UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

HENRY M. JACKSON SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

ADVANCING DESPITE THE CHALLENGES OF 2020

2019-2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover image: UW student in personal protective equipment. Photo credit: University of Washington.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Let's see if I can write this letter without using the word "unprecedented."

This deep into the pandemic, I figure we're all sick of hearing that word. I know I, personally, am eager to return to some sense of normalcy, even as the pandemic and the multiple other crises detonating in its midst make it more evident than ever that we need to forge a new world, not return to the old one when this is done.

I've been grateful, in these days, not only to have a job, period, but to have one that permits me to work alongside some of the most courageous and committed people working to shape that new world, from University of Washington faculty, staff, and students; to community leaders on the front lines of human rights struggles; to advocates and supporters who make this work possible. I hope that as you peruse these pages you find that the inspiring stories of our community lift your spirits. Change is coming, and our work continues to give us the privilege of helping bring it about, in our local area and around the world.

At the heart of our community are our students. In the past year, we've continued to support student excellence in human rights, distributing $124,900 in support to UW students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Our research team has grown (see p. 16), and we anticipate its further expansion in 2020-21. We're also proud of our former students, and we featured a few in these pages as an example of the great work UWCHR alums go on to do (see p. 10).

Our faculty members continue to reap recognition for their work, whether that comes in the form of awards or lawsuits from federal agencies. (That last bit was a joke, sort of. See p. 6). This year, on top of their regular teaching and research responsibilities, more Center faculty have also become involved in Center research through the new Human Rights Observatory, monitoring the implementation of Washington's two new laws protecting immigrant rights (see p. 7).

We're honored to receive growing recognition for our work. The number of organizations we partner with has multiplied; this year, we expanded our list of collaborators to Panamanian organizations working to document the human rights consequences of the 1989 U.S. invasion. We continue to aim for the expansion of our work to new contexts and we hope to inaugurate new areas of work in the year ahead. And we're pleased to share with you that in 2020, the ACLU of Washington recognized the UWCHR with its William O. Douglas Award in acknowledgment of "outstanding and sustained contributions to the cause of civil liberties and freedom. The celebration, which coincided with the ACLU's centennial, was held virtually due to the pandemic, but we really enjoyed seeing friendly and inspiring faces!

Lastly, while we focus on the good news here, I do also need to acknowledge that 2020 has also been a year of irremediable losses. In addition to the many lost to COVID-19 and acts of violence, this year we mourn the passing of Peter Jackson, the leading force behind the creation of our Center and the founding president of our Advisory Board. We hope to honor his legacy with the work we carry forward, inspired by his vision of placing university research at the service of real-world social change.

I am, as always, deeply grateful for your support of human rights,

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy

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

IN MEMORIAM PETER JACKSON

The following message from UW Center for Human Rights Director Prof. Angelina Godoy reflects the feelings of the entire UWCHR community in expressing our sorrow at Peter Jackson's passing and our abiding gratitude for his life and legacy.

Dear friends and supporters,

I write with a heavy heart to let you know that Peter Jackson passed away on the night of March 21 after a long battle with pancreatic cancer.

I am sure those who knew Peter will agree that he was one of the wisest, wittiest, and most generous souls to have ever graced our campus and community. The son of Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, Peter grew up well versed in the ways of power, but the life he built for himself was one of profound humility and service. A talented writer, he served as editorial page editor at the *Daily Herald* in Everett, Washington, and won numerous awards for his journalism. Deeply committed to environmental justice, he served on the board of the North Cascades Institute for many years, and in many ways he should be considered the "founding father" of our Center for Human Rights.

Our Center would not exist today if Peter hadn't proposed the idea, when he and I first met in 2008, that we approach the Washington state legislature to create an interdisciplinary center for human rights at the UW. It was his connections, his campaigning, and his patient and abiding counsel over the years that opened the way for us to grow as an institution. He carried that commitment to the end: in his final days, he and his wife Laurie Werner established the Advancing Human Rights at Home Fund, to which they have asked that people make gifts in his memory. Donations may be made at this link: giving.uw.edu/peterjackson. In honor of Peter Jackson, all contributions of $100 or more will be matched by the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, up to $25,000.

Given the extraordinary circumstances in which we find ourselves due to COVID-19, I do not expect that there will be a memorial service now, but we look forward to a future opportunity to join in community to honor Peter. In the meantime, I ask that you hold your own closer, and do what you can to stay healthy, for together we have much work to do to live up to the sacred trust placed in us by this lion of a man.

Sincerely,

Angelina Snodgrass Godoy

PETER AND HIS WIFE LAURIE WERNER ESTABLISHED THE *ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS AT HOME FUND*, TO WHICH THEY HAVE ASKED THAT PEOPLE MAKE GIFTS IN HIS MEMORY. DONATIONS MAY BE MADE AT: **GIVING.UW.EDU/PETERJACKSON**

UWCHR RECEIVES WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS AWARD FROM ACLU OF WASHINGTON

The William O. Douglas Award is the ACLU of Washington's lifetime achievement award, which recognizes the UWCHR for "outtanding and sustained contributions to the cause of civil liberties and freedom."

VANESSA FREIJE
Received the Royalty Research Award from the UW

KATHIE FRIEDMAN
Received the Royal Research Award from the UW

MARIA ELENA GARCIA
Recognized by the Latino Center for Health for Scholarly Achievements

ANGELINA GODOY
Recognized by the Latino Center for Health for Scholarly Achievements

RICARDO GOMEZ
Recognized by the Latino Center for Health for Scholarly Achievements

TONY LUCERO
Recognized by the Latino Center for Health for Scholarly Achievements

STEPHEN MEYERS
Received UW Disability Studies Program's Harlan Hahn Award

ADVANCING DESPITE THE CHALLENGES OF 2020

Angelina Godoy and Phil Neff

FAMILY SEPARATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Detention managert Steve Jones stands at the intake door of the Cowlitz County Youth Center in Longview, January 31, 2020. Photo credit: Courtney Talak, the *Daily News*.

The UWCHR continues its research and advocacy around the imprisonment of migrant children at the juvenile jail in Longview, Washington (Cowlitz County). In 2018, Director Angelina Godoy and the University of Washington were sued by Cowlitz County and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in response to the UWCHR's request for information regarding the legal basis for the detention of children in this facility; this litigation, apparently the first such suit in the country filed against an academic for seeking the lawful release of information, is ongoing.

Our research, however, continues apace. In April, UWCHR published a research report, "Immigrant Family Separation in Northwest Juvenile Jails," co-written with Prof. Juliet Stumpf of the Lewis and Clark School of Law. The report examines these practices at Cowlitz County and a facility in Oregon called NORCOR. In most of the cases investigated, migrant youth had been taken from their families who were living in the United States and sent thousands of miles away, to Cowlitz County or NORCOR, where they were held indefinitely on suspicion of civil immigration violations. Typically, migrant youth in federal custody are transferred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement rather than held indefinitely by ICE; the report highlighted this practice as a form of family separation, and it raised dire due process concerns about the indefinite detention of children in a jail. At the time of the report's publication, Cowlitz County and NORCOR were the only two facilities in the nation to engage in this practice; subsequently, NORCOR's board has voted to terminate its contract with ICE, leaving Cowlitz the only such facility in the nation. In March, most U.S. citizen children were released from the Cowlitz county facility due to concerns about COVID-19 transmission; ICE, however, has continued to transfer new children into the facility since then.

Per the Keep Washington Working Act, Cowlitz County is required to terminate its contract with ICE by December 2021, but advocates including the ACLU, Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network, La Resistencia, and local organizations based in Longview are asking the facility to end the contract earlier in light of the human rights concerns it raises. ■

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS OBSERVATORY

In 2019 and 2020, the Washington State Legislature passed two landmark laws regarding immigrant rights: the Keep Washington Working and Courts Open to All Acts, which together put restrictions on local and state agencies' involvement with federal immigration enforcement. For example, local police and sheriffs are now prohibited from assisting or cooperating with immigration enforcement, sharing information with ICE or CBP, or detaining people solely based on civil immigration violations. Immigration enforcement activities are also prohibited at or near local courthouses, a troubling tactic the UWCHR investigated in our October 2019 report "Justice Compromised: Immigration Arrests at Washington State Courthouses." Our research was cited as evidence in Attorney General Bob Ferguson's ongoing lawsuit against the Trump administration over ICE and Border Patrol arrests targeting people attending court.

Both laws are now in force. Working with community partners, including the Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network, Washington Defenders Association, OneAmerica, and La Resistencia, we began research to monitor their implementation across the state. With the support of faculty members from multiple UW departments and campuses, our student researchers have already submitted more than 50 public records requests to more than a dozen priority counties and agencies. We look forward to officially launching this effort, the UWCHR's Immigrant Rights Observatory, in the months ahead. (Read more about Tara Saleh, one of our student researchers taking a lead on this project, in a profile originally published by the *UW Daily*, on page 14.). ■

ICE AIR

The UWCHR has continued to conduct research regarding ICE's privately chartered, for-profit deportation flight network, known as ICE Air. Following the release of our April 2019 report, "Hidden in Plain Sight: ICE Air and the Machinery of Mass Deportation," deportation flights were halted at King County's Boeing Field, and we are working with community groups like Yakima Immigrant Response Network, who observe and document ongoing deportation flights at Yakima's McAllister Field, which transport people to and from the Northwest ICE Processing Center in Tacoma on a weekly basis.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought more attention to ICE's deportation flights, which have been linked to the international spread of the virus and the transmission between immigration detention centers. The UWCHR has become a national resource for journalists, researchers, and community groups monitoring deportation flights during the pandemic as seen in an April 2020 report by Jake Johnston of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, which identified hundreds of deportation flights to Latin America and the Caribbean during the pandemic. ■

Deportaion flight boarding at King County International Airport. Photo credit: Wadii Boughdir.

NORTHWEST DETENTION CENTER CONDITIONS

Graphic credit: Phil Neff.

The COVID-19 pandemic has spurred urgent and growing concerns about the health of immigrants held in detention centers in the United States. In fact, awareness of the problem is not new: in 2016, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) inspector general raised deep questions about the agency's preparedness for a possible pandemic event, concerns that were reiterated last December when the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) denounced DHS for having medical infrastructure it described as "not sufficient to assure rapid and adequate infection control measures."

Here in Washington, over the course of recent years, increasing activism by people detained at the Northwest Detention Center (NWDC) and community supporters has spurred pointed criticism by elected officials at the local, state, and national level of conditions within the facility. Sustained media attention and multiple lawsuits have also forced the facility to defend its practices. In March 2020, the Washington State Legislature passed HB 2576, a law mandating inquiries into state and local oversight mechanisms regarding conditions in the NWDC, further underscoring the perceived need to address gaps in understanding regarding the health and welfare of those housed within the facility.

In this context, in spring 2020, the UW Center for Human Rights (UWCHR) began sharing findings from our ongoing research into conditions at the NWDC. As part of our longstanding effort to examine the human rights implications of federal immigration enforcement in our state, the UWCHR has sought, (since 2017), to obtain information about conditions of detention in public and private detention facilities where immigrants are housed in Washington State. While our efforts to obtain information about conditions within the NWDC have been only partially successful due to the lack of transparency surrounding the facility, the information we have obtained is sufficiently concerning, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, that we chose to share our initial findings with the public even as our collection and analysis of further data continue. Initial reports have shared information about the human rights standards applicable to the facility, its food and laundry sanitation practices, and allegations of medical neglect; these publications are available on our website.

Pursuant to our 2019 FOIA litigation against the Department of Homeland Security, we continue to receive monthly dispatches of documents, some of which shed light on such conditions as solitary confinement, medical care, and suicide attempts within the NWDC. We anticipate further publications on these topics in the months ahead. ■

UNFINISHED SENTENCES: EL SALVADOR

The UWCHR continues its long-term partnership with survivors and human rights groups seeking justice for abuses committed during the armed conflict in El Salvador. Investigations and legal processes for historic war crimes are largely stalled under the administration of President Nayib Bukele, despite his previous promises to support justice efforts. One exception was the trial for the infamous El Mozote massacre. The trial moved forward in historic ways, though progress was slowed by the pandemic and legal maneuvers by the defense.

The importance of prompt justice for the survivors of El Mozote was underscored by the deaths of four elderly witnesses in the case, as well as that of former Minister of Defense General Rafael Bustillo who is one of the former high-ranking military officials facing charges.

As part of our ongoing research effort, we added almost 100 new files to our freely accessible archive of declassified U.S. government documents regarding El Salvador, some of which have never before been seen publicly. The most intriguing is a set of documents from the Central America Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT), a "fusion center" for information-sharing between the U.S. and Salvadoran militaries, which experts have long suspected could be a treasure trove of evidence for human rights investigators. One document uncovered by UWCHR researchers suggests that additional CAJIT documents contain "reports of atrocities" and transcripts of interrogations. We are currently seeking the declassification of the full CAJIT archive mentioned in the documents, as well as following up on other requests and litigation. ■

ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN PANAMA

Maya Green, student coordinator for UWCHR's work for Access to Information as a Human Right across Central America. Photo courtesy of Maya Green.

Building on the experience of eight years of FOIA research via the Unfinished Sentences project, the UWCHR formed new relationships with institutions seeking to document historic injustices in Central and Latin America.

During 2019, the UWCHR supported the Panama Files project, marking the 30th anniversary of the 1989 U.S. invasion that removed dictator Manuel Noriega. In partnership with the Panamanian journalists' collective Concolón and a government commission formed to identify victims of the invasion, the UWCHR shared relevant declassified U.S. government files; and UWCHR Director Prof. Angelina Godoy and undergraduate student researcher Maya Green traveled to Panama City to participate in Concolon's innovative Memoria Lab workshop.

Following the trip, Maya reflected, "By meeting with real people and visiting places hurt in the name of protecting American interests, the work I'm doing became grounded in reality. The Panamanians killed are not statistics to be argued over in public messaging memos; they are individuals whose families still mourn their loss every day, who can never forget the feeling of waking up to their neighborhood under attack." During 2020-2021, Maya will act as student coordinator for UWCHR's work for Access to Information as a Human Right across Central America. ■

COLLECTIVE JUSTICE: "HEALING HAPPENS IN RELATIONSHIP"

Phil Neff

CJ staff and facilitators celebrate a successful meeting. Teddy McGlynn-Wright says that the role of a facilitator is to model the belief that everyone has worth and value: "Part of what we're doing is making that political stance a reality through our interpersonal actions." Photo courtesy of Collective Justice.

Over the last several years, UW faculty, students, alumni, and community members have worked together to implement programs based on principles of restorative and transformative justice in Washington State. Alongside incarcerated people, survivors of violence, and others, Prof. Katherine Beckett and Martina Kartman of the UWCHR and LSJ's Rethinking Punishment project began work that has evolved into Collective Justice (CJ), an organization "harnessing the collective power of communities to build new pathways of accountability and healing."

Prior to 2017, there were no long-term, in-depth restorative or transformative justice programs available to incarcerated people or crime victims in the Pacific Northwest. Restorative justice processes "involve, to the extent possible, those who have a stake in a specific offense to collectively identify and address harms, needs and obligations, in order to heal and put things as right as possible" (Zehr 2002, cited in Beckett and Kartman, 2016). Transformative justice extends these principles to call for changes in the material and social conditions that perpetuate harm. These processes can look very different in practice, but most involve bringing people together to tell their stories and work toward accountability and repair, with the support of trained facilitators. Research has shown that such programs have many benefits, both for people who have experienced harm and for people who have caused it.

With an institutional home at the Public Defender Association in Seattle, Collective Justice now provides an organizational framework for restorative and transformative justice programs involving incarcerated people, survivors of harm, and communities. These include Healing Education and Accountability for Liberation (HEAL) Circles for people incarcerated at Washington State Reformatory at Monroe Correctional Complex; Survivor Circles for community members impacted by violence; Dialogue and Accountability Processes for people addressing interpersonal conflict and harm in their communities; and a Heal 2 Action Leadership Academy to equip survivors to lead policy change and advocate for

community-centered approaches to safety and justice.

To learn more about Collective Justice's work, we met up (virtually!) with staff and collective members for a conversation about their vision, values, and goals. We spoke with CJ staff members: co-founder and strategy and capacity coordinator Martina Kartman, operations coordinator Metasabia Rigby, and DAP coordinator Devon Adams; and collective member Teddy McGlynn-Wright. In a year in which the coronavirus pandemic and nationwide uprisings for Black lives have brought new urgency to discussions of mass incarceration, state violence, and community-centered approaches to safety and justice, their experience and insights could not be more relevant.

HEAL Circle graduation ceremony at Monroe Correctional Complex in 2019. CJ staff member and HEAL participant Devon Adams says, "Seeing it, in one of the most violent places that you can exist, actually take root and begin to grow, made me believe in the process and want to come work for CJ." Photo courtesy of Collective Justice.

INTRODUCTIONS

Martina Kartman: *My name's Martina. I've been with CJ from the beginning and helped to get it started, and I don't know my new role now, my new title! We haven't figured it out yet. We just rearranged our workload and titles. I work on supporting the capacity development of the organization. And I'll pass it to "Sabibi!"*

Metasabia Rigby: *Hi, I am Sabia. How did I come to CJ? I was one of the first facilitators that got trained up for the Healing Education for Accountability and Liberation (HEAL) program that went to Monroe Correctional Complex. My current role is as operations and development coordinator. That's about me; I'll pass it to Devon.*

Devon Adams: *Hi y'all, I'm Devon Adams. I came through CJ last week; I was hired on to work on the Dialogue and Accountability Process with the rest of the folks. Prior to this I was incarcerated—I'm still incarcerated technically. I was at Washington State Reformatory when they had the first HEAL process, and I got to learn a lot about restorative and transformative work and was given the opportunity to come and work with the organization. I thought it would be a great idea, so here I am! There's only one person left, the great Teddy!*

Teddy McGlynn-Wright: *Hilarious, thanks Devon! My name is Teddy McGlynn-Wright, and I came on early on. So after the facilitators were chosen for this project, I got to step in in a supportive role to that facilitator crew. My role was to do some trauma stewardship work with that group. As we hear folks' stories of trauma and whatnot, it accumulates, so part of my role was to help them kind of discharge that, and then to skill up. I have a background as a facilitator, so a lot of it was about, what are some really specific facilitative skills that people need to be practiced in? And that role continues in different angles and capacities at this point.*

ON HEAL CIRCLES AND THE BEGINNINGS OF COLLECTIVE JUSTICE

Martina: *We have three central programs that function as an integrated whole. And we leverage our lessons from what we're learning on the ground for broader structural and policy change, for organizing. The first is the HEAL program of circles for currently incarcerated people, which meets every week for 12 to 15 months. Part of what we wanted to do there, and why it's so long, is that a lot of us as facilitators reflected on being in spaces where we get tools, like "Here's a tool for this, here's a thing for that," but not a lot of space to be in it, to actually practice and embody those tools in relationship with each other, and so we really wanted to make that*

CJ staff, facilitators, and Survivor Advisory Board members pose for a group portrait. Bringing people involved on multiple sides of harm together is key to CJ's work, says Martina Kartman: "If we understand violence as something that happens in isolation, then healing is something that happens in relationship." Photo courtesy of Collective Justice.

possible. In, I think 2016, it might have been '15, the Black Prisoners' Caucus and the Concerned Lifers Organization at Monroe Correctional Complex were already discussing restorative justice, and starting to do some of your own work there, and also thinking about how you could have more support in that work.

***Devon:** Yeah, there was a strong desire from a lot of the members of the organizations to have a restorative process with the people they had harmed. But there was nothing in place for that to happen. So Martina and Dr. Katherine Beckett, who was a sponsor for the CLO and BPC, started to shop around the idea of having a restorative process potentially introduced to the prison. That's how the ball started to roll. When folks from the Insight Prison Project came up around the end of 2016 or early 2017, that was really when everyone really got interested in this idea; they saw that it was working, and individuals really wanted to pursue that process.*

***Martina:** And at the same time in community, API Chaya and the NW Network and other anti-violence organizations were really leading the way on restorative and transformative justice. So these two things were happening in community and the prison at the same time, starting to think critically about criminalization as a front-line approach to violence, and what else we could do. So then we went and met, like Devon was saying, with Insight Prison Project and Ahimsa Collective, which are two organizations in California that do work that is similar to ours, they do RJ work with folks who are incarcerated and in the community. They started training us up and skilling us up. And then we launched HEAL in…*

***Metasabia, Devon:** December 2017.*

***Martina:** That's crazy! December 2017 at Washington State Reformatory at Monroe Correctional Complex. I think we started with 45 participants, 13 per circle and 6 facilitators, based off the work of Ahimsa, Insight, the NW Network's relationship skills class, and some of our own work that we brought in. And then we launched our first survivors' circle in 2018. So now we're at a natural outgrowth of those two programs which is to do some more direct dialogues, which Devon is going to be leading for us. So that's the arc of how we got started. And because the Department of Corrections (DOC) is not allowing anyone in now due to coronavirus we're in the middle of conversation about shifting that programming so that we can offer it in community.*

***Devon:** From a person who was in prison, the role that I saw that CJ was playing was teaching individuals about accountability, what that is for them. Learning to understand what harms or experiences caused a lot of us to think and believe a certain way, and how that played out in our lives, and how we actually harmed others. That perpetual cycle of violence. Learning to separate the things we did from who we actually are, and doing that in a setting that was really supportive. One of the things that made that process so effective, I know for myself, were the relationships we had with the facilitators—nothing compared to other programs. You don't have relations with DOC staff; they're not equipped to support you through that process of unpacking a lot of the things that have happened in a person's life. What I noticed was that we began to take the skills that we*

were learning outside of the circles and applying them in the community that we lived in. When you're experiencing conflict or tension, even with administration, with the skills that we had, with communication, holding ourselves accountable for our behavior and trying to do that with one another, we saw a strengthening in the community and the work that we were doing outside of HEAL, whether that was in the Black Prisoners' Caucus or the Concerned Lifers Organization.

ON COMMUNITY CIRCLES FOR SURVIVORS

Martina: *Our second program is providing circles of healing and support for people impacted by violence in the community. It really uses a lot of the same curriculum as the HEAL Circles, a lot of the same work. Initially we thought we should develop a whole different thing, and the reality is that healing work is healing work, and both are necessary for accountability as well. It ends up being really similar. Those two programs also involve an opportunity to meet. So for people in the Survivor Circle, many of whom will never have the opportunity to talk directly to the person that's harmed them, they're able to go in, they went in last year to the prison and we were able to be in circle together, and able to be in community and share our stories with each other. I think one of the most profound characteristics of our penal system, but also of experiencing trauma and violence, is isolation, so part of the work is about breaking isolation and being in community. And if we understand violence as something that happens in isolation, then healing is something that happens in relationship. We're really trying to do that in the work, and that's part of bringing folks together. So both of those programs we're having to reimagine right now under the conditions that we're in due to the coronavirus pandemic. The community circles for survivors were held first by Calvin Burnap, Stacy Torres, and Teddy for our Survivor Advisory Board, which is a group of incredibly powerful individuals who have survived profound violence and are coming together to heal and imagine new possibilities. We now have a community circles team that includes two of the survivors we first worked with, Kathei McCoy and DeVitta Briscoe, who are co-facilitating our circles now. One of our foundational values is bringing folks into the work to hold it themselves.*

> "WHAT I NOTICED WAS THAT WE BEGAN TO TAKE THE SKILLS THAT WE WERE LEARNING OUTSIDE OF THE CIRCLES AND APPLYING IT IN THE COMMUNITY THAT WE LIVED IN."

Metasabia: *I think what we are continuously trying to do is to get communities that are most impacted to actually have a conversation about how violence and harm have played out, and to understand the intricacies of that, of the machine, of the state. To understand that when you bring together survivors that have survived multiple forms of violence, being like, "Wait, it didn't work for you? That system didn't work for anybody here? So what are we doing?!" And also to see one another and realize that the communities that are always discarded, and disposable, and that are behind bars, are not getting services; are the ones even on the outside that are not getting services. A lot of times people are like, "No no no, the people who are sent away are the bad people, and the survivors are the good people." And we are continually having to live with that tension, and having to be in constant practice with people who do want some simplicity and answers, and then we have to be like, "We're gonna complicate things, because even you said that you weren't given answers, you weren't even able to get services to counselling, let alone to speak with someone that caused the harm."*

Read more of our in-depth conversation with Collective Justice on our website *https://jsis.washington.edu/humanrights/2020/10/28/collective-justice/*, and follow their work on Facebook and Instagram at *https://www.facebook.com/collectivejusticenw/* and *https://www.instagram.com/collectivejustice/* ■

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESEARCH

Jax Morgan
Reprinted with permission from the *UW Daily*

Tara Saleh, UWCHR research intern feautured in this article. Photo courtesy of Tara Saleh.

A central goal of the Keep Washington Working Act (KWW) is to protect immigrants through preventing law enforcement officials from taking actions that could compromise their rights or privacy.

Nearly a year since the act passed, Tara Saleh, a sophomore majoring in international studies, is now dedicating her research to monitoring how effectively counties have implemented the legislation.

Through her previous research at the UWCHR, Saleh was assigned as the leader of this UWCHR project when it was first started. Since then, she and her team have been focusing on how the KWW has been enacted in 11 counties across the state, which Saleh explained were determined from a geographical perspective and also from concerns raised by the UWCHR's partner organizations about specific counties.

In order to monitor the counties' compliance with the legislation, Saleh uses public records requests that provide information on communication between counties, interview consent forms, and the counties' policy handbooks, all of which Saleh said helps to create "a holistic image of what was

going on before Keep Washington Working and what's going on now."

Saleh said the eventual goal is to publish a report on the findings to inform the public on how counties are operating in accordance with the act, saying "the biggest reason we do what we do is for people to understand what's going on around them."

Through informing people about immigration issues and the roles counties play, Saleh hopes to draw people's attention to violations that take place across the state. She intends to use primary evidence in the report, such as email communication, to highlight examples in which certain local officials and institutions, such as ICE, have misused their authority.

Prior to her work on this project, Saleh was involved in an internship through the UWCHR where she focused on warrantless courthouse arrests of immigrants in Washington. The project culminated in the publication of a report in October and the passage of the Courts Open to All bill in March.

Saleh, who intends to go to medical school, explained how her work through the UWCHR influenced her academic path, including the transition from a biology major to international studies.

> "'ONCE I GOT INVOLVED WITH THE WORK, I COULDN'T REALLY WALK AWAY FROM THAT,' SALEH SAID. 'I'M REALLY INTERESTED, AND CHALLENGED, TO FIND A WAY TO INTERSECT THESE TWO PASSIONS OF MINE. WHAT DRAWS ME TO BOTH OF THEM IS THAT HANDS-ON ELEMENT.' "

"Once I got involved with the work, I couldn't really walk away from that," Saleh said. "I'm really interested, and challenged, to find a way to intersect these two passions of mine. What draws me to both of them is that hands-on element."

In addition to her work through the UWCHR, Saleh is also actively involved in research in the medical field, in which she works on a pathology project focused on preventing cellular deterioration through late-age mitochondrial dysfunction intervention. Though her fields of research are very different from one another, Saleh said her passion and curiosity for both areas push her to pursue both and that what she learns from one project she takes into the other.

"Persistence is the one thing that keeps me going in my UWCHR work because it can be so hard to keep going, especially when you get a lot of negative responses," Saleh said. "I think that power and persistence come from what I learned in my first [pathology] research project and really understanding that pushing to get through it gets you to the end."

To follow the monitoring work around KWW, visit our website: **HTTPS://BIT.LY/3JBXHEZ** ■

2019-2020 STUDENT RESEARCHERS

MAYA GREEN

Maya is a junior majoring in international studies and art history. Since fall 2019, Maya has been working under the Access to Information project, where she uses declassified government documents to investigate the United States' invasion of Panama in 1989. In her free time, Maya likes to bake, visit museums, and hang out with her dog.

MANISHA JHA

Manisha is a senior double-majoring in public health and international studies and planning to attend medical school. She joined UWCHR's Human Rights at Home project at the end of 2019 to research detainee health and human rights conditions at the Northwest Detention Center. In her free time, Manisha likes to hang out with dogs and watch TV shows about espionage and cartels.

THIAGO MARQUES

Thiago is a PhD student at the UW specializing in sociology, demography, and social statistics with a particular focus on issues of inequality and injustice, race-ethnicity, and migration in the U.S., Brazil, and Latin America. At the UWCHR, Thiago wrangles, visualizes, and models data on interior immigration enforcement and detention patterns and dynamics. He likes to write, play soccer, ride his bicycle, hike in the rain, camp on the coast, and watch films.

ALEJANDRA PUERTO

Alejandra is a junior majoring in law, societies and justice. She joined the UWCHR in summer of 2019, serving as a research intern on the Human Rights at Home Project. Alejandra is very involved in student activism at UW, working on different projects like supporting the families of those imprisoned in Nicaragua under the dictatorship of Daniel Ortega and fighting for equality and rights of Black students at the UW.

HANNAH REILLY

Hannah is a senior majoring in international studies, working on the Unfinished Sentences project at the UWCHR. She files FOIA requests regarding the Salvadoran civil war in efforts to support Salvadoran human rights organizations and survivors of war crimes. In her free time Hannah loves to practice yoga, ski, and hang out with four-legged friends.

TARA SALEH

Tara is a sophomore majoring in international studies. She joined the UWCHR in summer 2019 and is working on the Observatorio project as part of the Human Rights at Home team to monitor immigrant rights and compliance with the Keep Washington Working Act. Tara loves live music, cooking, and reading.

2020 RECIPIENTS OF ENDOWED AWARDS

ASHLEEN O'BRIEN (Law School) received the Abe Osheroff and Gunnel Clark Award. She will continue her work with the No New Women Prison (NNWP) collective, which was formed in response to Washington State Dept. of Corrections' plan to expand Maple Lane, the juvenile detention facility in Thurston County, into a new 700-bed women's prison. While the decision to rezone Maple Lane was tabled in April, NNWP continues to serve as advocates for those affected by incarceration.

DANIELLE BROWN (Geography), is an MA student and co-recipient of the Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld Award. Danielle aims to trace the history and construction of her hometown of Springfield, Massachusetts, as a Black space. She draws on the work of Black radical and feminist geographers to argue that "Black space—as sites of memory and resistance—are venues for the realization of the African American diasporic communities' struggle for human rights."

THOMAS KAPLAN (Law School) is recipient of the Jennifer Caldwell Award. Thomas will spend part of the summer serving as a Peggy Browning Fund Labor Law Fellow at the law firm of Barnard Iglitzin & Lavitt, seeking to deepen his knowledge of labor law through in-depth legal research, mentorship, and by continuing his work with Yakima farmworkers to strengthen the ties of independent worker-movements with the legal professionals that seek to serve them. For the remainder of summer and into fall, he'll support ongoing research at the UWCHR.

TARA SALEH (Jackson School of Int'l Studies) is an undergraduate student who received the Benjamin Linder Justice Award. Tara will continue her work at the UWCHR on the Human Rights at Home Project, where she will be spearheading the Center's initiative to monitor the implementation of the Keep Washington Working Act, passed by our legislature in May 2019 to limit the collaboration of state and local officials with civil immigration enforcement.

SHIXIN HUANG (Jackson School of Int'l Studies), is a PhD student, who is co-recipient of the Peter Mack and Jamie Mayerfeld Award. Shixin's project, entitled "Claiming disability rights in China: Navigating between International Discourses and Authoritarian Politics," explores the ways in which western organizations' support for disability rights converges and competes with authoritarian politics in her native China.

RYAN GOEHRUNG & RACHEL CASTELLANO (Political Science) are PhD students who received the Dr. Lisa Sable Brown Award. They'll work on a joint project to study the legal consciousness of human trafficking victims by conducting interviews. As noted in their application, legal consciousness determines whether or not victims of trafficking see the legal system as potentially benefiting them and whether a survivor might cooperate with law enforcement to escape their circumstances and assist with the prosecution of their traffickers.

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.

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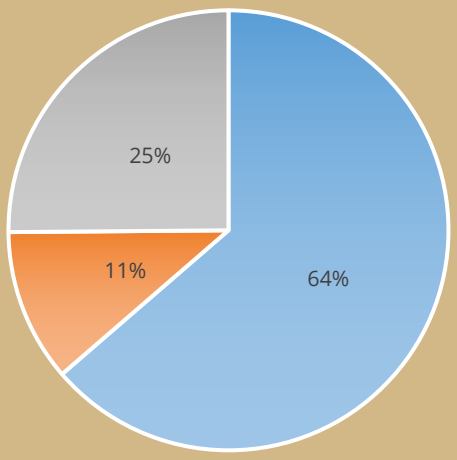
- **Check:** Make checks payable to "University of Washington Foundation" and indicate "Center for Human Rights" in the memo line. Mail to UW Center for Human Rights, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, Box 353650, Seattle, WA 98195.
- **Online:** Using your credit or debit card, you can 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 the UWCHR.

Thank you!

FINANCIAL REPORT

UWCHR 2019-2020 REVENUE



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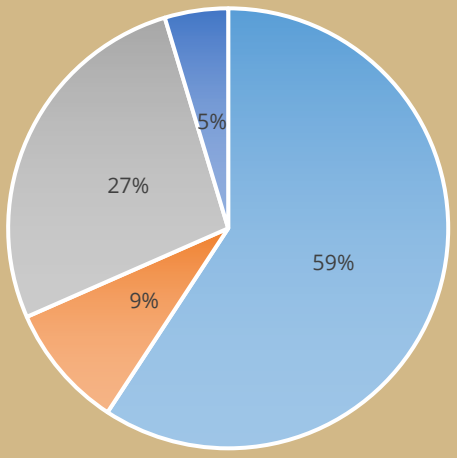
UWCHR 2019-2020 EXPENDITURES



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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.

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