support from the UWCHR's Abe Osheroff and Gunnel Clark Endowed Human Rights Fund, I was able to launch a visual arts project based on interviews with people directly impacted by crime and the criminal justice system. Our organization recognizes that many people who have caused harm in their

communities are also victims of violence themselves—a truth that is often left out of that public narrative. With this in mind, we invited a diverse group of crime survivors to be featured in a video series to speak on their thoughts and lived experiences. In our interviews, we covered topics such as accountability, justice, and healing. We hope these videos can elevate the current and future advocacy and policy work led by survivors in our community, helping to shift the conventional narrative about crime that all too frequently pits crime survivors and people who have caused harm against one another.

For project updates, visit our website:

[HTTPS://JSIS.WASHINGTON.EDU/HUMANRIGHTS/PROJECTS/RETHINKING-PUNISHMENT/](https://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/projects/rethinking-punishment/) ■

HUMAN RIGHTS AT HOME: ICE V. THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Angelina Godoy

In recent days many have focused a great deal of attention to the conditions under which migrants—including many children—are being held along the US-Mexico border. Yet far fewer people are aware of the extent to which interrelated rights concerns crop up right here in Washington state. Student researchers at the UWCHR have set out to change that.

Some of this involves the careful analysis of government data about immigration enforcement, much of it secured through Freedom of Information Act requests to the Department of Homeland Security’s sub-agencies Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This past year, for example, graduating senior Cristina Gamundi pored through accounts of arrests and prosecutions, and Francisca Gómez, a PhD student in Sociology, helped create maps showing how enforcement varies by county in our state.

Other times, this work involves quantitative analysis of data sets, such as the thousands of jail files obtained and analyzed in our quantitative study of the impact of detainees—requests by ICE to local jails—on the length of incarceration in Pierce County. That study found evidence that those wanted by ICE

or CBP spent more than three times longer behind bars than others, even when researchers controlled for the severity of the offense committed.

“BY SEEKING TO FIGHT US IN FEDERAL COURT, ICE IS COMPELLING US TO DEFEND OUR RIGHT TO INFORMATION ABOUT THESE UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN. IN EFFECT, THEY’RE TRYING TO TREAT A COUNTY JAIL IN WASHINGTON STATE AS A BLACK SITE FOR JAILING KIDS.”

Some of this work has helped drive historic change. This past April, we published twin reports on the human rights implications of ICE Air, based on our analysis of a

never-before-released database of deportation flights with 1.7 million records. Among other things, these records showed that the government is deporting thousands who still have pending cases before the US courts. In response, King County Executive Dow Constantine issued an Executive Order ceasing the use of Boeing Field for ICE flights. This made ours the first county in the nation to take such a step, though others are now considering following suit.

We’ve shared our research at the international level, too. Last December, PhD student Emily Willard presented one of our research reports to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights in Washington DC, as part of a hearing dedicated to the plight of immigrant rights defenders in the contemporary US. Titled “Secret Police,” the report highlighted the way immigration authorities are using selective enforcement to retaliate against their critics.

Sometimes, however, the fight comes to us. This year, we had the dubious honor of ourselves being targeted by Immigration and Customs Enforcement in response to a public records request we filed in rural Cowlitz County, Washington. In 2018 we learned that their youth jail is one of only three



Francisca Gómez Baeza presents research about federal immigration prosecution using the Department of Justice’s National Caseload Data.

facilities nationwide authorized to hold unaccompanied immigrant minors for ICE for a period longer than 72 hours. ICE’s contract with the county specifies that the kids detained there include those whom ICE considers disruptive, or deems to be “chargeable as criminal”—but that’s an entirely different standard, of course, than having been convicted of a crime in a court of law.

Seeking to understand the situation further, we requested information under Washington’s public records law, which includes a provision granting Washington institutions of higher learning conducting research in the public benefit access to otherwise-confidential

portions of inmates’ jail files. As Cowlitz County was preparing to release this information to us, ICE intervened, insisting that federal law prohibits the release of *any* information about *any person* held for ICE. This led Cowlitz to file a motion for declaratory judgment in state court earlier this year, naming UWCHR director Angelina Godoy and the University of Washington as defendants. More recently, ICE became a party to the case and is seeking its removal to federal court. ICE is not alleging we have engaged in wrongdoing. But by seeking to fight us in federal court, they are compelling us to either withdraw the records request or engage in a battle to defend our right

to the information about these unaccompanied children. In effect, they’re trying to treat a county jail in Washington state as a black site for jailing kids.

Our Center was founded ten years ago to advance the study and practice of human rights in our state; immigrant rights was one of the topic areas specifically named in our founding legislation. We’d prefer to be focused on research and teaching than on defending ourselves in court, but we’ll fight if we need to. We hope to have positive news to share with you on this front in our next Annual Report.

For project updates: [HTTPS://JSIS.WASHINGTON.EDU/HUMANRIGHTS/PROJECTS/HUMAN-RIGHTS-AT-HOME/](https://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/projects/human-rights-at-home/) ■



From left to right: Clare Morrison (MA Library and Information Science, class of 2019), Angie Tamayo (MA Psychology, class of 2018), Noah Schramm (BA International Studies, class of 2017), and Danielle Lankhaar (BA Latin American & Caribbean Studies, class of 2017).

UWCHR ALUMNI REFLECT ON “EDUCATION FOR TRANSFORMATION”

Phil Neff

With the theme of “Education for Transformation,” our 10-year anniversary celebration in May 2019 focused on the experiences and achievements of the many outstanding faculty, students, and alumni who have contributed to the development of the UW Center for Human Rights. After the celebration, we checked in with some recent graduates to learn what they’re doing now and ask what were the best—and most challenging—aspects of their work with the UWCHR.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

Clare Morrison (MA Library and Information Science, 2019): “I’m working for a library system in north-central Washington. I’m doing bilingual outreach, which basically involves going around to head starts, preschools, and schools, doing storytimes in English and Spanish, and working with community organizations which mostly serve Spanish-speakers to figure out how the

library can best serve them.”

Angie Tamayo (MA Psychology, 2018): “I’m working on two research projects for my doctorate with Latinx communities; one at the UW with the Department of Public Health; and the other with Seattle Children’s. Both focus on mindfulness with the community.”

Noah Schramm (BA International Studies, 2017): “I have been working at the Florence Project in Tucson, Arizona; we are a legal

service provider for immigrants who are detained for their removal proceedings, so we go into the detention centers, represent people and we help them with their cases. Yesterday was my last day, I’m starting a Master’s in Public Policy and Migration at the London School of Economics starting this autumn.”

Danielle Lankhaar (BA Latin American & Caribbean Studies, 2017): “I start law school this

fall at the University of Oregon. I’m planning on studying Environmental and Natural Resource Law and I’m interested in the potential crossover between human rights and environmental policies.”

WHAT WAS THE BEST THING ABOUT WORKING WITH THE CENTER?

Clare: “Coming into college I remember being really frustrated, taking all these classes where we would learn about these social issues but there was no applied section; so it was so great to find a place like the Center where you are actually doing that community-centered research and making an effort to use the resources of the University to actually make a difference in the world.”

Angie: “It was like reciprocal learning...I got the chance to present my work on mental health and psychosocial support and the team was part of those workshops because they wanted to learn

what I was doing. It was like a community. We all were learning together.”

Noah: “I found the Center to be very principled, in terms of trying to factor its vision and mission into its work and really applying it on a case by case basis. It was really good to be a part of those larger discussions. It felt democratic.”

Danielle: “Specifically, I really enjoyed pulling together documents for the lawsuit against the DOD. I liked getting a hands-on experience in a field that interested me and having a community of people outside of my classes to connect with and learn from.”

WHAT WAS MOST CHALLENGING ABOUT YOUR WORK WITH THE CENTER?

Noah: “One thing that was frustrating was the FOIA requests—I think this is just the nature of FOIA, but it felt like you were shouting down a well and hoping for a response. But having

such a supportive team made it so that’s OK. You felt re-energized to do it over and over again.”

Clare: “One of my early projects when I was an undergraduate was translating testimonies from one of the massacres in El Salvador, and it was horrific to read those stories but it also felt important, and I felt grateful because it is a really important thing to be able to hear the stories from the survivors. It’s very powerful.”

Angie: “The research that I was doing was directly related with victims and survivors, so being far away from El Salvador made it harder, I wish we could have a CHR in El Salvador!”

Danielle: “Learning how to adjust from an academic setting where we were mainly memorizing material to an environment where we were independent researchers that needed to come up with original questions and strategies. But that was also probably the most rewarding part as well.” ■

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS STUDENT RESEARCHERS FROM 2018-2019



CRISTIAN AGUILAR
Cristian is an Undocumented PhD student at the College of Education. He joined UWCHR in spring 2019 and is researching the implications of school resource officers and gang databases in WA's K-12 Public Schools. Cristian enjoys spending time with his family and friends in California.



FRANCISCA GOMEZ
Francisca is a PhD student in Sociology. She joined UWCHR in fall 2018 and is responsible for the quantitative analysis of Department of Justice data. In her spare time, Francisca enjoys listening to music, spending time with family, friends, and recently with her new dog Kuyén.



GUY ORON
Guy is a junior studying Int'l Studies and Political Sciences. Working on the Human Rights at Home project, Guy files public records requests and investigates how local and state government collaborate with ICE and CBP. Guy likes to organize for positive change, read, write and hike.



GRACE SORENSEN
Grace is a senior, majoring in International Studies and Spanish. At UWCHR she drafts Freedom of Information Act requests and conducts research about the Salvadoran civil war. In her spare time, Grace enjoys hiking, skiing, and traveling.



CRISTINA GAMUNDI
Cristina is a senior majoring in Law, Societies and Justice. She joined UWCHR in fall 2017 and assists with the Human Rights at Home project, drafting FOIAs and researching the impact of local policy on immigration rights. In her free time she likes to read, paint, and garden.



MIGUEL MARISCAL
Miguel is a class of 2019 Political Science and Law, Societies, and Justice student. Miguel works with the Human Rights at Home project filing public records requests and researching the impact of local policy on immigration rights. Miguel enjoys hiking, reading, and traveling with friends.



MARI RAMIREZ
Marí is a senior majoring in Psychology. She joined UWCHR in spring 2017 and is researching the implications of ICE and other US agencies' immigration enforcement practices. She enjoys reading and creating comics, being in the outdoors, and eating arepas.



EMILY WILLARD
Emily is a doctoral candidate at the Jackson School of International Studies. She is a research fellow at the UWCHR, conducting research on El Salvador and supervising the Center's freedom of information work. In her spare time, Emily cooks, paints, creates with clay and writes.



Award winners recognized at the awards reception in May 2019. From left to right: Kelsey Gilman, Francis Abugbilla, Amelia Schwartz, Satory Adams, Alejandra Puerto and Wadii Boughdir (not pictured above). Students' activity summaries will be posted at: <https://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/funds/>.

2019 RECIPIENTS OF ENDOWED AWARDS

KELSEY GILMAN (Jackson School of Int'l Studies) is co-recipient of the Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld Award. Kelsey, a former teacher, is interested in educational policy in multicultural societies. She will use the funds to travel to Ecuador this summer to conduct preliminary dissertation fieldwork examining the development of the Intercultural University of Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities of Ecuador Amawtay Wasi (Kichwa: "House of Wisdom").

AMELIA SCHWARTZ (Geography), a MA student, received the Dr. Lisa Sable Brown Award. She plans to conduct summer research in the Pacific Northwest, deploying spatial mapping skills and ethnographic research to better understand the connections between water rights and Indigenous cultures and sovereignty. An enrolled tribal member herself, Amelia seeks to support the involvement of indigenous peoples in resource management and policy-making processes.

ALEJANDRA PUERTO (undeclared) received the Benjamin Linder Justice Award. A transfer to UW from Skagit Valley College (SVC), Alejandra also brought her leadership skills with her! At SVC she fought for the inclusion of Latinx students. At UW she helped spearhead a group of students working to support the families of those imprisoned in Nicaragua under the dictatorship of Daniel Ortega. Alejandra will support human rights research at UWCHR in the summer.

FRANCIS ABUGBILLA (Jackson School of Int'l Studies) is co-recipient of the Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld Award. He will work with Indigo Cote d'Ivoire, a NGO in Côte d'Ivoire, which works to implement participatory peace-building strategies. This forms part of his dissertation, which will examine the successes and challenges of transitional justice processes and how they affect reconciliation after civil wars through a case study of post-conflict reconciliation attempts in Côte d'Ivoire.

SATORY ADAMS (Communications & Law, Societies & Justice) received the Abe Osheroff-Gunnel Clark Award. She will work with the Community Justice Project to promote community-based restorative justice as a meaningful, effective alternative to mass incarceration. She will conduct a video project aimed at disrupting the false narrative that those harmed by crime uniformly favor punitive responses, focusing instead on the need for healing and accountability.

WADII BOUGHDIR (Communications; not pictured above) received the Jennifer Caldwell Award. He is pursuing a Master of Communications in Communities and Networks. Originally from Tunisia, Wadii has pursued various creative ventures including promoting environmentally-friendly tourism destinations and co-founding an educational non-profit. The award will allow him to continue video storytelling to share the personal experiences of those impacted by deportation.



CELEBRATING

10

YEARS 2009 - 2019



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 the 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

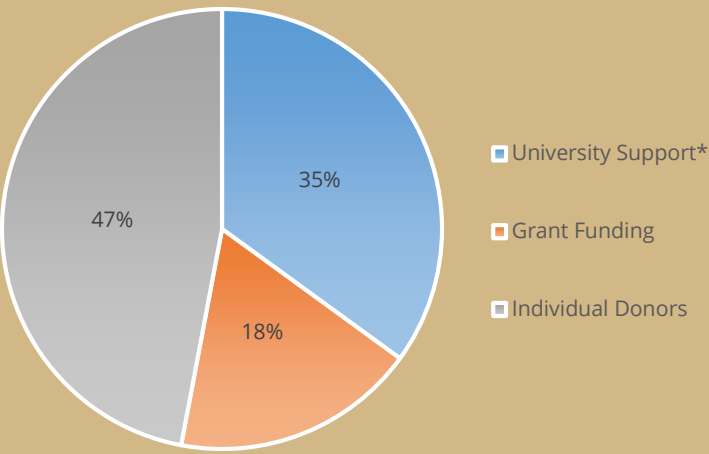
Your tax-deductible donation helps support events, programs, and projects like the ones in this report. Please consider making a gift in one of the following ways:

- **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!

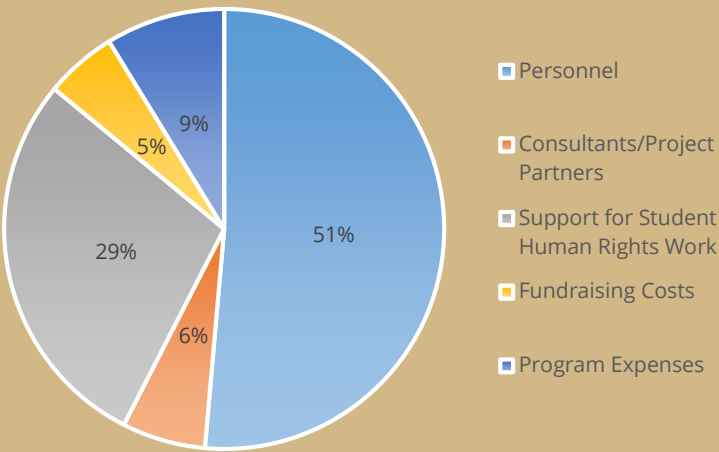
FINANCIAL REPORT 2018-2019

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

UW Center for Human Rights
Box 353650
Seattle, WA 98195
humanrights.washington.edu

