

Human Rights - 70

File
Human Rights
Day

CIVIL SOCIETY/
DEMOCRACY BUILDING

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Human Rights Day Event
Guest List from The President's Interagency Council on Women

Abiola, Hafsat Kudirat Initiative for Democracy and HR/YouthConnect - Nigeria
202 824-0241 202 824-0387

Eva Morales YouthConnect- Guatemala/ Guatemala Partners
212 722-3445 212 348-8436

Chorn Pond, Arn YouthConnect-Cambodia
781 646-1276 781 646-9205

Jacevic, Miki YouthConnect-Bosnia
703 548-2599 703 548-2599

Khan, Shamir YouthConnect- Guyana
212 824-7544 212 348-8436

Kielburger, Marc Free the Children/ YouthConnect-Canada
617 493-2417 617 493-2417

as of 12/8/98

FAX Cover Sheet
PHYSICIANS
for
HUMAN
RIGHTS

Washington Office

*If incomplete, please contact PHR at (202) 547-9881;
Washington Office fax number is (202) 547-9050.*

Date: Number of Pages (incl. cover): 3

To: *Katie Button*

Fax Number: *456-6244*

From: Len Rubenstein

Message:

ZOHRA RASEKH
3103 Black Hickory Dr.
Falls Church, VA 22042
(703) 204-0923

EDUCATION

Masters of Public Health- May 1994
The George Washington University, School of Medicine
and Health Care Sciences, Washington, D.C.

B.A. in Biology - Dec. 1989
The George Washington University, Columbian College
of Arts & Sciences, Washington, D.C.

PUBLICATIONS

Women's Health and Human Rights in Afghanistan, JAMA; August 5, 1998

The Taliban's War on Women: a health and human rights crises in Afghanistan.
PHR Report; August 1998.

Education as an Health Imperative, FXB Health and Human Rights
(An International Quarterly Journal), December 1998.

Socioeconomic factors associated with mental retardation in children, Journal
of American Public Health Association, November, 1996.

**PROFESSIONAL
EXPERIENCE**

Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), Washington, D.C.
Senior Health Researcher September 1997-Present

In a major study assessing the impact of war on the health and social well-being of women in Afghanistan:

- Wrote the initial proposal for the project;
- Designed and developed a needs assessment instrument;
- Conducted a three months field research by interviewing 200 women in the Pakistan refugee camps and in Kabul, Afghanistan;
- Assessed the overall health and socioeconomic condition of women both in Kabul and in Pakistan refugee camps;
- Wrote a chapter and collaborated in the writing of the rest the report;
- Provided recommendations to international NGOs and other interested organizations towards implementation of women's health and social well-being projects;
- Met with senior officials at the State Department; made presentations to humanitarian organizations and policy makers and provided recommendations for implementation of effective developmental and health projects;
- Was the chief spokesperson for Physicians for Human Rights upon the release of the report and did over a dozen press interviews on it.

CSR Incorporated, Washington, D.C.
Research Analyst 1996- 1998

In an epidemiological study assessing the role of tobacco and alcohol in the initiation and progression of multiple drug abuse in adolescents responsibilities included:

- Designing and development of the study protocol and instrument,
- Conducting data quality assurance, analysis and interpretation;
- Writing statistical reports and analytical papers.

12/07/96 MON 18:42 FAX 617 693 0307

PHR Boston

003

D.C. Commission of Public Health, Disability and Injury Prevention Program, Washington, D.C.**Research Analyst/Epidemiologist 1994- 1996**

Managed a three component surveillance study focusing on the environmental and socioeconomic factors associated with mental retardation, secondary conditions associated with cerebral palsy; and the incident rate of head and spinal cord injuries among the residents of the District of Columbia.

- Planned, designed and developed specific epidemiological tools for each project.
- Trained and supervised two data collector professionals responsible for manual data gathering and telephone interviews;
- Analyzed and interpreted data using SAS and Epi-Info statistical packages;
- Wrote progress and final reports, distributed internally and to CDC;
- Collaborated in development and implementation of a strategic plan for prevention of head and spinal cord injuries in Washington, D.C.;
- Established and maintained a collaborative working relationship with the project director and community outreach specialists.

Children's National Medical Center , Dept. of Pediatric Medicine, Washington, D.C.**Study Coordinator 1991-1993**

Assisted in a study of Occult Carbon Monoxide Poisoning in Children;

- Identified and recruited potential subjects for the study;
- Conducted interviews of parent(s) of affected children;
- Analyzed and interpreted data and wrote final reports.

Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFF), Washington, D.C.**U.S. Campaign to Ban Landmines, April-July 1997****Arlington Cable Television, Arlington, VA****Medical/Health Reporter 1992-Present**

Write, produce and report health educational documentaries for an international weekly news television program serving Washington Metropolitan Areas.

INTERNSHIP

Cable News Network (CNN), Washington Bureau
Special Assignment/Investigative Unit

MEMBERSHIPS

International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)
National Council for International Health (NCIH)
American Public Health Association (APHA)

**COMPUTER
SKILLS**

Hardware: IBM PS/2, Macintosh
Software: Internet, Dbase, Windows 95, Windows 97, Epi- Info, SAS, Excel,
Lotus 1-2-3, WP 6.0, Sigma Plot, Macwrite, Macdraw, MSWord, FoxPro,
MedLine, CDC Wonder, Harvard Graphics, PowerPoint.

LANGUAGES

Fluent in English and Farsi/Persian, basic German, Urdu and Arabic

REFERENCES

Available upon request

These two women MUST be invited to the event. The First Lady will introduce the work they are doing on behalf of Afghan women and girls.

Nazaneen Jabarkhel
Nazoo Anna High School for Afghan Refugee Girls
703-370-1000 Room 610

to be accompanied by Jennifer Noyon 647-5208
fax 736-4606
State Department Officer (INR) - sent to NSC

Zohra Rasekh
Physicians for Human Rights
703-204-0923 ph/fax



The President's Interagency Council on Women
Telephone (202)647-6227 • Fax (202)647-5337

From: Dani

Date: _____

To: Katy

Of: _____

Fax Number: 456-6244

Subject: _____

Message: _____

List we sent to Alex &
Robin Leeds for 12/10.

Thanks.

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet): _____

Human Rights Day Event
Guest List from The President's Interagency Council on Women

1. Abiola, Hafsai	Kudirat Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights/ YouthConnect - Nigeria	202 824-0241	202 824-03
2. Afkhami, Mahnaz	Sisterhood is Global Institute	301-657-4355	301-657-43
3. Botti, Anita	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
4. Brown, Widney	Human Rights Watch	212-290-4700	
5. Browning, Lea	W.E.A.R.E. for Human Rights	301-270-0436	301-270-03
6. Bunch, Charlotte	Ctr for Women's Global Leadership	732-932-8782	732-932-11
7. Burkholter, Holly	Physicians for Human Rights	547-9881	
8. Chorn Pond, Arn	YouthConnect-Cambodia	781 646-1276	781 646-92
9. Cohen, Duncan	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
10. Cosby, Kit	Natl Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is	833-8990	833-8988
11. Eva Morales	YouthConnect- Guatemala/ Guatemala Partners	212 722-3445	212 348-84
12. Featherstone, Sharon	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
13. Fogarty, Bridget	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
14. Ghadiali, Durriya	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
15. Gochnauer, Lois	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
16. Gordon, Alethea	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
17. Hendrix, Kathleen	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
18. Jacevic, Miki	YouthConnect-Bosnia	703 548-2599	703 548-25
19. Jefferson, LaShawn	Human Rights Watch	371-6592	371-0124
20. Khan, Shamir	YouthConnect- Guyana	212 824-7544	212 348-84
21. Kielburger, Marc	Free the Children/ YouthConnect-Canada	617 493-2417	617 493-24
22. Lett, Danielle	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
23. Lightman, Marge	Women's Research & Ed. Insitiute	628-0444	
24. Loar, Theresa	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
25. Merrick, Jill	Intl Center for Research on Women	797-0007	797-0020
26. Miller, Ali	Intl Human Rights Law Group	822-4600	822-4606
27. Nelson, Alyse	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
28. Neuwirth, Jessica	Equality Now	212-586-0906	212-586-16
29. O'Neill, Amy	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
30. O'Neill, Catherine		212-583-1796	
31. Onyango, Christine	Feminist Majority Foundation	703-522-2214	703-522-22
32. Ralph, Regan	Human Rights Watch	371-6592	371-0124
33. Rengel, Patricia	Amnesty Intl	675-8577	546-7142
34. Rubin, Nancy	US Rep to UN Comm. on Human Rights	244-8247	686-9058

35. Smeal, Eleanor	Feminist Majority	703-522-2214	703-522-22
36. Song, Charles	State Department	627-6227	647-5337
37. Soto-Harmon, Lidia	State Department	647-6227	647-5337
38. Stryan, Rose	Lawyers for Human Rights	508-693-2535	508-693-66
39. Tarr-Whelan, Linda	US Rep. to UN Comm. on Status of Women	387-6030	986-2539
40. Vandenberg, Martina	Human Rights Watch	371-6592	371-0124
41. Wali, Sima	Refugee Women in Development	703-931-6442	
42. Warnath, Steven	State Department	647-6227	647-5337

as of 12/4/98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Schedule Proposal

date ____/____/____

☐ ACCEPT☐ REGRET☐ PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett

FROM: Samuel Berger✓
Melanne Verveer✓
Ann Lewis
Minyan MooreREQUEST: Washington-area Presidential event to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nation's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

PURPOSE: To commemorate this historic anniversary, to highlight impressive new and ongoing Administration efforts to promote human rights domestically and overseas, and to applaud the efforts of the U.S. human rights community.

BACKGROUND: This year, Human Rights Day (December 10) will generate worldwide attention, as it marks the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The French government is holding a major celebration, and many other governments will be commemorating the anniversary of adoption of this Declaration, inspired by the work of Eleanor Roosevelt.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President has participated in annual Human Rights Day activities in several prior years.

DATE AND TIME: December 10, 1998 (Human Rights Day).

BRIEFING TIME: TBD.

DURATION: About 1-2 Hours.

LOCATION: Washington D.C. area facility with the space to accommodate an invited audience, and with the grandeur and symbolism commensurate with the golden anniversary of this document (i.e., the National Archives, home of the Declaration of Independence).

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Vice President
First Lady
Secretary of State
Attorney General
Other agency principals (TBD)
Five (maximum) American human rights awardees.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The First Lady would offer remarks and introduce the President, who would offer an address that includes announcement of several domestic and international U.S. human rights initiatives that have been prepared by the Departments of State, Defense, Justice, HHS, Labor and Education. Subject to White House approval of the award, the President would also present a new Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award to up to five distinguished Americans.

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by NSC.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Yes.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: Ideally.

RECOMMENDED BY: NSC.

CONTACT: Steven Naplan, 456-9141.

DRAFT

SUBJECT: Deliverables for Fiftieth Anniversary of
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Human Rights Executive Order. This Executive Order, a draft of which has been prepared by State, would establish an interagency working group to coordinate agency compliance with those treaties we have ratified. The IWG would also make recommendations on USG action on treaties we have yet to ratify. It would be enthusiastically received by the NGO community. The draft EO is currently in the interagency clearance process.

2. Anticipating and Responding to Human Rights Emergencies. CIA, State and USAID are working cooperatively to establish a Genocide Early Warning Center that would focus intelligence resources on situations that have the potential for resulting in widespread human rights abuses. In addition, USAID has agreed to fund several nongovernmental organizations (up to \$8 million over the next five years) to respond rapidly to human rights emergencies.

3. Assisting Victims of Human Rights Abuse. State intends to fund several NGOs assisting survivors of genocide, and is preparing an additional assistance package for Afghan women. State also intends to increase its contribution to the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Torture.

4. Enhancing USG Response to Declassification Requests Involving Human Rights. In recent years, we have received an increasing number of requests from governments and intergovernmental organizations (e.g., Truth Commissions from El Salvador and Guatemala, the Honduran Human Rights Ombudsman, etc.) for U.S. government information relating to human rights abuses. NSC staff is preparing a proposal for a process to ensure timely and thorough responses to such requests. (There is not yet consensus among the staff about the best approach.) An interagency working group is also finalizing new guidelines on sharing information with U.S. citizen family members of persons who have suffered human rights abuses abroad.

5. Combatting Child Labor. The Labor Department has agreed to contribute \$30 million this year to the ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a sizeable increase over last year's \$3 million contribution.

6. Protecting Abused Workers in the U.S. Many illegal aliens who are the victims of serious abuses in the U.S. (e.g., forced labor, forced prostitution) are disinclined to turn in their abusers because doing so may place the victims at risk of deportation. INS intends to put forward a legislative proposal that would permit such individuals to gain lawful status if they collaborate with authorities in identifying abusers. Justice also will replicate its recently established national task force on worker exploitation on the regional level.

7. Tracking Down Human Rights Abusers in the U.S. The U.S. continues to be a haven for foreigners who have abused human rights. However, at present, there is no systematic USG effort to identify, prosecute or extradite such individuals. Justice is actively exploring the idea of creating a task force that would focus on such cases.

8. Preventing Youth Hate Crime. The Department of Education intends to publish in December an "Anti-Harassment Guide for Schools," which will include a section on preventing hate crimes.

9. Asylum Guidelines for Children. INS is finalizing new guidelines for its adjudicators on how to handle the cases of children who seek asylum in the United States.

JOHN LEWIS

FOR FORTY YEARS JOHN LEWIS HAS BEEN AT THE VANGUARD OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISM IN THE UNITED STATES. AS A LEADER OF ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND THE VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM, AND LATER AS A MEMBER OF THE ATLANTA CITY COUNCIL AND THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HE HAS HELPED EDUCATE AND MOBILIZE GENERATIONS OF YOUNG AMERICANS IN THE CRUSADE AGAINST INJUSTICE. THROUGH HIS LEADERSHIP OF AND PARTICIPATION IN SIT-INS, FREEDOM RIDES, PROTEST MARCHES AND VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVES IN THE 1960S, HE CAME TO SYMBOLIZE THE COURAGE AND DEDICATION OF THOUSANDS OF ACTIVISTS FIGHTING FOR EQUAL PROTECTION AND EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. HE SUFFERED MORE THAN FORTY ARRESTS, PHYSICAL ATTACKS, AND SEVERE INJURIES, YET NEVER ONCE DEVIATED FROM HIS FIRM COMMITMENT TO NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION. WE HONOR HIM TODAY FOR HIS UNCOMPROMISING HEROISM IN THE FACE OF BIGOTRY, HATRED, AND VIOLENCE, AND HIS UNSWERVING COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

Born outside Troy, Alabama in 1940, John Lewis grew up on a tiny family farm without plumbing or electricity. The first member of his family to graduate from high school and later college, Lewis has been a Member of Congress since 1981.

Yet describing John Lewis as an American success story fails to capture the life of one of the more remarkable individuals of this century. As a young man, Lewis was determined to become a preacher. At age fifteen, he discovered Martin Luther King, Jr., who was then only beginning his own efforts on behalf of human rights. After graduating from high school, Lewis traveled to Nashville to study at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. He soon discovered the Highlander Folk School, where he studied the principles of Gandhian nonviolence and met civil rights pioneers like Diane Nash and Septima Clark.

In the summer of 1960, Lewis began to help organize some of the earliest sit in campaigns in Nashville, Tennessee. Over the next two years, he helped transform the face of Nashville by leading sit-ins that desegregated churches, department stores, libraries, restaurants, theatres, and other establishments. As one author later noted, "he [marched] through Nashville's yellow pages." In 1961, he volunteered to help lead the Freedom Rides, a campaign to desegregate interstate bus service. For his efforts, Lewis was beaten by an angry mob.

Similar efforts by other students throughout the American South led Lewis and other students to form the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which soon became one of the nation's most influential civil rights organizations. By 1963 – as the 23 year-old chair of SNCC – Lewis already was one of the nation's most prominent civil rights

activists. That year, he helped organize the historic "March on Washington," at which he was a keynote speaker. In 1964, he helped coordinate SNCC-led voter registration drives and community action programs during the Mississippi Freedom Summer.

In 1965, Lewis turned his attention to the community of Selma, Alabama, where he helped organize efforts to register African-American voters. As part of that campaign, leaders organized a march to the state capitol of Montgomery to demand the right to vote. On Sunday, March 7, Lewis and Hosea Williams led 525 men and women across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where Alabama state troopers halted the marchers and ordered them to return to their homes. When the marchers held their ground, the troopers attacked with nightsticks and tear gas. Lewis and several other protesters were severely beaten in what became known as "Bloody Sunday." The courage of Lewis and other marchers in the face of such violence served as the impetus for the passage of the Voting Rights Act.

After leaving SNCC in 1966, he remained active in the movement through his participation in the Southern Regional Council's voter registration programs. Lewis later became Director of the Voter Education Project, which, under his leadership, added nearly four million voters to the rolls.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed Lewis to direct the more than 250,000 volunteers of ACTION. In 1981, Lewis was elected to the Atlanta City Council. In 1986, Lewis won election to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he represents Georgia's Fifth Congressional District. During his twelve years in Congress, Lewis has drawn praise for his continued commitment to the principles of civil rights and human justice.

MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN

A TIRELESS ADVOCATE FOR CHILDREN, MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN HAS ALWAYS FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHTS OF THOSE AT THE MARGINS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. IN THE 1960S, SHE WORKED WITH LEADING CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND AND THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN, HELPING TO GIVE VOICE TO THE VOICELESS BY DRAWING ATTENTION SUCH CRITICAL ISSUES AS HUNGER AND POVERTY. IN 1973, SHE FOUNDED THE CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND, WHICH EVER SINCE HAS FOUGHT TO FOCUS OUR NATION'S ATTENTION ON THE PLIGHT OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN. HER WORK IS BEST CAPTURED BY HER GUIDING PHILOSOPHY: "IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE WAY THE WORLD IS, YOU HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO CHANGE IT – JUST DO IT ONE STEP AT A TIME." THOSE SMALL STEPS HAVE LED TO GIANT STRIDES IN FOSTER CARE, ADOPTION, TEEN PREGNANCY, CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION, AND THE PROTECTION OF HOMELESS, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. WE HONOR HER TODAY FOR HER CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHILDREN AT RISK AND HER DEDICATION TO HELP THOSE WHO CANNOT ALWAYS HELP THEMSELVES.

Born in Bennettsville, South Carolina in 1939, Marian Wright Edelman has spent her life working on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged. After attending Spelman College and Yale Law School, she moved to Mississippi in 1964 to establish the first Mississippi chapter of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and subsequently became the first African-American woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. During her time in Mississippi, Edelman played a leading role in the War on Poverty, and helped mobilize national support by bringing then-Senator Robert F. Kennedy to the homes of poor Mississippians.

In a 1967 conversation with Edelman, Robert Kennedy suggested the idea of a poor people's march on Washington. Edelman passed Kennedy's suggestion on to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who embraced it and moved to make it a reality. After King and Kennedy were assassinated, Edelman worked with Ralph Abernathy, Andrew Young, Jesse Jackson, and other civil rights leaders to implement the dead leaders' vision. After the march ended, Edelman formed the Washington Research Project, a public interest law firm that pushed for expanded child and family nutrition programs and an expanded Head Start program. From 1971 to 1973, she served as the Director of the Center for Law and Education at Harvard University.

In 1973, Edelman founded the Children's Defense Fund to push state and federal governments to help poor children and to coordinate nationwide

activities to help children. Under her leadership, the Washington-based CDF has become the nation's strongest voice for children and families. CDF's mission is to leave no child behind by ensuring every child a healthy start, a head start, a fair start, a safe start, and a moral start in life with the support of caring families and communities.

In 1990, Edelman and the CDF successfully advocated for passage of the Act for Better Child Care, which provides more than \$3 billion for daycare and other early childhood programs. Edelman's strong advocacy on behalf of children has encouraged Congress to overhaul foster care, support adoption, improve child care, encourage immunization of poor children, and protect handicapped, homeless, abused, and neglected children. In 1996, Edelman organized the first annual Stand for Children March, which drew more than 200,000 to Washington to demand greater attention to the plight of poor, disadvantaged, and abused children.

Edelman has served on the Board of Trustees of Spelman College, which she chaired from 1976 to 1987. She is the author of several books, including *Families in Peril: An Agenda for Social Change*, *The Measure of Our Success: A Letter to My Children and Yours*, and *Guide My Feet: Meditations and Prayers on Loving and Working for Children*. She is married to Peter Edelman, a Professor at Georgetown Law School. They have three sons: Joshua, Jonah, and Ezra.

OTHER CANDIDATES (LISTED ALPHABETICALLY)

Tillie Black Bear (domestic violence, women's and indigenous rights) Tillie Black Bear is a member of the Sincangu Lakota Nation/Rosebud Sioux Tribe. She is presently the executive director of the White Buffalo Calf Woman Society, Inc. which operates the oldest shelter on an Indian reservation in the United States.

Black Bear has extensive background in working with battered women and rape victims and their children, having worked as a therapist, school counselor, administrator, and a college instructor. She is one of the founders of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence. She is the first woman of color to serve as chair of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. She is recognized throughout the state, nationally, and in Indian country as one of the leading experts on violence against women and children, in particular intimate partner violence.

Black Bear presently serves on the professional advisory board for the National Hotline in Austin, Texas and is trainer for the National Domestic Violence Prevention Fund, San Francisco, CA. She continues to sit on the executive board of the South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence. She was the recipient of an award from the Department of Justice for her work with victims of crime and was one of President Bush's Thousand Points of Light. She is a grandmother of nine, a single mother of three daughters, and a survivor of domestic violence.

James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner (civil rights; posthumously) In the "Freedom Summer" of 1964, students, ministers and average citizens from throughout the country converged on the state of Mississippi to help educate local citizens on their rights and encourage them to register to vote. Michael Schwerner, a 24 year-old social worker from New York City was working in Meridian, Mississippi. James Earl Chaney a 21 year-old who had grown up in Meridian, was his closest associate. Andrew Goodman, an anthropology major also from New York City, was spending his first days in Mississippi.

On Sunday, June 21, these three young men stood amidst the rubble of the burnt-down Mount Zion Methodist Church, staring dismally at what would have been their first Freedom School. When they left the ruins of the church that afternoon, they were stopped by the Philadelphia County Sheriff Cecil Price for speeding and, ludicrously, for the arson of the Mount Zion Church. After being released from jail that night, they were stopped again by Sheriff Price. This time he was accompanied by two carloads of Klansmen. All three were forced into the back seat of Price's patrol car and taken to an isolated spot off Highway 19 where they were shot at point-blank range. Their bodies were buried by a bulldozer in an earthen dam at a nearby farm.

The three young workers' tragic deaths helped mobilize a nation against the advocates of segregation and hatred. Tragically, their deaths were only three of many during the course of the civil rights movement.

Tirso Moreno (workers, immigrants' and minority rights) Tirso Moreno is one of the founders and General Coordinator of the Farmworker Association of Central Florida (FACF), which works to ensure that farm workers are treated with justice and dignity. Throughout the past fifteen years, he has worked on behalf of Florida's migrant farm workers to establish a living wage, create adequate and affordable housing, secure safe, sanitary working conditions, facilitate access to decent educational opportunities; and give farm workers a voice in workplace decision making.

Moreno grew up on his parents' farm in Tomalipes, Mexico, forty miles from the Texas border, where he learned to pick corn and cotton. In 1971, a 17 year-old with a ninth-grade education, he emigrated to the United States. For the next eleven years, he and his wife worked as migrant workers, harvesting oranges, grapefruits and lemons in Florida from November to May, and apples in Michigan from June to October. The injustices he suffered as a farm worker began to fuel his activism.

In 1976, Moreno joined the United Farm Workers (UFW), which gave him job security, health benefits, better wages, and improved working conditions. From 1979 to 1982, he served on the negotiation committee for the collective bargaining agreement between the UFW and Coca-Cola/Minute Maid. Although organizing work was new to him, his passion and clear vision made him a natural. In 1982, Moreno became the lead organizer for the Farmworker Project of the Office for Farmworker Ministry in Apopka, Florida.

In 1983, Moreno helped organize the Farmworker Association of Central Florida. FACF provides educational programs, legal assistance, a worker-owned credit union and a food cooperative. The organization assists farm workers by organizing around issues of fair wages and benefits and better living and working

conditions. FACF also builds networks, forging national and international alliances with other farmworker, minority, and environmental justice organizations. Most importantly, FACF brings health issues to the forefront – advocating for immigrants' access to public benefits; addressing health and safety issues that affect farm workers; and participating in research studies on the health effects of pesticides on workers.

Gerald One Feather (indigenous rights) Gerald One Feather grew up on the Oglala Sioux Reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in the poorest country in the United States. He was one of seven children and the grandson of tribal medicine men who guided him to take public responsibility. Gerald attended the Pine Ridge Indian boarding school, which he maintains gave him a decent education and ultimately influenced his belief in the potential of public education. He went on to earn a B.A. from the University of South Dakota.

In 1963, after a short time in the accounting office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Gerald was invited by the Tribal Chair of the Oglala Sioux to work on mobilizing the tribe against proposed legislation that would give the state jurisdiction over all criminal proceedings on the reservation. Gerald agreed to become Secretary of the tribe, but the office of Vice President was vacant and on his first day in office, Gerald was promoted to that post on an acting basis.

As a member of the tribal government, Gerald instituted several programs that later became national models. During the 1960s, he helped a community health representative who paired Lakota families with health care workers. Gerald is now responsible for a model co-op housing plan authorized by the tribe in 1998, which accommodates the *tiospaye*, the traditional extended Lakota family living arrangement.

Despite the resistance of the state of South Dakota, Gerald forged the way for the creation of the Oglala Lakota College on the reservation to provide job training for police officers, probation officers, health care workers, and teachers. Bypassing the South Dakota Board of Regents, which refused to help, Gerald enlisted the support of the University of Colorado to establish a model for American Indian education. This model has been replicated to create 26 such colleges on reservations around the country.

Hector Soto (police oversight, civil rights) In 1977, Hector Soto tried to stop a policeman from beating an innocent bystander. The officer responded by drawing his weapon, pointing it at Soto's head, and suggesting that he leave if he did not want to die. Soto walked away that day, but he has spent the past twenty-two years working to prevent similar incidents by promoting greater civilian oversight of the police.

Since the late 1970s, Soto has been involved in police oversight and police community relations issues as an activist and as an attorney. Since September 1998, he has served as executive director of the City of Philadelphia Police Advisory Commission, where he works with the mayor and other city officials to institute reforms in a police force infamous for its abuses. From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Soto served as founding executive director of the Citizens' Committee on Policing (COP), a non-governmental organization that seeks to promote civilian oversight and to make recommendations regarding police-minority community relations.

Prior to founding COP, Soto served as the first Executive Director of the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB), the city's first non-police, independent and all civilian oversight board. He also has served as the Director of the New York City Police Department's Advocate's Office, where he was responsible for the management and supervision of the Department's internal prosecutorial office for the litigation of formal disciplinary matters.

Soto also served for two years as the Director of the Legal Division of the Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the United States, a then cabinet level agency of the government of Puerto Rico. He has served also as a Regional Attorney for United States Commission on Civil Rights and as an Associate Attorney for the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund. In addition, he has served as a voluntary consultant and an advisor to several U.S. and international human rights organizations on police/military practices and human rights issues in the developing world. He also has been an advisor to the National Institute of Justice on such issues as police brutality and excessive force.

Julie Su (workers' and immigrant rights) An attorney for the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (APALC), Julie Su champions the rights of low-wage immigrant workers toiling in illegal and inhumane conditions, in a system she says is "skewed against the poor, the person of color, the worker, immigrant, the non-English speaking, and the uneducated".

In 1995, Su served as lead attorney in a case involving seventy-two Thai garment workers. A raid on their El Monte, California, sweatshop complex found sixty-seven women and five men working 18-hour days, seven

days a week, for less than \$1 an hour as debt laborers. Although liberated from the sweatshop, the workers were then jailed for nine days in an INS detention center, where they were shackled and forced to wear prison uniforms. As a result of her around-the-clock work to free those she believed to be doubly victimized, the U.S. Attorney's Office charged nine sweatshop operators with involuntary servitude, conspiracy, and harboring and smuggling immigrants. Seven of the defendants are serving jail sentences ranging from two to seven years, while the other two remain at large and are believed to be in Thailand.

Su is now seeking back wages and damages in federal court from the apparel firms that employed the sweatshop. As a result of this case, she has established found Sweatshop Watch, a coalition of rights activists, lawyers, community advocates, and workers, which publishes a newsletter to call attention to substandard working conditions, and which pressures manufacturers and retailers into signing corporate codes of conduct. Su, whose parents are Chinese immigrants, also works with community groups and law enforcement agencies to monitor and combat hate crimes and anti-immigrant violence by demanding the investigation and prosecution of such cases.

Urvashi Vaid (gay and lesbian rights, women's rights) A community organizer and grassroots activist, Urvashi Vaid has been active in the gay/lesbian, women's rights and civil rights movements since the early 1980s. Vaid was born in India in 1958, and her family moved to the United States when she was eight. Vaid became politically active in college, and upon graduation served as a volunteer with the Women's Prison Project and helped found the Allston-Brighton Greenlight Safehouse Network. In 1982, while a law student at Northeastern University, she founded the Boston Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance. Upon graduation from college, she went to work as a staff attorney with the ACLU's National Prisons Project in Washington, where she undertook class action civil rights lawsuits to improve conditions in the nation's prison system. In 1984, she started the NPP's program for prisoners with HIV and AIDS.

In 1985, Vaid joined the board of directors of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, subsequently joining its staff the following year. In 1989, she became executive director of the NGLTF's Policy Institute in Washington, where she worked to strengthen the organization's visibility and viability. In the course of her activism, she has organized literally hundreds of local and national protests on behalf of gay/lesbian and women's rights. In 1990, for example, she was thrown out of an AIDS policy speech by then-President Bush because she held up a sign that said "Talk is Cheap – AIDS funding is not."

In 1992, Vaid resigned her position as executive director of NGLTF to write a history of the gay civil rights movement. *Virtual Equality: The Mainstreaming of Gay and Lesbian Liberation* was published in 1995. In 1994, she was chosen as one of *Time* magazine's "Fifty for the Future," a list of promising leaders then age 40 and under.