

IFCLA

Inter-Faith Witness

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The St. Louis
Inter-Faith
Committee on
Latin America

A faith-based source of information about events that shape our lives

IMMIGRANT, CIVIL & HUMAN RIGHTS

On Saturday, May 1, 2010, thousands of United Methodist Women, in St. Louis for their Quadrennial Assembly, and key St. Louis community groups will march from America's Center to Kiener Plaza and participate in a public faith-based vigil for immigrant, civil and human rights. Bishop Minerva Carcaño, chair of the United Methodist Task Force on Immigration, led the event in collaboration with local organizations: Missouri Immigrant and Refugee Advocates (MIRA), IFCLA, National Farm Worker Ministry, Metropolitan Congregations United, Organization of Black Struggle, the Organization of Chinese Americans- St. Louis and African Mutual Alliance Assistance Association of Missouri, United Methodist Women were joined by interfaith leaders from the Muslim,

Jewish and Catholic faiths including Fr. Jack Schuler, Rabbi Susan Talve, Imam Muhamed Hasic, and Jamala Rogers.

The law passed in Arizona, known as SB1070, motivated the 2,500 gathered in downtown to act for racial justice. MIRA won a St. Louis Board of Alderman resolution against racial profiling, urging the Missouri General Assembly not to pass a similar bill in Missouri. IFCLA and MIRA joined the ACLU and MASW to respond to the Missouri Attorney General's annual report on racial profiling in traffic stops. Forums for police and citizens with Prof. David Harris from the University of Pittsburg in June raised awareness about preventive policing, with data to show the ineffectiveness of using racial profiling to identify criminals.

IFCLA WILL GO TO TUCSON IN MARCH

IFCLA, MIRA and UMW representatives brought 4,000 postcards to Washington, DC in September, calling the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to:

- *put an end to human rights abuses in detention centers
 - *restore due process to the enforcement of US immigration laws
 - *stop family separation through arbitrary detention and deportation
 - *terminate the 287(g) and Secure Communities programs
 - *work with Congress for just immigration reform that respects human rights
- But we realized we need to do more..*

There is a humanitarian crisis on the border ... over 4,000 bodies of men, women and children have been found in the desert 2005-2010.

U.S. ICE deported almost 393,000 people from the U.S. in 2010. At \$12,500 per person the cost to remove them was almost \$5 billion.

Now is the time for us to stand with our sisters and brothers who are risking their lives to find survival in the global economy.... Program Assistant, Andrea Heyse, will lead a delegation to Tucson with the No Más Muertes organization in March, 2011 to build a response network in St. Louis.



Lord God, help us to get this right for the sake of Human Rights.

We need to get at the heart of this immigration matter because the soul of our nation depends on how we treat human beings.

We are all created in God's image but your image is in jeopardy of being trashed.

Therefore, we must lift up those who are being pushed down, we must shout out for those who are being called out, we must get going so others aren't left behind, we must move in before others are moved out.

SILENCE is not an option, What is needed is love loud and clear.

God, stand with us, inspire us and lead us.

We must get this right for the sake of Human Rights. AMEN
Fr. Jack Schuler, May 1

University City adopts policy on sweatfree buying

http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/metro/article_0a1c83f2-7c20-5fe4-b1aa-0b799a6fe8b1.html

After years of organizing against Free Trade Agreements, IFCLA decided to join the Sweatfree Communities campaign. Core Committee member, Dan Mosby called a meeting at Plowsharing Crafts in the spring of 2010 and by October, the City Council of University City passed a resolution stating that

the city would adopt "rigorous and comprehensive sweatshop free buying procedures for uniforms and wearing apparel as will put University City among the leading public entities seeking to buy uniforms that are not tainted by sweatshop injustices."

IFCLA is now reaching out to other municipalities in the region to expand this campaign.

CONTACT IFCLA IF YOU WANT YOUR CITY TO BE PART OF THIS EXCITING PROJECT!

"To buy...not tainted by sweatshop injustices."

www.sweatfree.org



Response from Miguel Dulick in Honduras

Specifically, the article says a "Sweatfree Procurement Consortium" "investigates and evaluates" conditions in the sweatshops. And then what? Is the idea to improve conditions, using the leverage of a big buyer's influence? That's what I hope, rather than simply to shut them down. Lots of folks I know depend on their jobs in "maquilas." It's so very hard to see them prospering by Honduran standards, yet being dehumanized by human rights standards. I wonder if you can get SLU or the Cardinals to adopt a no-sweatshop policy!! Half their logo wear is made in Honduras--and I know some of the kids making it!

First, don't close the maquilas! Raise all the consciousness you can, wield all the leverage you can, organize all you can, but improve them, don't destroy them. The ideal

would be to buy one and implement all the justice we are longing for. Short of that, let's have better working conditions, specifically, how about day care, a cafeteria or at least a lunchroom, as well as the more obvious things like better pay and better hours.

When I noticed that the Cardinals shirts a friend of mine gave me for my kids in Honduras, were in fact made in Honduras, I asked around and it turned out that a few of my Honduran friends actually work in the maquila that makes the Cardinals gear, as well other teams' logo shirts. And when the principal at Parkway South High School gave me a souvenir sweatshirt, I looked inside; sure enough: "Made in Honduras." Check out the SLU book store; besides the stuff made in countries I never even heard of, the majority of the clothes are "Made in Honduras." And that's a Catholic school!

One supposedly with a conscience. When I taught at Parkway North High School, my curriculum was Human Rights, no matter what the course, and I would urge the kids to carry their commitment on to college and hold their rah-rah schools to the same standard. I know some students did remember, but I never heard of anyone actually protesting their school store's exploiting maquilas.

Let's say you buy a nice logo sweatshirt for about \$40. Well, that's a week's wage for the worker who made it in the maquila, and they make thousands a day. In Honduras that's good pay, better than some teachers make. But where does all that other profit go? Straight to the foreign owners. But even greed has rules, and the hammer about to fall on the Honduran maquilas is not a social conscience but the competition. "Made in China" can undercut



Photo Miguel Dulick

any economy in the world. You want the maquilas in Honduras closed? China just might do it for you. Suggestions by activists of a cent less profit to enhance the humanity of the enterprise might just put the lock on the gate. It's very tricky, this business of business. Maybe you saw Nicholas Kristof's New York Times column some time ago (January 14, 2009) defending the benefits of sweatshops in Africa, including the increased social status and responsibility of women who work in them. He was excoriated by the more-Che-than-thou crowd, despite his solid reputation as someone with a heart for the poor. But it's true in Honduras, too.

The Cost of Resistance in Honduras

The National Front of Popular Resistance in Aguan denounced the intense military operations launched on December 23 and 24th near the campesino settlements in the Valley of Aguan.

Members of the FNRP-Aguan reported that two military helicopters did repeated fly-overs above the campesino communities; meanwhile the population of the town of Tocoa remained in nearly in a state of siege due to the constant presence of military mobilizations by security forces of high officials of the police and army. The civilian population was forced to take refuge in their homes.

Persecution and Detentions

The FNRP-Aguan moved 100 families from the peasant cooperative of Paso Aguan evicted on December 16th. The families fled all the way from the Guadalupe Carney community to the campesino settlement of La Marañones, followed by armed masked men in private cars.

Two peasants were detained during the military intervention against the campesino group, MARCA (Authentic Movement of Campesino Demands of Aguan) and during the attack on Paso Aguan one man and one woman were detained. The four were accused of possessing illegal weapons because

some old shotguns were found and taken to the city of Trujillo in private cars by civilians with high caliber weapons employed by the big businessmen landowners.

Psychological Torture

The FNRP-Aguan states that there is “psychological war” going on in Aguan. The government’s Secretary of Security, Oscar Alvarez has threatened that at the beginning of 2011 more than a thousand people will go to jail accused of “state terrorism” at the same time that Porfirio Lobo has said that he “won’t negotiate with delinquents”.

Meanwhile economically and politically influential figures tell the campesinos that, “it would be better to leave the region before we are killed or jailed”, reports the FNRP-Aguan

Miguel Dulick from p. 2

Stories of sexual harassment abound, of course, and I know some of those “girls,” too (Korean owners are the worst offenders), but regular work, year-round, for (relatively) good pay, even including some medical benefits, puts women (the majority of maquila employees) in an unprecedented position, compared to the vagaries of campesino farming that men typically break their backs doing with no guarantee of success, much less “spending money.” It is a body-blow to the centuries-old tradition of machismo.

Second point, as per its name, any response by IFCLA should be motivated by faith, faith in the God who hears the cry of the poor. This means a love that transcends class warfare. Honduras is caught in a tug-of-war right now, the after-effect of the “golpe de estado” of June 2009, between the “golpistas” and the “resistencia.” But social justice is not a power struggle. I made a cap with “Perdón” (forgiveness) stitched on it. Finally someone asked me about it. I said, The only solution is for Micheletti to forgive Mel

Zelaya (the protagonists in the struggle) and Mel forgive Micheletti. Conflicts are not resolved by violence, even the violence of ideology, but by the humble working of grace. If the maquilas are monsters, seek their human face. Are they sinners? Sure they are. Then forgive them, because we are poor sinners, too. Politics is winners and losers, as in the recent mid-term elections in the U.S. But as ambassadors of Christ, who “became sin” for our sake, ours is the “ministry of reconciliation” (2 Corinthians 5.18-21).



Photo: sunmaker.com

“Conflicts are not resolved by violence, even the violence of ideology, but by the humble workings of grace ”

They can cut the branches and the trunk, but they can never destroy the roots

Anna Baltzer

"They only see our water, our land, our trees. They don't care about us. They want the land—without the people on it."

These words are not of a Palestinian farmer but of Justo Conda, a leader of the Indigenous Council of Northern Cauca in Southwestern Colombia whose community was repeatedly threatened with displacement under former president Alvaro Uribe-Velez. Uribe, recently appointed by the United Nations to investigate Israel's fatal attack on the Gaza Freedom Flotilla, has a horrific track record on human rights that is well known. Less explored are the clear parallels between his government's mistreatment of indigenous peoples of Colombia and Israel's abuses of the indigenous people of Palestine.

According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Colombia has one of the largest populations of internally displaced people in the world, numbering as many as 4.9 million. Some 200,000 people are displaced each year, according to some estimates. Roughly ten percent of the Colombian population has suffered forced displacement, many of them indigenous communities, afro-Colombian descendants of former slaves, and *campesinos* (farmers). Like Israel, Colombia is the largest recipient of US military aid in its hemisphere. Six billion United States tax-dollars over the past ten years have placed Colombia third in the world for US military assistance, after Israel and Egypt. Armed with

US weapons and political backing, Uribe's government and other armed actors have displaced millions through extrajudicial assassinations and terror tactics, clearing the way for the exploitation of natural resources by the government and multinational companies. Always in the name of security and the "War on Terror," Colombian soldiers have burned villages, ransacked homes, and destroyed the livelihoods of communities who have taken the radical decision of staying on their own land.

For many of indigenous communities, this is not the first time they've been displaced. With the Spanish invasion five hundred years ago and the founding of Colombia three hundred years later, indigenous peoples have been repeatedly forced to flee their fertile valleys rich with water and minerals, moving further and further into the Andes mountain ranges where the climate is harsher and the land less arable. Now the government wants to take even that land, leaving the communities trapped: if they head higher into the mountains they may be threatened by guerillas, while going down into the valleys they will face aggression from paramilitaries, corporations, and the army.

There is something eerily familiar about this violent and calculated displacement and it is no surprise that Israel has now become Colombia's number one supplier of weapons, advisor on military organization and intelligence-gathering, and model for "fighting terror" ("[Report: Israelis fighting guerillas in Colombia](#)," *Ynet*, 10 August 2007, as cited in "[Uribe's](#)

[appointment to flotilla probe guarantees it's failure](#),"

José Antonio Gutiérrez and David Landy, *Electronic Intifada*, 6 August 2010). But like the Palestinians, the people of Colombia are not prepared to abandon their homes and livelihoods without a struggle. Up against a military armed to the teeth, the indigenous communities of Southwestern Colombia have developed their own form of protection: *La Guardia Indígena* (The Indigenous Guard).

Standing before the flag of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca in the indigenous reserve of López, Justo Conda explained:

"The Colombian government does not represent us, so we have constructed our own system of security. In each indigenous community, individuals are selected to serve for one year defending our land. Each indigenous guard receives a staff, passed down by its previous user, which represents the authority and responsibility of the position. Guards carry their ancestral staffs everywhere they go. It is received voluntarily; nobody is paid to defend their people. And although everyone in our communities would fight for our freedom, the staffs indicate those of us who have been physically and psychologically prepared during the year to defend our people and our land.

"In the face of a highly-militarized state that consistently denies us our basic rights, the indigenous guard is the only defense we can exercise.

We have declared ourselves neutral, allied with neither the guerillas nor the army. We are offering a peaceful solution based on an end to colonization and respect for life and culture. We have no weapons or guns. We don't *need* weapons or guns to exercise control. Our guards stand outside our gates, armed only with their colorful staff—a symbol of our strength and our values. And although we have received many threats, many authorities have also come to respect the indigenous guard."

Conda explained that at the end of each guard's term, he or she chooses a successor and the authority and responsibility rotates.



Next to Conda, the current community guards stood up one by one, a diverse group of men and women; young and old; a pregnant woman; a village elder. They held the staffs, each meant to reach as high as its carrier's heart.

Colombia's indigenous communities have a long history of popular resistance. In the 1920s, tribes collectively boycotted taxes imposed by the government on indigenous people to live and work on their own land. Since then, councils have been formed to decide how to recuperate territory and resist expulsion. Although their presence preceded European colonization, **to p. 6**

Resist Militarization!

The growth of military bases in Latin America, the reactivation of the U.S. Navy's fourth fleet, and the more than 1000 Latin American soldiers passing through the School of the Americas each year are all a part of the phenomenon of the growing militarization in which our continent lives.

Rina Bertacini, President of the Movement for Peace, Sovereignty, and

Solidarity between peoples of Argentina spoke with ¡Presente! editors—the publication of SOA Watch:

US state policy has had a decidedly negative effect on Latin America, but this is not simply because it is the US. There are much more complex factors involved. These complex factors to which I am referring to include, first, the politics of Washington.

Though the presidential administrations have changed, they all continue to subscribe to a foreign policy that constitutes military, political, and economic intervention in our countries. Currently, media intervention has a tremendous influence here. It misinforms and confounds the population, in addition to the fact that it presents a skewed

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2010 IFCLA group at SOA/WHINSEC protest
Photo by David Weinkauff

Latin America the most dangerous region for journalists in 2010

Mexico was the most dangerous country in the region, with 14 murders, a number similar to that of Pakistan.

Next most dangerous was Honduras, with nine journalists killed in attacks on the press, and Iraq, with the same number of victims.

Seventh among high-risk countries for the press was Colombia with four slayings this year, two less than the Philippines and one less than Russia, but on a par with

Brazil and Nigeria, according to the Swiss NGO.

“The killing of journalists has become an epidemic with no cure,” PEC Secretary-General Blaise Lempen said.

“The international community has not found solutions to it, or put in place effective mechanisms for bringing the perpetrators of those crimes against journalists to trial.”

Since PEC began keeping statistics five years ago, 529 journalists paid with their lives for performing their

professional duties.

During this period, Iraq topped the list of the world's most perilous countries with 127 murders, followed by the Philippines and Mexico, with 59 and 47, respectively.

The Press Emblem Campaign promotes the adoption of international legislation to strengthen protection for journalists engaged in carrying out their mission, its president, Hedayat Abdel Nabi, said.

MercoPress – see p. 8

LASA Calls for the Closing of the SOA – IFCLA goes to Georgia for the protest-vigil again – a student response

“Latin America was the most dangerous region for the press in 2010, with 35 of the 105 murders of journalists that occurred worldwide, according to the Swiss-based Press Emblem Campaign..”

“The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) urges that the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation be closed.”

“The Latin American Studies Association considers that U.S policy toward Honduras represents a serious setback for democratic governance in the hemisphere and a

dangerous precedent for the future...”

A reflection on the protest:
“Coming together not because we can necessarily shut the school down in a weekend, but because a group of activists come together to support each other. It's an opportunity to learn about new issues and

return to our own communities with renewed energy to make a difference.

A young man who attended learned about the new Killer Coke Campaign and grabbed a stack of posters to distribute back home. He was posting them on every soda machine we passed on the way home from Georgia.”

Anna Baltzer cont.

indigenous Colombians are often treated as foreigners and invaders.

The response to organized indigenous resistance to displacement has been brutal. Last year alone, four members of the small López Adentro community alone were assassinated ("[The Struggle for Survival and Dignity: Human Rights Abuses Against Indigenous Peoples in Colombia](#)," *Amnesty International*, 23 January 2010). According to human rights advocate Félix Posada, 1,400 indigenous people were assassinated during Uribe's eight-year tenure, representing one percent of Colombia's total indigenous population. Colombia has the highest rate of indigenous killings in Latin America, numbering 114 last year, reported Posada behind bulletproof doors in his office in downtown Bogotá.

Paramilitaries are suspected in many of the incidents, despite the Uribe administration's claim of their demobilization in 2006 ("[Colombian Paramilitaries: Successors Called a Threat](#)," Simon Romero, *The New York Times*, 3 February 2010). It is widely believed that people were dressed up as paramilitaries to hand over their guns for photo-ops in exchange for a handsome reward. Countless cases have confirmed collaboration between the Colombian army and the paramilitaries, the latter often doing the dirty work in exchange for power and impunity.

In October of 2008, following direct action by the Indigenous and Popular Minga (Community Mobilization) of La María in Piendamó, soldiers entered the municipality and vandalized cars,

forced inhabitants out of their homes with tear gas, stripped men in front of their neighbors, and set fire to people's huts, beds, bicycles, and even children's dolls (Video: "[La María Pien-damó](#)," 22 October 2008). A mass march from La María was met with soldiers and helicopters, leading to a stand-off of stones, slingshots, and ancestral staffs versus the army's tear gas and live ammunition (Video: "[Minga de la María Pien-damó](#)," 22 October 2008). If Uribe's administration's chosen response to wooden, ancestral wooden staffs was bullets, what could he possibly say to Israel's killing of nine Turks that may have been carrying chair legs?

The gravest threat of all faced by Colombia's indigenous population is cultural destruction and extinction. Of Colombia's 102 indigenous tribes, 32% are in danger of disappearance. Eighteen tribes have fewer than 200 people remaining. One of the most important forms of resistance for many communities has been the preservation of language, cultural values, and traditions.

Until recently, the state-imposed educational system mandated schooling in Spanish, but today native languages are taught in classrooms. The people have won other victories along the way as far back as 1991 when the new constitution finally recognized the diverse ethnic identities of the Colombian people and their rights to preserve their land and culture. But too often the constitution and laws are ignored in favor of other interests, notably expanding control over natural resources.

Unwilling to continue waiting after twenty years of un-kept promises, the indigenous communities of the Cauca and Valle de Cauca regions of Southwest Colombia have joined together on a common platform of four priorities: Unity, Land, Culture, and Autonomy. The vision is a complete one, with freedom conditional on the fulfillment of each element. A colleague of Conda's clarified: "Peace is not simply an end to war. Peace will come when indigenous rights to land, culture, and self-determination are respected. There can be no peace through the destruction or submission of the indigenous population."

This definition of true peace is a timely one as Israel and the illegitimate Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas prepare to resume negotiations while ignoring the fundamental requirements of justice for the Palestinian people, including *their* respective rights to land, culture, and self-determination.

It is difficult to imagine a leader as enthusiastic about Israel's repression tactics as Uribe being a fair judge as to the legality of Israel's attacks on the Gaza Freedom Flotilla. His former administration's close relationship to the Jewish state alone precludes him as an impartial investigator. And although there are notable differences between the situations in Colombia and Palestine, the likeness of the Colombian and Israeli governments' responses to indigenous resistance is unmistakable. It would be not only out of character but downright hypocritical for Uribe to hold Israel accountable for the same type of behavior that characterized his own presidency.

"Peace will come when indigenous rights to land, culture, and self-determination are respected."



La Minga March in Colombia
<http://sangreenlasideas.blogspot.com/2009/06/la-minga-social-dejo-el-mensaje-de-que.html>

Meanwhile, the *sumood* and resilience of the indigenous Colombian people persists. Conda's colleague continued, "Just as we have for five hundred years, we will continue to struggle and move forward. In fact, we are ready to work harder than ever."

One participant of the march from La María perhaps said it best:

"They can cut the branches and the trunk, but they can never destroy the roots. Those who have died are not gone, but rather they march ahead, showing the way. Our dream is a country that respects the rights of everyone. Instead of owners getting rid of people, let's create a nation of people without owners" ("*País de los Pueblos sin Dueños*," a film produced by Tejido de Comunicación y Relaciones Externas para la Verdad y la Vida, 2009).

Supporters of Palestinian human rights are encouraged to connect the indigenous struggles across the Atlantic and participate in action alerts concerning the dire situation in Colombia. Recommended sources of information are the [Columbia Support Network](#), the [Washington Office on Latin America](#), and the [InterReligious Task Force on Central America](#).

Stewart Detention Center and Pedro Guzman

http://www.change.org/petitions/free-pedro-guzman#?opt_new=t&opt_fb=t



Photo from change.org campaign

Pedro Guzman was brought to the United States as an eight-year-old child. In the 22 years since, Pedro fell in love with and married Emily, a U.S. citizen, and they had a son, Logan, who's now four years old.

But today, Pedro is locked in a for-profit immigrant detention center hundreds of miles away from both Emily and Pedro.

The majority of Pedro's family has already been granted residency under the Nicaraguan

Adjustment and Central American Relief Act. Pedro himself successfully applied for annual work visas for ten years. However, his judge erroneously contends that he doesn't qualify for the statute.

Inside the Stewart Detention Center, Pedro has become a peacemaker, mediator and translator for the guards and the other detainees. But it's time for Pedro to come home to his child and wife of 10 years.

There is a national campaign for Pedro's release. The link is pasted in the headline of this story.

IFCLA was present at the demonstration at Stewart Detention Center in November.

Missouri does not have a private detention center but many immigrants are detained in county jails throughout the state. Immigration court is located in Kansas City, MO.

Militarization continued from p. 5

perspective of the world to Latin Americans that is simply not real. The U.S. presence in Latin America has been nothing short of invasive.

What do you think about the growth of the military bases?

I believe that the U.S. has never removed itself from its large and small military bases that it has on the continent.... they still want to have (a)... presence but through ... strategically distributed bases with extensive landing strip capacities.... To give you a sense of what this threat means, in less than 6 hours, they can get into any of the modern galaxy airplanes

by loading it up with all they need; arms, equipment, munitions, military personnel, etc and they can create a scenario that appears to be an invasion. This is not to say that tomorrow an invasion will occur, but one must be cognizant of this reality as this strategy is core to the Bush "preventative war" doctrine now being implemented by the Obama administration.

What challenges does the Latin American movement face in regards to these types of problems?

The great challenge that we have now is to fight against these bases, against re-militarization.

We must realize that there are alternatives which will allow us to counter this militarization, based on processes of integration. Although the Argentine government has many internal contradictions, it's ministry of defense is promoting the creation and consolidation of the South American Defense council. Such a council would search for ways that our countries can have a policy of defense that would not be dictated by the Pentagon. Although this council would probably be anathema to the US government, if South American countries move forward in this direction together, our struggle will be that much more powerful.

www.soaw/presente

"We must realize that there are alternatives which will allow us to counter this militarization."



**Inter-Faith
Committee on
Latin America**

IFCLA GOALS: Accompany, Support, Bridge

MISSION

To accompany the people of Latin America in their struggles for human rights and social justice and to educate and advocate in the U. S.

Create, maintain, and grow relationships of mutual exchange with the people of Latin America.

Collaborate and advocate with communities in responding to their needs.

Foster dialogue and understanding among diverse individuals and communities.

IFCLA envisions a community:

- **that reaches across economic, political and social borders by putting a human face on issues of injustice in Latin America.**
- **in which self-determination brings people together to achieve justice in our world.**
- **rooted in a commitment to non-violence, defense of human rights and support of sustainable models of growth.**

**IFCLA PROGRAM
2011**

- Immigration Reform
- Sweatfree Communities
- Dignity Not Detention/Anti-Racism
- Honduras Solidarity
- Challenge Militarization of the Region
- Close the SOA/WHINSEC
- Intercambio Language and Culture Exchange
- Monthly Latino Dinners
- Immersion Experiences
- New Mayas Society (Guatemala)
- Companion Community Project (Guarjila, El Salvador)

In 2012, we will celebrate our 30th anniversary!

During this year we will be planning new events and program to

prepare us for the next 30 years.

In October 2012 we will go to Guarjila to celebrate the 25th anniversary

of the repopulation.

WE KNOW YOU WILL WANT TO BE PART OF THE ACTIVITIES. STAY IN TOUCH WITH US!

In Memorium

Ann Spiering, long-time supporter, member at Oak Hill Presbyterian Church

Dom Samuel Ruiz, bishop of San Cristobal de las Casas, Mexico, champion of Maya Indians

Howard Zinn, historian, author, political activist...

http://en.mercopress.com/2011/01/02/latin-america-the-most-dangerous-region-for-journalists-in-2010?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=daily

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