**MISSION**

The Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, works to promote human rights and international justice worldwide and to train the next generation of human rights researchers and advocates. We believe that sustainable peace and development can be achieved only through efforts to prevent human rights abuses and hold those responsible for such crimes accountable. We use empirical research methods to investigate and expose serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. In our studies and reports, we recommend specific policy measures that should be taken by governments and international organizations to protect vulnerable populations in times of war and political and social upheaval.

**HISTORY**

Established in 1994 through the generosity of The Sandler Family Supporting Foundation, the Human Rights Center has conducted major human rights investigations in more than a dozen countries, including the United States, Iraq, Rwanda, Uganda, Burma, and the former Yugoslavia. HRC has used DNA analysis to reunite families divided by war and conducted population-based studies to ensure that the voices of victims are heard by policymakers. Tribunals in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia have used HRC studies to investigate war crimes and to provide better protection measures and services to witnesses.

The Center has provided more than 100 fellowships to graduate students over the past ten years, and its alumni have taken leadership positions with universities, nongovernmental organizations, and activist groups worldwide.

During the past year, the Human Rights Center formed a major partnership with Tulane University’s Payson Center for International Development. HRC faculty and staff have also collaborated with leading human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, the International Center for Transitional Justice, and UNICEF to promote justice and postwar reconstruction in war-torn countries.

The Human Rights Center is part of International and Area Studies at UC Berkeley and works closely with the International Human Rights Law Clinic at Boalt Hall School of Law, the UC Berkeley–UCSF Joint Medical Program, and the UC Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center.


FROM THE DIRECTORS

The past year has been a busy one for the Human Rights Center. Most of our research and programs have been devoted to projects in Uganda, Burma, and El Salvador. The unifying themes are investigating war crimes, pursuing justice, preparing tomorrow’s advocates. Here’s how:

In Burma, the Human Rights Center collaborated with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health to investigate the relationship between infectious diseases and human rights. Researchers gathered data from health clinics and interviewed health workers, government officials, and aid agency representatives. The study found that decades of neglect, civil war, and corruption have rendered Burma’s health system incapable of responding effectively to infectious diseases. Even with substantial amounts of foreign aid, Burma’s capacity to curb these diseases is hindered by its military authorities.

For more than a generation, the civilian population of northern Uganda has been reeling from armed conflict that has displaced more than 1.5 million people. Finally, peace negotiations are underway, yet a lasting peace requires not just an official agreement but also a sense of justice among the population. Along with our colleagues from Tulane University, we completed a study of 2,700 Ugandan citizens in which we asked about the effect of the conflict on their families, their views toward peace, and the various means available to achieve it.

In March we hosted “Stopping Mass Atrocities: An International Conference on the Responsibility to Protect,” featuring a high-level gathering of civil society leaders from the United States and abroad. A highlight of the conference was a keynote lecture by Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire, who led the UN peacekeeping mission to Rwanda during the 1994 genocide.

Our work would not be possible without the generous support of institutions and individuals who share our dedication to protecting and promoting human rights around the world. We are honored to have the trust and partnership of this distinguished group.

Eric Stover
Faculty Director

Camille Crittenden
Executive Director
Decades of repressive military rule, civil war, corruption, and widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law have rendered Burma’s health care system incapable of serving its citizens. Rates of infection from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis are severe and growing in many areas of the country, yet Burma spends less than 3 percent of its national budget on health care while spending more than 40 percent on its military.

In the face of the Burmese government’s abdication of responsibility for the health of its population, an array of international organizations has stepped into the breach. Humanitarian aid has poured in from around the world, but this patchwork of assistance—though generous—is no substitute for a comprehensive public health infrastructure.

To assess the effectiveness of current efforts and provide recommendations for improvement, the Human Rights Center teamed with Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health to conduct fieldwork in Burma and its border regions in summer 2006. Researchers reported their findings at an international conference in Bangkok, Thailand, in January 2007, and published a full report in July.

Among its recommendations, the report suggests creating a regional strategy to overcome the prevalent trafficking in narcotics and counterfeit antimalarial drugs, as well as developing close cooperation among UN agencies, local and national governments, and local and international nongovernmental organizations to provide medical treatment and preventive care.

The report was used to brief members of the U.S. Congress before a debate in July about continuing economic sanctions toward Burma. Related events in Berkeley and New York are scheduled in fall 2007.

Read the full report at http://hrcberkeley.org/download/BurmaReport2007.pdf. This project was supported by a grant from the Open Society Institute.

By necessity we practice “the art of adaptability.” The Burmese authorities will grant travel permits for a few months at a time, then suddenly for some reason it all comes to a halt. So we wait, essentially under “city arrest” in [Rangoon]. We submit travel requests and ask ministry officials to expedite our paperwork. Then one day, suddenly, without explanation, conditions improve and things begin moving again.

FOREIGN AID WORKER, RANGOON


For more than 20 years, the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) has terrorized communities in northern Uganda by abducting tens of thousands of men, women, and youth. Once in captivity, abductees face the prospect of malnutrition, disease, and injury, and may be forced to commit horrific crimes. A number of reception centers have been created in the area to serve children and young adults who were conscripted into the LRA and now seek to return home.

In 2006 the Human Rights Center, along with researchers from Tulane University’s Payson Center for International Development, collected information from eight reception centers in five districts of northern Uganda to aggregate and document information about the overall incidence of abductions, the circumstances surrounding the abductions, and activities while with the LRA, as well as provide recommendations aimed at improving the process of reintegrating former abductees into their communities.

The report recommends that UNICEF and other international and national child welfare organizations develop community-based programs to help former child soldiers in northern Uganda and other war-torn countries recover from abuse and trauma, and establish livelihoods. It also proposes that the United Nations establish a standardized system for collecting and analyzing data on former child soldiers and missing people. Systematic collection of data on child soldiers would reveal patterns of abduction and captivity that can be helpful to commissions, tribunals, and criminal courts that investigate or prosecute war crimes, including the forced conscription of children.

Read the full report at http://hrcberkeley.org/download/NUgandaReport2007.pdf. This project was supported by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.
Established in 2006, the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations conducts research in countries experiencing serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. We use empirical research methods to give voice to survivors of mass violence, and work to ensure that the needs of survivors are recognized and acted on by governments, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. We help improve the capacity of local organizations to collect and analyze data about vulnerable populations so that their human rights can be protected.

The Berkeley-Tulane Initiative has undertaken a range of projects, including:

- Assisting centers for former child soldiers in northern Uganda improve their capacity to collect and analyze data and provide follow-up services to returnees.
- Helping the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the International Criminal Court develop questionnaires to improve their services for witnesses.
- Assisting Human Rights Watch improve its capacity to collect and analyze empirical data on violations of human rights.
- Collaborating with the International Center for Transitional Justice to conduct research on transitional justice mechanisms in Uganda, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Initiative provides fellowships to graduate and postgraduate students with empirical research skills at UC Berkeley and Tulane University to work with our partnering institutions.

The Berkeley-Tulane Initiative is supported through grants from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Humanity United, and The Sandler Family Supporting Foundation.

ABOVE: Child holding drawing, northern Uganda, by Eric Stover.
FAMILIES SEPARATED BY WAR, BROUGHT TOGETHER BY DNA

During El Salvador’s bloody civil war (1980–92), untold numbers of babies and youngsters were kidnapped by soldiers from their families and placed in orphanages. Other children were given up for adoption voluntarily during those chaotic times in the hope of giving them a better life elsewhere. Many of the youngest ones were adopted by couples in the United States and Europe who were led to believe the children had been orphaned by the war or abandoned by their parents.

The Human Rights Center leads the DNA Reunification Project, a collaboration with El Salvador’s Asociación Pro-Búsqueda de Niñas y Niños Desaparecidos (Association for the Search for Disappeared Children), the Alliance of Forensic Scientists, and Physicians for Human Rights. The Project uses DNA technology to identify young adults who were separated from their families as children.

Several young people from the United States met their Salvadoran families for the first time during this academic year. When Angela Fillingim met her biological mother in December, she recalled “I felt a sense of relief. It was a nice moment to be on that ranch and hear all the stories.” Fillingim, who will attend graduate school at UC Berkeley this fall, said her biological mother, Blanca Rodriguez, cried when she met the daughter she had given up for adoption because of violence and poverty over twenty years ago.

“She asked me to forgive her,” Fillingim said. Instead, Fillingim wanted to thank her. “I’ve had such a great life,” she said. “I thanked her for making the best possible decision . . . under the circumstances.”

A grant from the U.S. State Department will help the project continue for another three years. Staff from the Human Rights Center are working with Pro Búsqueda to raise international awareness of the Project, and develop and implement a protocol for contacting Salvadoran adoptees in the United States and Europe.

The Lehrer NewsHour featured Angela’s story in a broadcast on February 15. A link to the broadcast and more resources can be found on the HRC website at http://hrcberkeley.org/specialprojects.

Above: Angela Fillingim (center) reunited with her biological family.

Left: Local children and residents, Chalatenango, El Salvador, December 2006, both photos by Elizabeth Barnert.
The Human Rights Center is devoted to preparing the next generation of human rights researchers and advocates. Over the past 13 years HRC has sponsored more than 130 graduate and professional students to participate in fieldwork with human rights organizations around the world addressing a range of issues, from labor rights and environmentalism to war-affected youth and health-care activism. We are pleased to recognize the 2007 Fellows:

**DIPTI BHATNAGAR**, Energy and Resources Group, community displacement and land use, West Bengal, India

**hiba bou akar**, City and Regional Planning, reconstruction policy, Beirut, Lebanon

**MICHELE FRIEDNER**, Medical Anthropology, disability rights and cultural identity, India

**rita hamad**, Joint Medical Program, micro-credit and health education, Peru

**BAUNI HAMID**, Architecture, post-tsunami reconstruction, North Sumatra, Indonesia

**LINDSAY HARRIS**, Law, gender-based asylum claims, South Africa

**ariel meyerstein**, Law, research and advocacy for Guantánamo detainees, London

**jason morris-jung**, Environmental Science, Policy and Management, biodiversity and land-use policy, Vietnam

**NICHOLAS SIMON MORFIT**, Sociology, HIV/AIDS treatment and healthcare policy, Malawi

**romesh silva**, Demography, forced disappearances, Punjab, India

**OYUNDARY (DARIA) TSAGAAN**, Journalism, domestic violence, Mongolia

**sarah rose weinman**, Law, detainee rights, Iraqi Kurdistan

As an aspiring human rights lawyer, I was anxious to find a community of human rights activists and researchers at Berkeley to connect with and learn from. The Berkeley Human Rights Fellowship connected me to the very community I had been longing to meet—a network of socially aware, intelligent, and passionate human rights students engaging in critical research and work around the world. The summer I spent as a Human Rights Center Summer Fellow will remain the most memorable of my law school experience, and has fostered connections that will help me advance my career as a human rights lawyer in the future.

**HEIDI BOAS, 2006 SUMMER FELLOW**

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**BERKELEY-TULANE INITIATIVE FELLOWS**

This year the Human Rights Center launched a new program under the auspices of the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative for Vulnerable Populations. Each year three Fellows, selected from current students or recent graduates of UC Berkeley or Tulane University, will provide technical assistance to human rights or international justice organizations.

**KYRA SANIN**, graduate of the Boalt Hall School of Law, spent three months at the Victims and Witnesses Unit at the International Criminal Court in The Hague working to develop a witness feedback questionnaire to assess the experience of witnesses who testify at the court.

**NEIL HENDRICK**, master’s student at Tulane University, is also working with the Victims and Witnesses Unit at the International Criminal Court to develop a database to collect and analyze information provided by the witness feedback questionnaires.

**MARIÁ RON BALSERA**, graduate of UC Berkeley’s School of Education, completed research projects related to Rwandan land claims for Human Rights Watch in London.

_The Berkeley-Tulane Initiative Fellowships are funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation._

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EVENTS

The Human Rights Center hosted or co-sponsored more than 20 events during the 2006–07 academic year. Part of our mission is to raise awareness of international human rights issues and present experts to campus and local audiences. We are grateful to our many campus and community partners who help make these events possible. The following list is a sample.

Sarah Chayes, author of The Punishment of Virtue: Inside Afghanistan after the Taliban
September 18, 2006

The Landmark Environmental Class-Action Lawsuit: Aguinda v. ChevronTexaco
Steve Donziger, attorney & Simeon Tegel, Amazon Watch
October 11, 2006

Burma’s Backpack Medics: Delivering Health Care in the War Zones of Eastern Burma
Thomas Lee, MD, MHS, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Medicine, UC Los Angeles
October 12, 2006

Human Rights Fellows Conference and Poster Session
November 2, 2006

Justice and the International Criminal Court in Northern Uganda
Tim Allen, London School of Economics and Political Science
November 17, 2006

Human Rights Watch International Film Festival
February 23–25, 2007

Ishmael Beah, author of A Long Way Gone: Memoirs of a Boy Soldier
February 23, 2007

Art Exhibition: Fernando Botero, Abu Ghraib
January 29–March 23, 2007

Stopping Mass Atrocities: An International Conference on the Responsibility to Protect
March 13–14, 2007

This two-day conference examined the emerging norm of the “responsibility to protect,” a principle endorsed by the UN that requires governments to stop genocide and other mass atrocities within their borders. If they are incapable or unwilling to do so, the international community must act to protect civilians. The conference featured an international assembly of policymakers, legislators, philanthropists, religious leaders, scholars, and activists. Co-sponsored by Human Rights Watch and Genocide Intervention Network, the conference was made possible by a grant from Humanity United.

R2P Research Project
Following the conference on the responsibility to protect (R2P), the Human Rights Center led a research project investigating issues related to its implementation: a survey of organizations that can mobilize grassroots support for action in cases involving R2P; case studies of countries facing mass atrocities and the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of applying R2P principles; and opinion research on how to talk about R2P with various audiences. The report will be released in mid-October 2007.

The Failure of Humanity in Preventing Genocides
Lieutenant General Roméo Dallaire
March 13, 2007

Genocide Intervention Network:
A Lunchtime Talk
Mark Hanis, Executive Director, Genocide Intervention Network
March 16, 2007

Darfur and Regional Destabilization: Human Rights Abuses on the Chad-Sudan Border
David Buchbinder, Africa Division Researcher, Human Rights Watch
April 12, 2007
Healing Invisible Wounds:
An Innovative Philosophy around Healing and Human Rights
Dr. Richard Mollica, Director, Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma and Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard University
APRIL 13, 2007

AFFILIATED FACULTY, SCHOLARS, AND PRACTITIONERS

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWS
SARAH WARSHAUER FREEDMAN, Professor in the Graduate School of Education at UC Berkeley, served as Co-Principal Investigator on “Education for Reconciliation: Building a History Curriculum after Genocide,” a project with the National University of Rwanda.

ANDREW MOSS, Emeritus Professor of Epidemiology at the University of California, San Francisco is a researcher at the AIDS Research Institute. He has participated in HRC’s research on infectious diseases and human rights in Burma and its border regions, and on attitudes toward peace and justice in northern Uganda.

PHUONG PHAM is on the faculty of the Payson Center for International Development and the Department of Epidemiology at Tulane University. She is a founding member of the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations and has conducted research in northern Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and other areas affected by mass violence.

HARVEY WEINSTEIN, Clinical Professor in the UC Berkeley School of Public Health, was Co-Principal Investigator on three recent projects dealing with justice and social reconstruction after armed conflict. He serves as Co-editor in Chief of the International Journal of Transitional Justice, a collaboration of the Human Rights Center and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in Johannesburg.

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER FELLOWS
PATRICK BALL is the Director of the Human Rights Program at the Benetech Initiative which includes the Martus project and the Human Rights Data Analysis Group. Since 1991, Ball has designed information management systems and conducted statistical analysis for large-scale human rights data projects used by truth commissions, nongovernmental organizations, tribunals and United Nations missions.

KARL SCHOENBERGER is an independent researcher whose work focuses on business and human rights. He is the author of Levi’s Children: Coming to Terms with Human Rights in the Global Marketplace (2000), which investigated corporate social responsibility and human rights policy in the apparel and shoe industries. His current work builds on this project by examining trends in the high-technology sector.
PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Scholars and fellows affiliated with the Human Rights Center regularly nourish the human rights field by contributing to professional journals, publishing research reports, and presenting their findings at international conferences. The following list represents a selection of publications and activities between June 2006 and August 2007.

ARTICLES

REPORTS

PRESENTATIONS
Stover E, Co-chair. International Conference on Responding to Infectious Diseases in the Border Regions of South and Southeast Asia, January 2007, Bangkok, Thailand.
The Human Rights Center recognizes with gratitude the following individuals and organizations that have supported the Center between July 2006 and August 2007:

**INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS**
- Tom Bain
- Joseph L. Blotner
- Lois and Irving Blum Foundation
- Lee P. Brown
- Nathan Cummings Foundation
- Camille Crittenden and John R. Palmer
- Elizabeth Farnsworth
- Brendan Flannery
- Norah Foster
- Timothy Harmon
- Adam and Arlie Hochschild
- Humanity United
- Alexandra Huneeus
- Drs. Vincent Iacopino and Jeannette Nee
- Delorale and Robert Johnston
- Estelle Katz
- David and Anita Keller
- Sophia Kingman
- Sandra LaFramboise
- James and Beverly Losi
- May M. Luke
- Liz and Greg Lutz
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- Diana and Andre Malin
- Jigar Mehta
- Mark Meyers
- Open Society Institute
- Victor Peskin
- Ellen Prager
- Timothy Ryan
- The Sandler Family Supporting Foundation
- Dr. Herbert Schreier
- Andrew Sessler
- Mark Skinner
- Eric Stover and Pamela Blotner
- Nadine Tang and Bruce Smith
- Darian and Rick Swig Philanthropic Fund
- Judith Tuller
- Thomas J. White and Leslie Scalapino

**CORPORATE MATCHING GIFTS AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS**
- Appléra Corporation
- Stephen Goldblatt
- Merrill Lynch
- New York Times
- Salesforce.com
- Rachel Shigekane and Steve Kraft

**UC BERKELEY PARTNERS**
- Office of the Chancellor
- Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost
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- Boalt Hall School of Law
- International Human Rights Law Clinic, Boalt Hall
- School of Public Health
- UCB-UCSF Joint Medical Program

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- Human Rights Watch
- International Center for Transitional Justice
- Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- Payson Center for International Development, Tulane University
- Physicians for Human Rights

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE**
The Human Rights Center is collaborating with the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in South Africa to provide editorial leadership for a new journal, published by Oxford University Press. The first issue of the International Journal of Transitional Justice was issued in March and included Forewords by Desmond Tutu and Luis Moreno Ocampo, as well as articles about transitional justice initiatives in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Uganda, and more. For more information, visit http://ijtj.oxfordjournals.org.
National and international media outlets frequently draw on research from the Human Rights Center to provide background and context for emerging news stories. Our 2004 report on human trafficking in the United States, for example, continues to serve as a resource for stories on the topic. Timely research on conditions in Burma has contributed to national debates about the effectiveness of economic sanctions toward that country. The DNA Reunification Project—with its combination of heartwarming family reunions and forensic science—saw broad coverage this year in print and broadcast media. And African and international reporters took great interest in the results of our survey in northern Uganda as negotiators try to bring peace to the region. Here is a sample of media coverage over the past year that drew on research from the Human Rights Center.

**INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICES:** Associated Press, Xinhua General News Service (China), Inter Press Service, Africa News


**BROADCAST MEDIA:** National Public Radio, Lehrer NewsHour, BBC World Service, Voice of America News, ABC 7 News (San Francisco), CBS 5 (San Francisco), California Report (NPR)

**ONLINE SITES:** AllAfrica.com, Axcess News, Mail & Guardian Online (South Africa)

The common LRA [Lord’s Resistance Army] tactic of forcing abductees to commit crimes, including murder and mutilation, was further documented: 14% of respondents reported being forced by the LRA to loot; 7% to beat or injure and 3% to kill a civilian. “The numbers on abduction are highly significant,” said Dr. Patrick Vinck, Director of the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative. ALLAFRICA.COM (AUGUST 16, 2007)

According to a recent report by researchers from the Human Rights Center of the University of California at Berkeley and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, the Burmese military is destroying medical supplies intended for civilian populations and detaining and killing medical workers in areas of internal conflict. These abuses have left the population vulnerable to death and illness from malnutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, night blindness due to vitamin A deficiency, and diarrhoeal diseases. THE LANCET (AUGUST 4, 2007)

“These families [separated by armed conflict] are in a limbo of hope and despair,” said Eric Stover, who directs the Human Rights Center and has been working to reunite Salvadoran families since 1994. “One thing I’ve learned,” he said, “is that there’s no stronger human force in the world than a mother and father looking for their lost child.” SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (DECEMBER 22, 2006)

There is no doubt that [Stover and Weinstein’s My Neighbor, My Enemy] represents an important contribution to the field of post-conflict peacebuilding. By placing political assumption under empirical scrutiny, the book fills an important gap in the literature and provides valuable insight to researchers and policymakers interested in the topic. JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH 44 (2007)

Eric Stover has written an outstanding book, giving witnesses at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) the careful, balanced treatment they deserve. The Witnesses helps readers appraise the war crimes proceedings at The Hague, and consider how future war crimes tribunals can learn from the ICTY’s experience. H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences (JULY 2006)
COURSES

Berkeley students may choose from an array of courses related to international justice and human rights. Among those offered by faculty and staff affiliated with the Human Rights Center are the following.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE is an undergraduate upper-division survey course on international human rights that introduces students to the fundamental principles of human rights and addresses current issues, including international courts and tribunals, truth commissions, and international crimes, such as genocide and crimes against humanity.

JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN TIMES OF WAR, GENOCIDE, AND TERRORISM is an upper-division seminar that uses an interdisciplinary approach to examine the violence of modern conflicts—including WWII, Vietnam, Cambodia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Iraq—and their effects on survivors and communities. Students discuss the causes and nature of war crimes (including genocide and crimes against humanity); their documentation through a variety of media; and the complex interplay of military, political, and cultural institutions.

HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS is a graduate seminar that uses a human rights framework to examine a wide range of issues: armed conflict, war crimes, forced migration, torture, poverty, public health policies, and environmental degradation. The course provides students with practical knowledge and skills to prevent and alleviate human suffering caused by human rights violations and enables students to apply a rights-based approach in the development of health policies and practices.

LOOKING AHEAD

GUANTÁNAMO AND ITS AFTERMATH

With the International Human Rights Law Clinic at Boalt Hall School of Law, the Human Rights Center is documenting the experiences of detainees released from the U.S. detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. The project aims to bring about changes in U.S. policies regarding detention and interrogation of prisoners held during the “war on terror.” In anticipation of the report, we will present a series of public events in Spring 2008 exploring “American Values and the War on Terror,” beginning with a keynote lecture in February by Maj. Gen. Antonio Taguba, author of a Pentagon report that brought the abuse of detainees at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq to public attention. The series will continue with two panel discussions, one featuring military officers who have objected to policies on treatment of detainees and another on portrayals of torture in popular culture.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

As part of the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations, the Human Rights Center will talk with thousands of residents of eastern Congo about their experiences during the political upheaval in recent years and the measures they believe will bring about peace. The work follows a similar line of questioning that we have pursued in northern Uganda. The results will be relevant to prosecutions pending at the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands, and to the Trust Fund for Victims.