

**HUMAN
RIGHTS
CENTER**
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

INVESTIGATING WAR CRIMES
PURSUING JUSTICE
PREPARING TOMORROW'S ADVOCATES



IN THIS REPORT:

Survey on Security and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
in Liberia

Sexual Violence and Accountability Project
Human Rights Fellowship Profiles

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

MISSION

The Human Rights Center at the UC Berkeley School of Law conducts research on war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. Using evidence-based methods and innovative technologies, we support efforts to hold perpetrators accountable and to protect vulnerable populations. We also train students and advocates to document violations of human rights and turn this information into effective action.

STAFF AND FELLOWS 2010–11

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER STAFF

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SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS

SARAH WARSHAUER FREEDMAN

VINCENT IACOPINO

ANDREW MOSS

GILLES PERESS

HARVEY WEINSTEIN

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER FELLOWS

PATRICK BALL

VICTOR PESKIN

KARL SCHOENBERGER

DAVID TULLER

FROM THE DIRECTORS

We began this year with the launch of the Sexual Violence and Accountability Project. Directed by Kim Thuy Seelinger, the Project works to protect victims of sexual violence and provide them with access to justice and medical and psychosocial assistance. In May, Seelinger and a local steering committee convened a workshop outside of Nairobi to help implement Kenya's 2006 Sexual Offences Act. The event led to improved coordination among health professionals, law enforcement, the judiciary, and community activists. It also called for the creation of a permanent oversight body to implement the Act and to improve basic services for victims.

The Initiative on Vulnerable Populations completed population-based surveys on attitudes about justice, security, and social reconstruction in Cambodia, Liberia, and northern Uganda. HRC researchers presented the survey findings at workshops and seminars in the areas under study. Reports based on the study findings are available on the Human Rights Center's website.

The Human Rights Center held a second international conference on human rights and technology entitled "Advancing the New Machine." Over 140 scientists, technology innovators, human rights practitioners, and donors gathered in Berkeley to discuss new developments in mobile technology, data collection and security, remote sensing, and other strategies for documenting war crimes and violations of human rights. Video footage of most sessions is available on our website.

The Human Rights Fellowship Program continues to attract talented and committed graduate students from throughout the UC system. This summer nineteen Fellows traveled to twelve countries to work with local human rights organizations on a wide array of issues including discrimination against transgender HIV patients, mandatory detention of refugees in New South Wales, domestic violence against native American women, and increasing the capacity of paralegals in Sierra Leone.

On campus, we hosted a presentation by Susan Reverby, the scholar who exposed the U.S.-sponsored experiments that infected nearly 700 Guatemalans with venereal diseases in the 1940s; a screening of *Nuremberg*, a re-mastered documentary of the trial of top Nazi leaders, and conversation with producer Sandra Schulberg; and another screening and discussion with the producer of *Enemies of the People: One Man's Journey to the Heart of the Killing Fields*.

Looking ahead, we are establishing a new forensic program to improve the capacity of local organizations and governments to investigate war crimes and human rights abuses and reunite families separated by war. Led by Cristián Orrego, this project will include continued involvement in building the capacity of forensic scientists to advance accountability in El Salvador and assistance to the investigations teams at international criminal courts.

We invite you to read more about these projects in the 2011 Annual Report or visit our website for more information.

Sincerely,

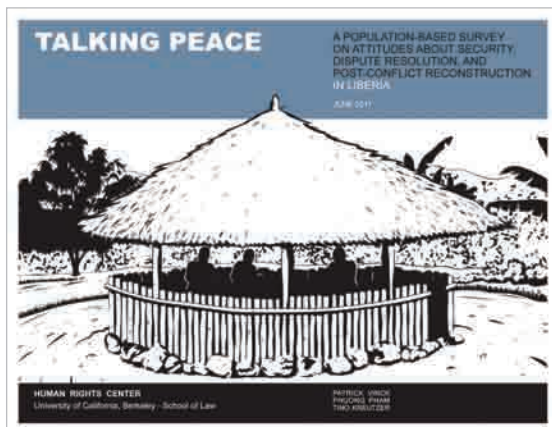


ERIC STOVER
Faculty Director



CAMILLE CRITTENDEN
Executive Director

TALKING PEACE: A POPULATION-BASED SURVEY ON ATTITUDES ABOUT SECURITY, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION IN LIBERIA



Between 1989 and 2003, Liberia experienced a protracted civil war that left hundreds of thousands dead. Many more were affected by the extreme violence that ravaged the country. Peace-building and reconstruction have been daunting challenges for a country that was divided and impoverished even before the war. The conflict severely damaged Liberia's economy and state institutions and infrastructure. That said, considerable progress has been made since President Johnson Sirleaf's government

assumed office in 2006, but enormous challenges remain.

In November and December 2010, the Human Rights Center conducted a population-based study in Liberia to gain a deeper understanding of the population's priorities for peace-building, perceptions of post-war security, and views about existing dispute-resolution mechanisms. *Talking Peace* is based on extensive consultations with local organizations, interviews with key informants, and a nationwide survey of 4,500 respondents.

Results from the survey show that the 14-year civil war affected almost everyone in Liberia. A majority of Liberians are willing to forgive those responsible for the violence; however, they see challenges that must be overcome for peace to last. Respondents listed education, health, and employment most frequently as priorities on which the government should focus. Two-thirds of respondents were not satisfied with their access to social services and job opportunities. Forty-two percent said no one helped improve living conditions in their community.

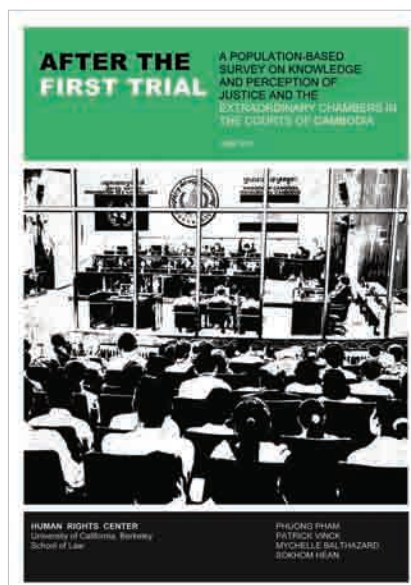
KEY FINDINGS

- **Violence** Nearly four out of five respondents considered themselves a victim of the civil war. A majority of respondents were severely affected by war-related violence, including forced displacement from their home (77%), destruction of their home or property (61%), or looting and destruction of their crops (60%). One in five respondents (20%) said they had been abducted or kidnapped during the wars.
- **Peace** Most Liberians are positive about the country's prospect for peace. The most frequently cited changes needed in order to build peace included uniting the tribes of Liberia (74%), educating the youth (57%), reducing poverty (46%), providing social services (40%), uniting religious groups (26%), and/or addressing land ownership issues (25%).
- **Security** Most respondents felt safe and reported improvements in security during the year prior to the survey. Two-thirds (65%) reported no safety concerns.
- **Domestic violence** Domestic violence is common: 36 percent of women and 16 percent of men reported having experienced such violence during their lives, and 24 percent of women and 10 percent of men had experienced it in the year prior to the survey.
- **Land disputes** One in four adults had a land dispute during or after the conflict, the most common type of dispute among the population. Disputes over land were far less likely to be resolved than other controversies, with just half the land-grabbing cases solved (53%) compared to a large majority (83%) of the other disputes.

AFTER THE FIRST TRIAL: A POPULATION-BASED SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF JUSTICE AND THE EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA

On July 26, 2010, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) convicted Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, for crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The judgment was an important milestone for the tribunal. At least 1.7 million Cambodians, fully one quarter of the population, were killed or died as a result of the oppressive policies imposed by the Khmer Rouge. Duch was the first former Khmer Rouge leader to stand trial for the horrendous crimes committed during the regime, and the case against him focused on the infamous Tuol Sleng prison, where at least 12,200 Cambodians were imprisoned, tortured, and ultimately killed. Six months after the Duch judgment, the Human Rights Center conducted a population-based survey to assess the population's view of the ECCC's work, as well as the impact of the trial. The study was the second nationwide survey HRC has conducted in Cambodia since 2008. *After the First Trial* compares data from both surveys.

Since 2008, both awareness of and knowledge about the ECCC have increased. In 2010, the percentage of the population with some knowledge of the ECCC increased among those who lived under the Khmer Rouge regime (78% in 2010



compared to 66% in 2008) and those who did not live under the Khmer Rouge regime (67% in 2010 compared to 50% in 2008). Compared to 2008, the 2010 results show more than a 10 percent increase in the number of people who believe the Court would help rebuild trust in Cambodia and promote national reconciliation, as well as an 8 percent increase in the number of people who believe the Court is neutral.

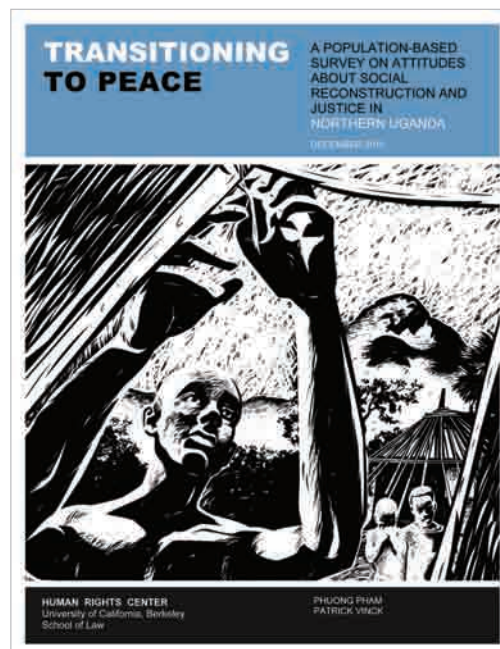
KEY FINDINGS

- Fifty-four percent of those surveyed knew that Duch was on trial. Respondents' overall perception of Duch's trial was positive, although some respondents said they were not pleased with aspects of the trial. Most people agreed with the statement that "the Duch trial was conducted fairly," but a strong sentiment also emerged that "the Court gave too much time to Duch to explain himself," and that the "victims did not have enough time to tell their story" (50% and 56%, respectively).
- While the potential impact of the Court was viewed as largely positive, 9 percent indicated that the Court would have a negative impact, and 16 percent were unsure.
- Responses to several questions suggest that since the Duch trial began, trust in the justice sector has increased, but belief that the judicial system is corrupt has increased as well.
- When asked what should be done for victims, the respondents most frequently said priority should be given to services such as education and health care, as well as providing justice. The vast majority said reparations should be provided and emphasized the need for community-level reparations.

TRANSITIONING TO PEACE: A POPULATION-BASED SURVEY ABOUT SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION AND JUSTICE IN NORTHERN UGANDA

Just a few years ago, nearly 90 percent of northern Ugandans had been forced from their homes and were living in displacement camps as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) terrorized the countryside. Since then, the LRA, an armed group led by Joseph Kony, has withdrawn from the region. The camps have been dismantled, and most people have returned home.

The International Criminal Court has issued arrest warrants for Kony and other LRA commanders. Meanwhile, communities in the region are in a time of transition as they rebuild their lives and livelihoods. In April and May 2010, the Human Rights Center conducted its third population-based survey in northern Uganda to gauge how attitudes about the role of justice may have changed in the region since the first survey in 2005.



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KEY FINDINGS

- **Violence** Over half the population lost a household member and two-thirds witnessed violence such as murder, beatings and rape during the two decades of conflict.
- **Peace** The survey found that only 2 in 5 people believe that peace will last. Most believe the peace is only temporary or are unsure of the future.
- **Formal justice system** When asked about the national justice system, 33 percent said it was corrupt, 11 percent said it served the rich and educated, and 19 percent had no opinion. Only one in four (24%) viewed it as working well.
- **Transitional justice mechanisms** When given the option of four transitional justice mechanisms, namely amnesty for perpetrators, prosecution of perpetrators in legal trials, a truth commission, or traditional ceremonies, the highest percentage of respondents favored peace with amnesty (45%).
- **Reparations** Almost all respondents said reparations should be granted to victims, and about half stated they should be given because victims are poor and need it (49%). Others see reparations as a form of acknowledgement and recognition of their suffering (24%) or a way to help victims forget (19%).
- **International Criminal Court** Fifty-nine percent of the population in the Acholi sub-region had heard of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Of these, 36 percent believed the ICC had had an impact (negative and/or positive). Many said it had helped chase the LRA away (38%) and that it contributed to physical security (30%).

These reports are available on the HRC website or may be ordered through UC Press.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In May 2010, the Human Rights Center launched the Sexual Violence and Accountability Project to support efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and political unrest. Working with local stakeholders, HRC aims to help increase access to justice and medical and psychosocial care for victims.

The Project begins by examining causes of sexual violence at baseline level before recommending ways to adapt existing response mechanisms to emergency situations. Drawing on resources available at UC Berkeley, as well as the advice of national and international experts, we have developed a multi-step process. A team of HRC staff and graduate students performs desk and field-based research to produce comparative assessments, identify best practices, and inform policy related to accountability for—and protection from—sexual violence. HRC researchers study measures that enable sexual violence survivors to obtain justice in a variety of countries. Such measures include local legislation, investigative and prosecutorial practices, and judicial capacity. Currently the accountability prong of the Project is focused on Africa; research will later expand to South and Southeast Asia, then Latin America and the Caribbean. The Project will publish reports on regional and global best practices in pursuit of accountability for sexual violence in and out of conflict.

The project team also contributes research support and technical assistance to colleagues in our case study countries. In May 2011, HRC hosted the Sexual Offences Act Implementation Workshop for Kenya’s government and civil society stakeholders responsible for implementing the country’s 2006 laws. (For details, see page 9.)

The second prong of the Project, to be launched in late 2011, will focus on a critical but under-examined aspect of protection from sexual and gender-based violence: safe shelters. For more details see page 14.



Project Director Kim Thuy Seelinger with colleagues Mariam Kamunyu of FIDA-Kenya and Mike Wachira of CREAM.

The Sexual Violence and Accountability Project advances another mission of the Human Rights Center: training tomorrow’s human rights advocates. Holly Dranginis, a first-year law school student, worked with the project prior to a summer internship with the chief prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Says Holly:

“I appreciate the way that working on the sexual violence team prepared me to get even more out of the internship than I would have otherwise. I was constantly on the lookout for more information on the topic and that made the summer an even richer experience.”

FELLOWSHIPS

The Human Rights Fellowship Program provides opportunities for students to work with human rights organizations worldwide. Fellows learn about human rights research methodology, conduct unique and independent research in the field, and present their findings at an annual conference. Now in its 18th year, the program offers fellowships to students from six University of California campuses. We are pleased to recognize the 2011 Fellows:

HEKIA BODWITCH, BERKELEY *Re-distributing Resources, Re-shaping State Power: Settlement of Maori Claims in New Zealand*; Stout Research Center, Victoria University - New Zealand

JOANNA CUEVAS INGRAM, DAVIS *Litigating Accountability: Human Rights Law in U.S. and International Forums*; Center for Constitutional Rights - New York, NY

KELSEY ELLIS, SAN DIEGO *20,000 Children: Literacy in Ghana*; Ghana Africa International Operations - Ghana

AIMEE V. GARZA, SANTA CRUZ *What is a Sanctuary City? Local Law Enforcement Practices and Immigrant Rights in New Mexico*; Somos Un Pueblo Unido - Santa Fe, NM

RACHEL JAMISON, BERKELEY *Gender and Access to Justice: Building a Community-Based Justice System in a Post-War Society*; Timap for Justice - Sierra Leone

JIHAN KAHSSAY, DAVIS *Refugee Resettlement in the Horn of Africa*; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Ethiopia

MATT LANE, IRVINE *Ragpickers: Female Stewards in Waste Politics, Environmental Care, and Green Futures*; Stree Mukti Sanghatana - India

CRISTINA LÓPEZ, BERKELEY *Support, Reintegration, and Voice for Survivors of Human Trafficking in Sacramento*; Opening Doors, Inc. - Sacramento, CA

DARREN MODZELEWSKI, BERKELEY *Safe Women, Strong Nations*; American Indian Resource Center - Helena, MT

DANA MOSS, IRVINE *Models of Activism and Human Rights Talk in the New Middle East*; The New Jordan Research Center - Jordan

LIS POWELSON, BERKELEY *Implementation of a Syringe Exchange Program and Condom Distribution in a Malaysia Prison*; University of Malaya Center of Excellence for Research in AIDS - Malaysia

MARISSA RAM, BERKELEY *Exposing the Hidden Consequences of Australia's Restrictive Immigration Policies on Forced Migrants*; New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties - Australia

LEAH RORVIG, BERKELEY *Mistreatment of Transgender Women in the Health Care Setting*; Tom Waddell Health Center - San Francisco, CA

JOANNA SOKOLOWSKI, SANTA CRUZ *DISLOCATION*; California Coalition of Women Prisoners - Bay Area, CA

THOMAS, HASTINGS *The Marginalized Women's Campaign for Domestic Workers' Rights*; Equal Rights Advocates - San Francisco, CA

OLIVER TING, SAN DIEGO *Dancing Children in Red-light Districts: Komal Gandhar's Performance Activism and the Embodied Knowledge of Human Rights*; Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee - India

ROSALYNN VEGA, BERKELEY *A Tale of Two Births: Transnational Health Care in Multiethnic Mexico*; Center for the Adolescents of San Miguel de Allende - Mexico

ANONYMOUS, BERKELEY *Political Subjectivities Among Qianxi Woman Villagers: An Ethnography of Community-Based Mental Health Counseling*; Anonymous Organization - China

ANONYMOUS, HASTINGS *Legal Research and Civil Society: Empowering Youth to Make Social Change in Burma*; Anonymous Organization - Burma

FELLOWSHIP PROFILES

AIMEE GARZA, SANTA CRUZ



Aimee evaluated compliance of an anti-racial profiling law that *Somos Un Pueblo Unido* helped pass in New Mexico in 2008. She also participated in the organization’s campaign to uphold undocumented immigrants’ right to apply for a driver’s license.

An alarming wave of anti-immigrant policies passed by state legislatures, coupled with municipal and state police enforcement of federal immigration laws, is eroding basic human rights across the U.S. *Somos Un Pueblo Unido*, the leading immigrant rights organization in New Mexico, has fought for immigrant-friendly policies that enable undocumented immigrants to obtain a driver’s license, qualify for in-state college tuition, and receive protection against wage theft and racial profiling. A shifting political climate threatens to reverse these gains, first by repealing the state law that enables undocumented immigrants to apply for a driver’s license. However, *Somos* members and allies have forestalled repeal through collective forms of resistance, leading protest marches, petitioning legislators, and organizing faith communities in support of immigrant rights.

Says Garza: “The most inspiring moments of my fieldwork as a Human Rights Fellow came from witnessing courageous immigrant families testify how not having a driver’s license will impact their lives by impeding their ability to drive safely to work or school, open a checking account and buy insurance, and fill vital prescriptions at the pharmacy. Their testimonies effectively moved the driver’s license debate to a moral issue and a matter of human rights. When racism is confronted with actual human beings—our neighbors, co-workers, and caretakers—and their stories, it loses its power to dehumanize and define us.”

DARREN MODZELEWSKI, BERKELEY



Darren conducted research for the *Safe Women, Strong Nations* project at the Indian Law Resource Center in Helena, Montana. He examined the jurisdictional limitations of tribal

justice systems in an effort to reduce the epidemic levels of sexual violence committed against native women.

Native American women face extremely high rates of physical and sexual violence. Amnesty International reports that 1 in 3 Native American women living on a reservation will be raped in her lifetime and 4 in 5 will suffer some form of physical abuse. Non-Natives commit 86 percent of these crimes. A 2010 Government Accountability Office report found that between 2005 and 2009 the U.S. Attorney’s Offices—which retain authority to prosecute these crimes—declined to prosecute approximately 50 percent of cases originating in Indian country. Of those declined cases, 46 percent involved assault and 67 percent were related to sexual abuse.

Modzelewski says: “My involvement [with the *Safe Women, Strong Nations* project] engendered several reactions. On the one hand, finding creative solutions to what at times seemed like impossible problems was intellectually rewarding. On the other hand, addressing this issue was emotionally draining. While the personal and professional challenges were daunting, support from the Human Rights Center gave me the opportunity to make substantive contributions to an important long-term project.”

JIHAN KAHSSAY, DAVIS



Jihan served as a refugee protection intern with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), working on the humanitarian response to the drought emergency affecting refugees in southern Ethiopia, as well as efforts to provide international protection to refugees residing in Addis Ababa.

Extreme drought in the Horn of Africa has created one of the greatest humanitarian emergencies in the world, affecting approximately 10 million people in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Kenya. Nearly 100,000 refugees fled to Ethiopia in the first nine months of 2011. UNHCR, mandated with the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, has worked with the Ethiopian government and implementing partners to respond to the crisis.

FELLOWSHIPS



(Left) Traditional midwife of Nahuatl heritage uses the Pinard Stethoscope to check the fetal heartbeat during childbirth.



(Above) Joanna Sokolowski in Union Station in Los Angeles, CA, preparing to shoot a documentary related to her fellowship project.



(Above) During Immigrant Day of Action, protesters support drivers' licenses for undocumented residents.

Jihan Kahssay says of her fellowship:

“The HRC fellowship provided me the economic means, professional development, academic support and social network to ensure that I performed as competently, ethically, and fairly as possible when working with UNHCR during one of the most desperate humanitarian emergencies in our times.”

FEATURED EVENTS

ADVANCING THE NEW MACHINE: A HUMAN RIGHTS AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

In April 2011, HRC's second human rights and technology conference brought together human rights practitioners, technologists, and entrepreneurs to address innovations and challenges in the use of new technologies to support human rights. Speakers included Eric Brewer, UC Berkeley professor of computer sciences and co-founder of USA.gov and Inktomi Corp; Ian Schuler, senior program manager for Internet Freedom Programs at the U.S. Department of State; and Qiang Xiao, UC Berkeley adjunct professor of journalism and founder of *China Digital Times*.

In a series of tool-oriented sessions and case study panels, participants discussed a range of topics, including mobile data collection, early warning systems, conflict mapping, and geospatial innovations. Some of the projects highlighted at "Advancing the New Machine" had begun as conversations during the first HRC conference, held in 2009, on human rights, technology, and new media.

All plenary sessions were streamed live online, and archived video is available for viewing at <http://bitly.com/newmachinevid>.

KENYA SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP

In the wake of Kenya's 2007–08 post-election violence and the subsequent investigations by the Waki Commission, HRC researchers visited Kenya in summer 2010 to explore what we might contribute to improving response to sexual and gender-based violence. The researchers quickly learned from their interviews with leaders of civil society that efforts to obtain greater accountability for sexual violence, suffered from a lack of cross-sectoral coordination. Government and civil society leaders tasked with responding to sexual violence expressed the need to come together to strengthen implementation of Kenya's 2006 Sexual Offences Act. For this reason, the Sexual Violence and Accountability Project worked with a local steering committee to convene a historic meeting outside Nairobi, May 25–27, 2011.

The Sexual Offences Act Implementation Workshop, sponsored by the Open Society Institute's International Women's Program, GIZ, the Global



Fund for Women, and the Finnish Embassy in Kenya, was co-hosted with the Kenyan government Task Force on the Implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, Kenya's leading health and legal organizations, and AIDS-Free World. The Workshop brought together international experts and more than 80 representatives from throughout Kenya from the fields of medicine, the law, judiciary, forensics and education to identify critical breakages in implementing the Sexual Offences Act and to outline specific plans for improving a coordinated response. By the end of three days, participants had produced several novel ideas for developing a more strategic response to sexual violence in Kenya. Most importantly, representatives from all sectors of government and civil society had met face-to-face and established new relationships for improved communication and future collaboration.

The Workshop quickly produced outcomes. In June 2011, HRC's Sexual Violence and Accountability Project team issued a preliminary outline of agreed priorities and action items. This document allowed Kenyan partners to begin new initiatives. Shortly thereafter, two of the Workshop steering committee members received a grant from the UN Trust Fund for Women to implement several of these steps. In addition, Kenya's then Attorney General, Hon. Amos Wako, met with the steering committee members and requested that they submit suggested amendments to the Sexual Offences Act. The proposed amendments, directly informed by Workshop discussion, are currently under consideration by the Kenyan National Assembly.

The Sexual Violence and Accountability Project will issue a report on the Workshop in November 2011.

SELECT CAMPUS/PUBLIC EVENTS

Multidisciplinary Approaches to Human Rights: Workshop Series

- Ways of Thinking about Human Rights Research. Eric Stover, September 7, 2010.
- Unsaid or Unheard: The Limits of Observation and Human Rights Statistics. Megan Price, statistician at Benetech. October 5, 2010.
- Covering Human Rights Issues in the Congo—100 Years Ago and Today. Adam Hochschild, writer and UC Berkeley professor of journalism. November 2, 2010.
- International Human Rights Litigation in the United States. Kathy Roberts, Attorney at the Center for Justice and Accountability. December 7, 2010.

Taking Stock of the International Criminal Court: Outreach, Victim Participation, and the New U.S. Strategy. Talk by Rita Maran and Eric Stover. September 8, 2010.

Enemies of the People: One Man's Journey to the Heart of the Killing Fields. Documentary screening and talk by filmmaker Rob Lemkin. October 12, 2010.

What happens when refugees tell their own stories? Documentary screening and talk by producer Becky Palmstrom. October 27, 2010.

Nuremberg: Its Lesson for Today. Documentary screening and talk by producer Sandra Schulberg. January 24, 2011.

Statebuilding Beyond the State: Lessons from Canada's Experience in Kandahar. Talk by Ben Roswell, Former Representative of Canada in Kandahar. February 3, 2011.

Forensic Investigation of Sexual Assault. Talk by William M. Green, UC Davis Health System. February 8, 2011.

The U.S. Public Health Service STD Inoculation Studies in Guatemala, 1946-48: Uncovering intentional infection of Guatemalan prisoners. Talk by Susan Reverby, Wellesley College. March 17, 2011.

**THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
INFECTED NEARLY 700
GUATEMALANS WITH SYPHILIS
BETWEEN 1946 AND 1948**

We Just Found Out

**MARCH 17
5-7 p.m.
BOALT HALL
School of Law
GOLDBERG ROOM**



On October 1, 2010, the U.S. government apologized to the government of Guatemala for research done by the National Institutes of Health in the 1940s that deliberately infected nearly 700 Guatemalans with venereal diseases. This lecture explains what the studies were, how they went from an obscure archive to the front-page, and what we can learn from the responses.

Featured Speaker

- **SUSAN M. REVERBY** is the Marion Butler McLean Professor in the History of Ideas and Professor of Women's and Gender Studies at Wellesley College where she has taught since 1982. An historian of American women, nursing, medicine and public health, she is most recently the editor of *Tuskegee's Truths: Rethinking the Tuskegee Syphilis Study* (2010) and author of *Examining Tuskegee: The Infamous Syphilis Study and Its Legacy* (2009). *Examining Tuskegee* won the Arthur Viselbear Award from the Medical Care Section of APHA and the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award from Phi Beta Kappa in 2010.

Discussants

- **JODI HALPERN** is an Associate Professor of Community Health and Human Development at the School of Public Health.
- **ARTHUR REINGOLD** is a Professor of Epidemiology and Associate Dean for Research at the School of Public Health.

SPONSORS: Human Rights Center | School of Public Health | Boalt School of Law | Graduate School of Journalism | Department of History | Department of African American Studies | Center for Latin American Studies
Boalt Hall Committee for Human Rights **EVENT CONTACT:** Alexey Berlind 510-642-0965

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The World Outside My Shoes. Lunch Roundtable with Carl Wilkens. March 30, 2011.

Page to Stage with the Berkeley Repertory Theater: Women in the Congo. Panel Discussion with Anneke Van Woudenberg, Human Rights Watch; Muadi Mukenge, Global Fund for Women; Heidi Lehmann, International Rescue Committee; Rachel Niehuus, Joint Medical Program, UCB/UCSF. April 4, 2011.

After the Vote: Challenges and Opportunities for a Two-State Sudan. A Brown Bag Lunch with Rebecca Hamilton. April 11, 2011.

The Challenges Before the International Criminal Court. Talk by Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. May 6, 2011.

GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCHERS

UC Berkeley has long been a source of academic excellence and a training ground for emerging human rights leaders. We are privileged to work with a number of Graduate Student Researchers, who provide critical support across our various projects.

JULIE FRECCERO

MPH student, Health and Social Behavior

HRC Projects: Sexual Violence and Accountability Project

Before attending UC Berkeley, Julie served as the Program Officer for Violence against Women at the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in Tanzania where she coordinated activities for the “Say NO to Violence against Women” national awareness campaign, conducted research to support national policy development on gender-based violence, and managed community-based prevention initiatives. Prior to UNIFEM (now UN Women), Freccero worked at the New York City Department of Correction, where she developed jail-based programs and discharge-planning services to reduce homelessness and recidivism among the population incarcerated on Rikers Island. Freccero’s expertise and areas of interest are in rights-based approaches to health, gender-based violence, women’s empowerment, jail/prison reentry and alternatives to incarceration in the United States, social determinants of health, harm reduction, and health equity.

ALEXA KOENIG

PhD candidate in Jurisprudence and Social Policy

HRC Projects: Guantanamo Project, Sexual Violence and Accountability Project, Arrests Project

Alexa holds a law degree from the University of San Francisco School of Law (*magna cum laude*) and a master’s degree from UC Berkeley in Jurisprudence and Social Policy. After law school and before coming to Berkeley, Koenig taught at USF Law School and practiced Indian law part-time. Her current scholarship focuses on domestic and international criminal law, domestic and international human rights law, and the ways in which social science research can inform the development of legal and social policy relevant to these topics. She is currently completing her dissertation, which deals with institutional violence and the ways in

which prisoners—specifically, former Guantanamo detainees—give meaning to their treatment during incarceration.

ROBIN MEJIA

MPH student, Epidemiology and Biostatistics

HRC Projects: The DNA Reunification Project, Communications

Robin has a BA in biology from UC Santa Cruz and a decade of experience as a science and technology journalist. She has written for outlets ranging from *Science* and *Nature* to the *Los Angeles Times* and *Wired*. Her documentary for CNN on how forensic science problems were leading to wrongful convictions won the largest national reporting prize for journalists under the age of 35. Mejia’s decision to return to school was driven in part by stories she wrote covering researchers who were studying human rights abuses in Sierra Leone and the death toll of the Iraq war. This past summer she worked at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C., supporting a panel studying health transitions in Sub-Saharan Africa. Her research interests include efforts to understand the effects of conflict on health, including efforts to estimate mortality rates during conflict and in areas without adequate vital registration data.

ELEANOR TAYLOR-NICHOLSON

LLM and MA in International and Area Studies (graduated May 2011)

HRC Projects: Initiative for Vulnerable Populations

Eleanor is an Australian lawyer with six years experience in transitional justice, human rights and gender-based violence in Southeast Asia. Her work experience includes conducting human rights trainings in post-conflict Timor-Leste, writing and editing parts of the final report of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation in Timor-Leste, and advocating at the international level for access to justice for female survivors of gender-based violence and trafficking for an international organization based in Bangkok. At the Human Rights Center, Taylor-Nicholson provided legal research and editing assistance on a number of transitional justice reports in Africa and Asia. She also researched the links between domestic violence and trauma in post-conflict settings.

PUBLICATIONS

Between August 2009 and August 2010, the Human Rights Center released a number of major papers, articles, and reports.

REPORTS

Vinck P, Pham PN, Kreutzer T. *Talking Peace: A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes About Security, Dispute Resolution, and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Liberia* (June 2011).

Vinck P, Pham PN, Balthazard M, Hean S. *After the First Trial: A Population-Based Survey on Knowledge and Perception of Justice and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia* (June 2011).

Vinck P, Pham PN. *Transitioning to Peace: A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes About Social Reconstruction and Justice in Northern Uganda* (December 2010).

ARTICLES

Pham P, Vinck P, Weinstein HM. "Human Rights, Transitional Justice, Public Health and Social Reconstruction." *Social Science and Medicine* 70 (2010): 98–105.

Pham P, Vinck P, Kinkodi DK, Weinstein HM. "Sense of coherence and its association with exposure to traumatic events, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo." *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 23/3 (2010): 313–321.

Weinstein HM. "The Myth of Closure, the Illusion of Reconciliation." *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 5 (2011): 1–10.

BOOK CHAPTERS

Freedman SW, Weinstein HM, Murphy K, Longman T. "Teaching History in Rwanda," in Scott Straus and Lars Waldorf (eds.), *Remaking Rwanda: State Building and Human Rights After Mass Violence* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2011).

WORKING PAPERS

Seelinger KT, Silverberg H, Mejia R. *The Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Violence* (May 2011).

Koenig KA, Lincoln R, Groth L. *The Jurisprudence of Sexual Violence* (May 2011).

Freccero J, Harris L, Carnay M, Taylor C. *Responding to Sexual Violence: Community Approaches* (May 2011).

Harris L, Freccero J. *Sexual Violence: Medical and Psychosocial Support* (May 2011).

JOURNAL

The Human Rights Center and the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in South Africa are institutional sponsors of the *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, published by Oxford University Press. This year the Journal Citation Report ranked IJTJ 27th out of 128 total journals in the law category, with an "impact factor" of 1.756.

Survey researcher in Liberia synchronizes mobile data collection devices.



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We recognize with gratitude the individuals and organizations that have supported our work between July 2010 and August 2011.

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LOOKING AHEAD

SAFE SHELTERS

In late 2011, the Sexual Violence and Accountability Project at the Human Rights Center will launch a new research program focusing on a critical but under-examined aspect of protection from sexual violence: safe shelters. The Project will conduct in-depth qualitative field research to analyze safe shelters in crisis and non-crisis contexts around the world, with a view to providing much-needed examination of common challenges and best practices.

FORENSIC PROJECTS

This fall, the Human Rights Center will formalize our long-term involvement with the application of forensic techniques to human rights investigations by launching the Forensic Projects. The initiative seeks to build capacity of forensic scientists and institutions in countries affected by armed conflict and use such techniques to promote accountability for war crimes and human rights violations. Under the leadership of Director Cristián Orrego, the Projects will continue our partnership with the California-based Alliance of Forensic Scientists for Human Rights and Humanitarian Investigations and Asociación Pro Búsqueda de Niñas y Niños Desaparecidos (Pro Búsqueda). Based in El Salvador, Pro Búsqueda seeks to reunite families with children who disappeared during El Salvador's

1980–92 civil war. To support these efforts, the Forensic Projects will enhance in-country DNA analysis of family matches and support the development of a long-term plan to strengthen national systems for the search and identification of the disappeared. Additionally, the Projects will initiate the first scientific exhumations of missing children from families in El Salvador, with support from The Guatemala Forensic Anthropology Foundation and Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team.

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

In the year ahead, Eric Stover and Alexa Koenig, along with former HRC fellow Victor Peskin, will be writing a book on global efforts to apprehend war crimes suspects since the end of World War II. Drawing on in-depth interviews and court records, the book will examine the range of strategies international criminal courts have adopted to pursue and capture war criminals. The book will reveal a crucial yet poorly understood dimension of the politics, promises, and pitfalls of the movement for global justice. It will also illuminate the important ways in which chief prosecutors, who are relatively new actors on the stage of international politics, not only shape the pursuit of international justice, but also the course of international affairs. University of California Press will publish the book.

Makeshift tents on the outskirts of Dadaab refugee camp, near the Kenya-Somali border. The camp is strained four times beyond capacity, with over 400,000 refugees. Protection is stretched thin and desperation for resources increases risk of exploitation and sexual violence.



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PHOTO CREDITS

FRONT COVER: Women and boys walk along the main road on their way to do the morning's errands in Fish Town, the capital of River Gee County, Liberia. Photo by Tino Kreutzer.

PAGE 8: (Clockwise from top) Rosalynn Vega, Somos Un Pueblo Unido, Michael Henry Raines

PAGES 5, 9, and 14: Kim Thuy Seelinger

PAGE 12: Tino Kreutzer

BACK COVER: Families cross a river for daily errands, Liberia. Photo by Tino Kreutzer.

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