The Science and Human Rights Program of the AAAS has formally launched a major project to establish a fully functioning forensic anthropology team in Guatemala, a country with one of the worst human rights records in the Western Hemisphere.

Since the mid-1960s, some 100,000 Guatemalan citizens have been killed and an additional 45,000 "disappeared," mostly at the hands of Guatemalan military and paramilitary groups. Many of these victims are buried in mass, clandestine graves in the highlands of the country. The victims' families and human rights organizations have long been anxious to have exhumations performed to provide definite identification, to be able to give their loved ones a decent burial, and to establish culpability of the offenders. The analysis that forensic anthropologists conduct on skeletal remains provides important documentation needed to achieve these aims and to stand up to the intense scrutiny of often highly publicized legal proceedings.

**Step 1: Assessing the Need**

The conduct of medicolegal investigations in Guatemala is inconsistent at best. There is an insufficient number of forensic doctors and they do not receive the necessary training in forensic pathology. Also, as in most Latin American countries, they are only required to determine the cause of death (i.e., gunshot wound, asphyxiation, drowning) and not the manner of death (i.e., homicide, accident, suicide, or natural causes). Determination of the manner of death, which is crucial for human rights purposes, is left to the judge, who has no training in medicine, let alone forensic pathology.

It was in response to these conditions that the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program and local and regional human rights groups began to assess the potential for establishing a training project in forensic anthropology in Guatemala. Groundwork had already been laid as a result of a 1989 workshop on forensic sciences and human rights which the AAAS cosponsored with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica. AAAS Science and Human Rights Program Director Audrey Chapman and other staff renewed some of the contacts from that workshop in September 1991 when they visited with human rights groups and Guatemalan government officials to discuss the potential project. In those meetings, a consensus emerged that the magnitude of the problem required establishing a Guatemalan forensic anthropology team similar to that established with AAAS assistance in Argentina in the mid-1980s.

The human rights organizations formulated requests to the AAAS for this initiative, and the Guatemalan Minister of Interior pledged to provide judicial authorization for a Guatemalan forensic anthropology team to undertake exhumations. Chapman and AAAS Senior Program Associate Janet Gruschkow secured the funding for the "Application of Forensic Sciences to the Investigation of Human Rights Violations in Guatemala" and began to tackle logistical planning for the project.

Forensic anthropologists Iván Cáreres (left) and Dr. Clyde Snow examine remains in a mass grave in El Quiché.
Summer 1992: Exhumations in El Quiché

In mid-July, forensic anthropologists Dr. Clyde Snow and Iván Cáceres, President of the Chilean Forensic Anthropology Group, and archaeologist Dr. Rebecca Saunders (USA), traveled to Guatemala City to begin the archeological phase of the training of the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Team. During Dr. Snow's previous missions to Guatemala, he had worked with several members of the incipient team and they had expressed an interest in forming themselves into a more permanent group. By July, there were five members of the Equipo de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (EAFG). Dr. Snow and the team members spent approximately two weeks in discussions with members of the human rights community, and government and judicial officials, negotiating the site and date on which they could begin the exhumation. AAAS Senior Program Associate Daniel Salcedo joined the group in late July.

On 28 July exhumations began in the small village of San José Pachó Lemoa in the department of El Quiché, authorized by the local Justice of the Peace. The village had been the site of a reported massacre in 1982. Local villagers, wearing distinctive Mayan dress, gathered at the exhumation site, remaining stoically silent until the first remains were discovered. The tears, wailing, and prayers at the moment of discovery were a powerful testament to the years of suffering they had endured.

The scientists exhumed a total of 12 bodies. They determined that the twelve males died as a result of blunt force trauma and machete wounds. Some were found with their hands tied behind their backs. One individual had a gunshot wound to the chest. When the exhumations were completed on 1 August, the scientists moved the remains to the morgue in Santa Cruz del Quiché. Members of the team collected ante-mortem data, information on victims' physical characteristics and health condition, from relatives of the victims, and collected hair follicles from victims' maternal relatives. These samples, along with specimens of teeth and bones from the bodies, were sent to molecular biologist Dr. Chris Boles of Brandeis University who has undertaken DNA analysis for identification purposes. Results of the analyses are being communicated to the Guatemalan court.

Yet Another Guatemalan Grave

While the July exhumations were going on, three additional clandestine graves were discovered in San José Pachó Lemoa. Family members of those believed to be buried there pleaded for the remains be exhumed. Though doing so required some significant changes in the team's work plans, responding to the request of the community to excavate all of the known clandestine graves and identify the remains was deemed the first priority.

On August 11, the scientists began the exhumation of 13 remains from three graves. The scientists discovered that the first grave, containing the remains of at least six individuals, had been disturbed within the last year or two. All of the major bones were missing, but one half of a skeleton of one person was found with machete cuts to the head. Clothing and bones from the hands and feet of the victims were left commingled at the bottom of the grave. The victims appeared to be four males and two females who were members of the family which owned the land on which the remains were found. The males died from gunshot wounds. The exhumation cases found with the remains in the grave were similar to ammunition used by the military, rather than that used by the civil patrols. Evidence indicated that the victims were shot at the grave site. The skeletons of the two females showed signs of blunt force trauma and machete wounds. Similar scenes were found in the two other graves.

As had been done before, antemortem data and specimens were gathered. Once the remains from San José Pachó Lemoa had been analyzed, they were returned and re-buried in a ceremony held on November 22 by a national committee of Guatemalan widows, CONAVIGUA.

The profile of these exhumations has been raised by media coverage both within and outside of Guatemala. Stories on the project have run on international wire services, and articles have appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), Science, and Newsweek. In addition, National Public Radio sent a reporter to the exhumations and broadcast two stories from Guatemala. The BBC also had a reporter on site and planned to broadcast throughout Latin America.

Sharing Expertise

For the benefit of the Guatemalan team and the national and regional human rights community, the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights cosponsored a seminar on the application of forensic sciences to human rights investigations in Guatemala from 3 to 6 August 1992 at the Hotel Guatemala Fiesta in Guatemala City. The 65 participants included human rights workers, staff of the Human Rights Ombudsmen's office, health professionals, lawyers, forensic doctors from the Forensic Medical Service of the Guatemalan Ministry of Justice, one judge, and members of the university community.

Seminar speakers, including some of the world's leading experts in forensic anthropology, delivered four days of lectures ranging from the complex technical details of forensic pathology to the legal aspects of human rights investigations. Case studies of experiences in Argentina, Chile, and Colombia provided additional insights.

Setting up Shop

After the demands of the exhumations and seminar had passed, the Guatemalan team turned its attention to formalizing their operation in Guatemala City. By the fall, they had established and equipped an office, and prepared a report on the exhumations for the medical examiner and the judge in Santa Cruz de Quiché.

Currently the EAFG is composed of the following professionals: anthropologist Angéla Contreras who conducts the antemortem data interviews; anthropologist Stephan Schmitt; archaeologist Fernando Moseoco; physical anthropologist Carlos Estrada; and translator Marta Cumes. The EAFG has also been joined by Andrew Kauffman, a North American
human rights worker, whose presence should provide a modicum of visibility and thus protection in this very delicate work.

In November and December, the EAFG was again in Quiché conducting a series of exhumations requested by the Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM), one of the most active Guatemalan human rights organizations. Those exhumations marked an important milestone for the EAFG. For the first time, the team relied completely on their own forensic expertise.

The Road Ahead

Dr. Snow and another forensic expert plan to return to Guatemala in early 1993 to hold a two-week long series of courses for the EAFG which will nearly complete the team's training in the forensic sciences. In addition, the AAAS plans to send forensic scientists to Guatemala periodically to provide additional training to the team members and to assist them with specific cases. AAAS staff will remain in weekly contact with the team to provide assistance and support.

"Our hope," said Chapman, "is that the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Team will become a scientific resource that deters human rights violations in the future by providing knowledge about violations in the past."

Daniel Salcedo

Scientists Actively Raise Questions About Human Rights in China

Scientists in the United States have rallied their efforts once again to speak out about violations of the human rights of their colleagues in the People's Republic of China. By making public statements, issuing guidelines for raising human rights concerns with Chinese officials, and using fora at international meetings held in China, scientists have protested the imprisonment of Chinese scientists and students of science for their participation in the pro-democracy movement in 1989.

Members of the American Physical Society (APS) provided briefings on the human rights situation in China to delegates planning to attend the 21st International Conference on the Physics of Semiconductors (10-14 August 1992) in Beijing. And in April 1992, the APS Council adopted two statements on the human rights situation in China. The first statement "expressed deep concern about the ongoing harsh treatment of Chinese scientists and students arrested and imprisoned for the nonviolent expression of their political opinions." It also urged the release of these scientists, including Liu Gang, a physics student arrested in June 1989. Liu has been subjected to torture and other ill-treatment while serving a six-year sentence imposed on 6 February 1991 for sedition. Held at the Lingyuan Number Two Labor Reform Camp in Liaoning province, Liu Gang has reportedly conducted hunger strikes to protest prison conditions, been beaten, kept in chains and nine kilogram leg irons, and subjected to electric shock from electric batons. He was also held for periods in solitary confinement in a strict regime unit of the camp.

The second APS statement countered a comment by Chinese State Education Commission member He Jinqui in November 1990 that Chinese nationals from abroad were welcome to attend the physics conference if they would "break away from organizations and end activities designed to oppose the People's Republic of China." These conditions not only violate international principles of free association of scientists, but could also have placed Chinese nationals wanting to attend the conference at risk of arrest and detention if they traveled to China. The APS affirmed that its international scientific meetings "should be conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and International Council of Scientific Unions, including free entry, exit and circulation of all participants without political conditions." The APS Council asked that statements to this effect be made in all meeting announcements.

Participants at both the Physics of Semiconductors Conference and at another scientific meeting held in Beijing, the 19th International Congress of En-
ings in a publication entitled "Universality of Science: Handbook of ICSU’s Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists with Advice to Organizers of International Scientific Meetings." (For a copy, write to ICSU Secretariat, 51 Blvd. de Montmorency, F-75016 Paris, France.)

Two other organizations have developed guidelines that have proven useful for delegates who attended the physics and entomology conferences. The Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences has circulated a paper entitled "Considerations Regarding Individual Scientific Visits to the People’s Republic of China." The paper, which was revised in October 1991, reviews the arguments for and against travel to China and recommends ways that scientists can make known their concern about the human rights situation. (For a copy, contact the Committee on Human Rights, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20418.)

The Committee to End the Chinese Gulag, founded by Chinese astrophysicist Fang Lizhi and Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov in 1990, has published "On Behalf of Political Prisoners: How to Raise Human Rights Cases." This guide reviews a range of options for raising specific cases of imprisoned scientists in China. Its premise is that broad, sustained pressure on governments and raising the cases of individuals whenever possible help to gain the release of prisoners of conscience and to improve a country’s human rights record. (For a copy, contact the Committee to End the Chinese Gulag, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017.)

The international pressure on China is being felt, according to Richard Dicker of the Committee to End the Chinese Gulag. Since November 1991, the Chinese government has issued three white papers, one on human rights in China, one on criminal reform, and one on Tibet. Although none of the papers indicates that any substantive internal policy change is being considered in China to improve its human rights performance, "These white papers demonstrate that the Chinese government has to engage in international debate and discussion on human rights on a more sophisticated level than they have done previously," says Dicker. Advocates for improved respect for human rights in China know that much remains to be done to encourage the Chinese government to change its policies. International pressure, both from foreign governments and nongovernmental groups, is an important factor in convincing the Chinese government to respect the principles of human rights and strive for their full achievement in China.

Kari Hannibal

New Faces on Human Rights at AAAS

In the last six months, three new staff members have come on board the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program. They join Senior Program Associate Kari Hannibal and Science and Human Rights Program Director Audrey Chapman in the now fully staffed effort.

In June, Project Assistant Elisa Muñoz came to the program from the Institute for Women’s Policy Research where she served as coordinator for the conference Exploring the Quincentennial: The Policy Challenges of Gender, Diversity, and International Exchange. Elisa has a strong interest in human rights and while in graduate school served as an intern with the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Human Rights, and assisted Dr. Richard Claude in editing Human Rights and the World Community. She holds an M.A. in International Relations from the University of Maryland, and is fluent in Spanish.

In August, Program Associate Alexandra Allen joined the Science and Human Rights Program. Alexandra’s experience had been primarily with nonprofit environmental advocacy organizations, most recently Greenpeace, where she directed the Ozone Protection Campaign. She is interested in drawing the connections between human rights and environmental issues, and in applying her legal and legislative background to a full range of human rights work. Alexandra holds a J.D. from Duke.

New Cases of Arrests in China

In the days surrounding the third anniversary of the June 4, 1989 massacre at Tiananmen Square, dozens of people were arrested in China, particularly those who were members of suspected underground organizations and trade unions. Among them were many scientists and students of science, including the following members of the China Progressive Alliance, a new organization advocating nonviolence and opposing dictatorship. They were charged with "counter-revolutionary" activities and many, for their current places of detention are unknown.

- Liao Jia’an, 24, and Wang Shengli, 26, both postgraduate students in the Department of Philosophy, People’s University of Beijing. The Beijing Public Security Bureau (police) detained the two men on 8 June 1992. University officials reportedly stated on 12 June that the two men had "printed and distributed counter-revolutionary leaflets" and had violated the Criminal Law. Police reportedly had searched their dormitory and found paper and a manual stencil printer, which had been used to publish a journal the two students produced called "Everyone."

- Shang Hongke, student in the Department of History, People’s University of Beijing, has been missing since 1 June 1992. Shang Hongke was not allowed to take graduation exams in 1990 or to be assigned a job (as is customary in China) because of his participation in the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations. He had been allowed to remain on campus, however.

- Kang Yuchun, a physician with the Department of Psychiatry, Andingmen Hospital, Beijing, and Hu Shenglun, a lecturer at the Institute of Linguistics, Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, were arrested around 3 June 1992. Relatives of Kang Yuchun were told by hospital officials that the State Security Ministry (the counter-espionage branch of the government) was responsible for his detention and it was suggested that the family not pursue the matter. Kang Yuchun is believed to be detained in Pinggu District, near Beijing.

K.H.
Global Appeal for Abolition of Torture Adopted in Istanbul

At the Fifth International Symposium on Torture and the Medical Profession in Istanbul, Turkey, last October, conference delegates from 16 countries issued an appeal urging the eradication of torture by the year 2000.

Organized by the Copenhagen-based International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, in collaboration with the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey and the Turkish Medical Association, the event brought together physicians, psychiatrists, and human rights activists.

In their appeal, conference delegates called on the United Nations and member countries to take the following steps to help end the practice of torture in some 100 nations where it has been documented:

- uphold the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted in 1984;
- repeal laws establishing impunity for torturers if the laws have been established by non-democratic governments;
- establish and enforce statutes and provisions of employment contracts which require doctors and other health personnel to adhere to established principles of medical ethics that bar any involvement in torture;
- allow detainees or other arrested persons who have been tortured to request and receive a medical examination by a physician and other necessary health care, to be provided outside the influence of the detaining authority;
- include the study of ethical obligations and national and international laws relating to torture in training programs for health professionals, lawyers, police, and the military; and
- increase national contributions to the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims.

Kari Hannibal

Conference Probes Torture in Guatemala

Over 300 hundred individuals dedicated to ending torture in Guatemala gathered at The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC last November 13-15 to take part in Confronting the Heart of Darkness - An International Symposium on Torture in Guatemala, organized by the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission/USA.

Several compelling statements on the practice of torture in Guatemala were made at the conference by individuals who have survived torture in that country and are active in the human rights movement.

Dr. Carmen Valenzuela, a Guatemalan physician, told her story at the conference, the first time she had done so since her torture took place two years ago. She spoke under extreme duress; the last words from her torturers were a warning that if she told her story, her family would be harmed. Yet, she explained that as part of her recovery, she was compelled to take that step. Dr. Valenzuela is determined that the perpetrators of torture in Guatemala must be held accountable.

Presently in exile and devoting much of her time to educating the public about human rights abuses, Dr. Valenzuela also discussed the problem of disappearances. Techniques that were used in Nazi Germany, she stated, have been perfected by the Guatemalan military. Disappearances began in Guatemala in 1963 with the onset of the counterinsurgency campaign. In the early days of disappearances, people were gone for a few days and often beaten. Later, they were gone for longer periods of time and were tortured. This escalated to the present level, where they are never again seen. Over 45,000 people have disappeared in Guatemala.

Sister Diana Ortiz, an American nun who spent several years in Guatemala before being kidnapped and brutally tortured, also addressed the conference. Sister Ortiz stated that though it is hard to imagine, surviving the aftermath of being tortured has been more difficult than the torture itself. She also feels it is important to speak out about torture to liberate yourself from your torturers, but pointed out the danger in doing so for those who remain in their countries. "We want to believe that renouncing torture will lead to justice, but sometimes it can destroy us," stated Ortiz.

Sister Ortiz has brought her case to trial and is the first survivor of torture to openly testify in Guatemalan courts regarding the involvement of Guatemalan security forces.
forces in torture. She attested to the ordeal she faced while in court. When Ortiz returned to Guatemala for her trial, she was required to recount hours of painful testimony which she had already provided to the court, but which had not been accepted as evidence. She was also required to return to the location from which she was abducted, and the location where she jumped out of a vehicle and finally escaped. She was not asked, however, to try to identify the location where she was tortured.

Numbing Statistics
Guatemalan human rights activist Oswaldo Enriquez provided a statistical overview of the occurrence of torture in the country using data from the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission. In just one year, from October 1991 to September 1992, the Commission documented 127 cases of torture; 496 extrajudicial executions, 97 of which showed signs of torture; 45 victims of massacre, 7 of which showed signs of torture; 475 arbitrary detentions (before being considered "disappearances"); 15 of which showed signs of torture; 1,907 attempts on people's lives, 8 of which involved torture. Such abuse occurs in the context of an armed conflict in which the government flagrantly violates international human rights law, and denies accusations of torture. Enriquez stated his belief that after 33 years of armed struggle, it would be impossible to find a single political prisoner in Guatemala — those taken into custody by the government rarely survive detention.

Nobel Prize Sparks Hope
Amid grim statistics and sobering personal accounts of the consequences of torture, one very hopeful and powerful note reverberated throughout the conference — the Nobel Committee's awarding of the 1992 Peace Prize to Guatemalan human rights activist Rigoberta Menchu. Menchu is a member of Guatemala's indigenous majority, and she has devoted her life to promoting respect for universal human rights. Her book, I Rigoberta Menchu, describes her life and her leadership of the Peasant Unity Committee in Guatemala. It was noted at the conference that the suffering that Menchu has endured is shared by all victims of Guatemala's repressive regimes, for victims of physical and psychological torture suffer together. All share the loss of Menchu's mother and brother who were tortured and murdered by government security forces. International recognition of Rigoberta Menchu's quest for justice has brought a spark of hope to people within Guatemala, and to those in other countries who share her desire for a better Guatemala.

Systematic Repression
The scale of change needed in Guatemala was made apparent by Guatemalan human rights activist Oswaldo Enriquez when he described the four branches of the "Clandestine Repressive Apparatus," the Guatemalan government's mechanism for repression. The intelligence branch gathers information for the government regarding the opposition and those accused of involvement in the insurgency. The military high command analyzes the information and determines the action to be taken. A third branch orders the capture of the targeted individual. This branch is quite obscure, because the parties carrying out the orders generally do not know who is behind the orders. Once the individuals are captured, they are either killed immediately, or if they are of interest to the authorities, they are imprisoned and tortured. The torturers, the fourth branch, are often convicted criminals who are regularly recruited from within the penal system. Eventually the torturers become targets themselves and are killed to maximize the government's impunity.

The Judiciary
The "Clandestine Repressive Apparatus" cannot alone offer the protection the Guatemalan government must have to ensure its complete impunity. Every branch of the government is implicated when impunity reaches the level it has in Guatemala. From former Guatemalan judge, Lic. Dunia de Leal, now in exile, conference participants learned that the military presence in Guatemala makes it impossible to complete any case in which the army is implicated. If military involvement is suspected, the case cannot be tried in a civilian court and must be turned over to a military court. The result is complete impunity due to lack of governmental power over the military. When Lic. Dunia de Leal challenged this precedent, he was transferred from jurisdiction to jurisdiction until finally his life was threatened and he was forced to leave Guatemala. The only recourse against impunity, he feels, is continued international pressure.

Conference Stirs Government Response
The Guatemalan government's response to the convening of the conference at Catholic University was sadly consistent with its role in maintaining impunity for human rights abusers. Vitalino Similo, of the Conference of Guatemalan Evangelical Churches, explained that when the Guatemalan government learned of the conference, it began a campaign of defamation and threats against those attending. The day before the conference began, two Guatemalan newspapers, El Grafico and Prensa Libre published an interview with the Guatemalan Defense Minister that included allegations that the Catholic Archbishop's Human Rights Office in Guatemala takes orders from insurgents and contributes to the destabilization of the country. The Defense Minister stated that "people are irresponsibly accusing their nation of actions that are totally false...", and went on to say that the conference would contribute to unemployment and destabilization and that this strategy clearly corresponds to that of the insurgency.

The government's assertions were refuted by conference organizers and the Archbishop's Office, however; the conference was held; and important progress was made in developing strategies for reform in Guatemala. While torture is designed to destroy human dignity and to isolate its victims, this conference brought together numerous torture survivors and activists who are strengthening one another's dignity and building networks of support. It is upon their perseverance and the support of the international community that further progress depends.
A Human Right to Health Care

“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services....”

So states the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. More particular language on the right to health and to medical services is found in the International Covenant on Economic, Social And Cultural Rights.

The U.S. government has been unwilling in the past to acknowledge that access to health care is a basic human right. However, in light of the magnitude of the U.S. health care crisis, the Science and Human Rights Program at AAAS considers the time to be right for a re-evaluation of the potential contributions of a human rights approach. AAAS has launched a project which begins with the premise that there is a basic human right to a minimum adequate standard of health care, and seeks to define the content of this right and evaluate the implications of applying a rights approach to health care reform.

The Project, which is being undertaken with the assistance of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, began with a series of consultations that are bringing together human rights specialists, health care providers, bioethicists, philosophers, and health care analysts. Consultations that have been held or scheduled are as follows:


November 13: Defining a Minimum Adequate Standard of Health Care;

December 4: Conceptualizing the Right to Health Care and the Implications of Human Rights Approaches for Setting Priorities within the Health Care System;

February 26: Developing Standards and Indicators for Measuring the Right to Health Care.

Following the consultations, there will be an effort to draw conclusions and publish recommendations concerning a human rights approach to health care reform. “The Presidential election has greatly increased the prospect that the U.S. health care system will be fundamentally reformed. A human rights approach is a very valid candidate for a framework from which to undertake that reform,” said Science and Human Rights Program Director Audrey Chapman.

Medicine Betrayed

The British Medical Association has produced a new report on the role of physicians in torture and other human rights abuses. Published by Zed Press for the association, Medicine Betrayed: The Participation of Doctors in Human Rights Abuses is the product of a working party established in 1990 and chaired by Sir Douglas Black. Topics covered in Medicine Betrayed include physicians’ participation in torture, psychiatric abuse, and legally sanctioned punishments, as well as issues related to capital punishment. The report also presents recommendations for international action and ethics training for physicians. Copies can be obtained in the US from Humanities Press International, Inc., 165 First Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716; tel: (908) 872-1441; fax: (908) 872-0717. Hardcover copies are available at $35.00 and paperback at $19.95.

Workshop Series Links Scientific and Human Rights Communities

Four times a year, the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program hosts a day-long workshop for representatives of scientific societies and members of the human rights community at its Washington, DC office. The aims of these informal, participatory workshops are to promote information sharing and facilitate cooperation between these two communities.

The format includes presentations by invited speakers and discussions on topics of mutual interest. Examples of recent speakers and their topics include:

- Holly Gartner, Helsinki Watch, Jane Cave, AAAS: Discrimination in Europe and the former Soviet Union;
- Aryeh Neier, Human Rights Watch: Cooperation Between Human Rights Watch and Science Based Human Rights Organizations;

On January 14, 1993, a workshop is scheduled to include discussion of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights; human rights activities of the American Academy of Pediatrics; and an update on the situation in Yugoslavia.

The AAAS Science and Human Rights Program encourages the attendance of interested individuals and organizations, and welcomes suggestions on speakers and topics for the workshops. Our hope is that the workshops will ultimately aid in accomplishing two major goals of the AAAS Science and Human Rights Program: the promotion of understanding and support for international human rights in the scientific community; and the advancement of the use of scientific methods in the protection of human rights.

Human Rights and Environment Report

The Report of the Conference “Earth Rights and Responsibilities: Human Rights and Environmental Protection,” is available on request from the AAAS Directorate for Science and Policy Programs. The April 1991 conference was cosponsored by AAAS, and was the first gathering in the U.S. to bring together human rights advocates, natural and social scientists, lawyers, philosophers, and environmental activists to promote a better understanding of the linkages between these two areas. Papers presented at the conference are being published in the Winter 1993 issue of The Yale Journal of International Law. Copies can be obtained, at $15 each, from The Yale Journal of International Law, Yale Law School, Box 401A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-7397.
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The AAAS Science and Human Rights Program collects and disseminates information about foreign scientists, engineers, and health professionals who are victims of human rights abuses or who experience infringement of academic freedom. It also develops applications of scientific methods and techniques to the documentation and prevention of human rights abuses. The concerns of the

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