Democratic Crisis in Ecuador

By: Claire Stoscheck

On September 30, 2010 there was a police uprising in Ecuador in what appeared to be the third coup of the decade in Latin America. Ecuadorian police protested a law that would, they claimed, lower their salaries, and went on strike. Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa was kidnapped when he tried to talk to protesting Police, and was held hostage all day in a Police hospital in Quito. Immediately, thousands of Ecuadorians took to the streets to demand Correa’s liberation, both die-hard Correa supporters, and leftist progressives who, although they are very upset about many Correa policies and actions (particularly toward environmental issues and indigenous rights), took to the streets to protest any attempt at a coup or a threat to Ecuadorian democracy. That evening, after a shoot-out which led to several deaths, Correa was freed by a special military force, and returned to his presidential palace to give a press conference. It was a dramatic day in Ecuadorian democracy, and Correa came out as the hero, as well as the people of Quito who defended him in the streets.

Many progressive analysts attribute the September 30 coup’s defeat to three primary factors: “first, the mass response in Ecuador; second, the immediate international support for constitutional rule from the progressive governments in Venezuela, Bolivia and Cuba followed by all others in Latin America along with mass mobilizations throughout South America; and third, Correa’s courageous refusal to bow to the police threats.”

But who was behind this attempted coup? Though Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez immediately blamed the United States, Correa swears the U.S. government was not involved. He states that he trusts Obama Administration (though he doesn’t exclude other U.S. sectors from question). He contends the coup attempt was a politically motivated movement on the part of the right wing of Ecuador, including ex-president Lucio Gutierrez, and he also contends that members of the indigenous political party Pachakutik supported the coup.

After the coup attempt, the CONAIE, the primary and most powerful indigenous organization in Ecuador, has been at the brunt of much criticism by the Correa government as well as by television personality Eva Golinger of TeleSur (a channel created by the Venezuelan government). Golinger has accused the CONAIE of being an agent of US imperialism, being behind the coup attempt, and for receiving financial support from USAID. Other claims are that the poor and indigenous masses have been fed disinformation about the Correa government in an attempt to turn them against the government, by groups tied with the CIA and Washington. Note that CONAIE came out with a statement the day of the coup that, while it did not support Correa 100%, did denounce the coup completely.

On the other hand, the CONAIE, as well as other indigenous groups and leaders, and radical leftists, have countered the attacks by accusing the Correa government of becoming more and more friendly with the U.S., of perpetuating neo-liberal policies, and of supporting the U.S. with Plan Colombia by sending troops to the Ecuador-Colombian border. In her article “Why doesn’t the Government Accuse the US of the coup?” Valeria Morales states that “the interventionist policy and regional domination that the Yankee government implements” would not allow for it to help support the fall of someone such as Rafael Correa who “more and more shows his complicity” with the U.S. neo-imperialist agenda.

Each side of the debate claim the other side is aligning itself with U.S. backed neo-imperialism and the CIA, while claiming to be the true, progressive left themselves. As progressives in the US who wish to be in solidarity with the ‘true’ progressive left of Latin America, who do we stand with? Do we even need to take sides? The answer is unclear at this point, and as the inflamed rhetoric following September 30 dies down hopefully we can come to the truth behind the attempted Coup. One fact remains: Correa’s government is in power in Ecuador, and the CONAIE and other indigenous groups continue to be struggling grassroots movements. It is always important to bring a critical analysis to all sides, but particularly those in power. In the meantime, it is important to take, this moment to reflect on Correa’s (continued on page 3).
Welcome—Bienvenidos to the Summer/Fall Edition of the CUSLAR Newsletter!

There a lot happening in Latin America right now--- leftist governments are struggling with their relationships with grassroots social movements (Ecuador, Bolivia); violence increases in Mexican border cities (due largely to U.S. demand for drugs and U.S. arms); & there are continued negative effects of free trade agreements and dangers of new ones. Exploitative resource extraction and megaprojects, like gold mining in El Salvador and the Belo Monte dam in Brazil, are going ahead with full force, while community organizers trying to defend their land and communities are being targeted. Uplifting struggles are occurring as well, such as the Peoples Climate Convention hosted in Cochabamba, Bolivia in April and the Encuentro to stop militarization in the Americas in Venezuela in June, as well as many other inspiring grassroots social movements.

In this issue we tackle some of these important issues, with an article about the attempted coup in Ecuador and its possible lessons for the Correa Government & U.S. Citizens---featuring photos taken by our friend Luis Herrera. We also explore U.S. cultural and economic hegemony in the Americas by questioning the movement toward the use of feed lot or CAFO-produced beef in Argentina. Then there are examples of sustainable development in Latin America, such as a solar ovens project that a Cornell group collaborates with in Nicaragua. There are discussions of some of the exciting events CUSLAR has organized over the last half year, including the screening of a film about Colombian peace communities, the community panel discussion on solidarity with Haiti as well as the 9th Annual Spanish for Activists camp held in July in Ithaca, NY. Since our last newsletter was published in February, CUSLAR has been very active. In the spring semester we hosted Luis Argueta to speak about immigration as well as a Haiti panel discussion. In the summer we had the 9th Annual S4A. And this fall our student group has been very active, organizing many events including Jeff Conant about the Zapatistas, the Beehive Collective about connecting resource extraction, displacement, colonialism between coal-country in Appalachia and Latin America, and Patricia Hernandez just visited us, with the Mexico Solidarity Network, to share about the system of “Autonomous Education” that the Zapatistas have developed in Chiapas. We continued our Latin American Film series, screening “The Chicago Conspiracy” (discussant: Ken Roberts) and “Hasta la Ultima Piedra” (discussant: Janice Gallagher). Our language classes are going very well, having grown three-fold since last fall. We have welcomed a new Spanish instructor, Gustavo Furtado, and continue with our Portuguese instructor Marilene Barros. I am also pleased to announce four new board members: Maria Oldiges, Howard Botwinick, Sarah Stapperfenne and Paula Hernandez. I am also very happy to be working with our new board members: Maria Oldiges, Howard Botwinick, Sarah Stapperfenne and Paula Hernandez. I am also very happy to be working with four wonderful program assistants: Gemma Tamariz continuing from last year, Shannon Hilsey, Shannon Cox and Anna Funck. Finally, I am pleased to introduce a new CUSLAR campaign, Eco-Justicia in the Americas, which you can learn more about by visiting our newly improved and constantly-updated web-site, www.cuslar.org.

In this newsletter you will also find our annual yearly report-back and fundraiser letter from the CUSLAR Board, and I want to extend my personal invitation to contribute to CUSLAR so that we may continue this important work of Latin American solidarity. I also want to invite you to come visit us at the Ithaca Alternative Gift Fair, which will be held on Saturday December 4, 2010 from 10am-6pm in the First Presbyterian Church, 315 N. Cayuga St. We are able to continue this important work thanks to you!

In Solidarity!
Claire Stoscheck
CUSLAR Coordinator
(continued from pg. 1) treatment of many grassroots movements in Ecuador in the past years particularly the environmental and indigenous movements. Correa’s government is 100% pro-resource extraction and has trampled many indigenous people’s rights in its quest to turn Ecuador into a mining country, and has taken oppressive measures in the face of dissent toward this goal. Some examples are Intag and Dayuma, two communities repressed by the Correa government when they resisted exploitative resource extraction that was putting their communities at risk. After the repression, Correa called the community of Dayuma “terrorists, saboteurs and extortionists.”

The co-option of the words “citizen revolution”, “leftist” or “progressive” by the government can be very dangerous, especially when the government that identifies as these has clearly perpetuated some forms of imperialism within its own borders.

Many radical and progressive Ecuadorian groups were torn on September 30—they didn’t want a coup to happen, but nor do they agree with Correa’s government or want to be used by him to strengthen his own agenda. But they went out on to the streets anyway, risking their lives to defend democracy. Hopefully this experience can convince the Correa Government just how dangerous it is to lose his progressive base, stemming from indigenous and other social movements which got him into power in the first place. Losing this support will undoubtedly make his government more vulnerable to attacks from the extremist right. Rather than stick to his typical arrogant rhetoric against environmentalists and indigenous activists, he should use this opportunity to repair broken ties and truly listen to the people who are asking him to not contaminate their traditional lands with mining operations or sell their natural resources to multi-national corporations, but rather pursue a more just, democratic, and environmentally sustainable form of development.

Regardless of who the ‘true’ left is in Ecuador (the Correa government or the social movements he is at odds with), the fact remains that with its history of intervention in Latin American democracies and its tacit support of the coup in Honduras, our U.S. foreign policy has helped to create the conditions necessary for a coup attempt such as this to occur in Latin America. As citizens of the U.S. we hold an enormous responsibility to force our government away from this interventionist foreign policy in the Americas.

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Source: http://www.workers.org/2010/world/ecuador_1014/
Source: http://www.workers.org/2010/world/ecuador_1014/
Source: http://www.kaosenlared.net/noticia/ecuador-cia-ya-todos-eva-golinger-infinito-amor
Source: http://www.kaosenlared.net/noticia/gobierno-no-acusa-eeuu-golpe-estado

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### Feedlots in Argentina

**By: Anna Funck**

The pastoral scene of Argentine cows roaming lazily across unpopulated grasslands, gauchos on horseback sipping mate behind, may, like so much idyllic imagery, become a thing of the past. In a world increasingly dominated by industrial feedlots driven by fossil fuels and surplus corn, Argentina held fast to traditional grass grazing until the past decade. Now, with grain prices up and a growing population to feed, farmers are turning more and more to the production of expansive monoculture soy crops. The cows, unfortunately, are running out of room.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, or CAFOs, have increasingly become the main mode of meat production in the United States since the 1970s. The CAFO requires much less land than traditional grass grazing, and cows can reach slaughter weight at an accelerated rate (roughly 18 months as opposed to three to five years). The US also saw new agricultural reforms under the Nixon administration, which resulted in a boom of cash crop production.

The new agricultural practices redistributed potential grazing areas, and at the same time created a surplus of corn. It happens that corn, mixed with a slew of other components such as animal fat for protein, is a quick fattening agent for cattle. Cows, however, are not evolved to digest corn and thus require intensive medical attention due to digestive issues that can be fatal. Diseases are also spread by the close confinement conditions and the proximity of the cows’ own waste, and require increasingly large quantities of antibiotics. If the cow wasn’t killed for consumption in its second year on the feedlot, it would most likely die shortly after due to its diet and health conditions.

This could potentially be the direction in which Argentina is heading. The agricultural sector in Argentina has made a giant shift to the production of soy, among other monoculture commodity crops. Argentines also have a world famous and long standing love of beef, and as the population grows, so does the demand for meat. Statistics today indicate that between 40 and 50% of Argentina’s beef production occurs in a feedlot.

Currently, the Argentine version of a feedlot is not as dismayal as that of the States. Cattle have significantly greater space to move in Argentine feedlots, which is not only better for the animal but also for the sanitary conditions of the feedlot. However, these cattle still produce large amounts of waste that must be disposed of in some way, which we have seen in the US can lead to environmental contamination. Cows in the lots are also increasingly fed on corn, which some Argentines argue decreases the quality and flavor of the meat. In a country whose food culture is so firmly grounded in and prideful of its high quality free-range beef, the cultural implications of this transition could potentially be great.

The use of feedlots in Argentina is still a controversial issue. If the progression toward feedlot-produced beef continues, the environmental and cultural implications could be great. The current state of feedlots in North America brings into question whether industrialized food production can be sustainable. Argentina still has an opportunity to reverse this transition - will tradition and culture prevail or will “modernization” move to the forefront?
Peace Community in Colombia
By: Janice Gallagher

On October 20, CUSLAR sponsored the film "Hasta la Ultima Piedra," a film which documents the struggles of the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó. The Peace Community was founded in 1997 by farmers determined to stake out an independent position between Colombia’s warring factions and amidst the intractable over 40-year civil war. They have faced threats and violence from the guerrillas on one side, and paramilitaries and the Colombian military on the other.

Despite these threats, and the assassination of more than 180 of the 1,000 farmers that formed the community in 1997, the community has resisted displacement, and continued to organize a peaceful civilian space.

This film, produced by Juan Lozano, tells the story of the community, which lies next to the Panamanian border, on some of the most fertile and strategically located land in Colombia. It focuses especially on the events of February 21, 2005. On this day, community leader Luis Eduardo Guerra, his family, and 4 more people were brutally murdered. Despite the confession of a military commander, the known presence of military patrols in the area where the massacre happened, and eyewitness accounts from paramilitary leaders documenting that the Colombian military was behind these murders, ten members of the military were recently found not guilty for these murders.

The movie also shows, however, the daily life in the community, and gives us a peek into what sustains this movement. We see grandmother Brígida Gonzalez painting scenes both from nature and war with the community's children. We hear about the community work day. We see the international accompaniers, who live in the community in order to promote the interest and accountability of other governments and the Colombian military on the other.

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For more information about the Peace Community, go to http://forcolombia.org/, or contact Janice Gallagher at jkg49@cornell.edu

Haiti Teach-In
By: Emma Teach

On April 27, CUSLAR hosted a teach-in called "Continuing Solidarity with Haiti." The event was co-sponsored by Palante and the Haitian Students Association. We were lucky to have three wonderful speakers: Laurie Konwinski and Todd Saddler, former co-directors of Beyond Borders (www.beyondborders.net), and Don Leonard, a graduate student in Cornell’s government department. We had a great turn out from Cornell and the Ithaca community.

Don started off the night by giving a historical overview of Haiti, highlighting key reasons that Haiti was so badly devastated by the earthquake. He explained how a history of French Colonialism and US intervention have contributed to a weak state an unstable government in Haiti. A lack of social and physical infrastructure, slow government response, and acute poverty meant that the earthquake affected Haitians far more severely than it would have in other parts of the world. As Don pointed out, the recent quake in Chile was much stronger than the one in Haiti, yet caused far less devastation.

Todd gave us a more ‘on-the-ground’ perspective. He had recently returned from Haiti and was able to show us some amazing pictures as well as recount his experience. Todd lived in Haiti for more than seven years previously, so he was able to describe for us just how badly the quake had hit. His speech and pictures were humbling, showing us brave Haitians trying to survive amongst demolished buildings and improvised shelters. It was inspiring to learn that Haitians are doing their best to return to normal by going back to school or starting work again.

Laurie’s presentation offered us ways to stay in touch with Haiti and how to channel our solidarity efforts. She started off with the idea of “consciousness-raising” education, illuminating that the best people to help Haitians are Haitians themselves. She told us inspiring stories of small farmers, local educators, and artisans who are supporting themselves and building their communities. She pointed out that post-disaster Haiti does not need foreign laborers; it needs to pay its own people to rebuild the country. One tangible piece of advice she gave was to look for organizations that are focused on job creation and employing Haitians in relief work. Not only will this kind of work help rebuild after the earthquake, but it will also contribute to a more sustainable Haiti in the future.

During the discussion that followed, it was clear that Haiti was still on many people’s minds. The teach-in helped remind us that even when the fundraisers die down, Haiti will continue to be a place of struggle. By thinking consciously about what kind of solidarity work we do, we can help Haitians rebuild a better and stronger country than before.
The 9th Annual Jolie Rickman Spanish for Activists Camp
By: Sarah Stapperfenne

This year the Committee on US-Latin American Relations (CUSLAR) and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador’s (CISPES) Spanish for Activists Camp was held at the Foundation of Light in Ithaca on the beautiful weekend of July 16-18. The camp began with introductions, and a chance for the participants to share where they came from and projects they’ve worked on in the past. The participants were activists from many different backgrounds, involved in many types of work—everything from solidarity to radical activism.

After introductions, there was a delicious dinner followed by workshops. Participants had a chance to choose between a presentation on the SOA Watch and the SOA Encuentro by Mara Bard and Colleen Kattau or a presentation on farm workers facilitated by Mary Jo Dudley. Both presentations were taught in slow Spanish, giving the campers a chance to brush up on their Spanish before Saturday’s language classes. Later that night there were salsa lessons and a dance party instructed and DJ’d by Michael Ristorucci of the Ithaca group Pa’lante!

The next morning the language classes began, taught by professional instructors at beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels. The language classes were scattered throughout the weekend. I was in the beginner class, and in my class the instructors let us choose the words we needed to learn in Spanish. We only had one weekend, so we focused on parts of the body, directions, and basic greetings. Although I didn’t attend the other classes, the instructors tried to gear lessons towards what the students needed to learn, either in terms of grammar or vocabulary.

The workshops that day covered a variety of topics. In the morning there was a discussion on immigration reform lead by members of the Tompkins County Immigrant Rights Coalition and the Syracuse Peace Council. Panelists spoke for a bit and then allowed for a group discussion. There was a panel on grassroots activism in Colombia and Central NY’s sister city relationship with a small Colombian town, Cajibio. Members of the Syracuse Peace Council and others involved in the sister city relationship discussed Cajibio’s small farmer’s movement.

Mid-afternoon panels focused around solidarity with Haiti and defense against natural resource extraction. Haiti panel attendees heard stories—mainly relating to the earthquake and the country’s history—from Laurie Konwinski and Todd Saddler of Beyond Borders, Roger Benhan of Mutual Aid Disaster Relief, and Ghenn Dennis, a photographer who worked and filmed in an orphanage in Haiti. In this touching panel, the speakers explained how a long history of slavery has permeated the country. Saddler showed a photograph of slave shackles friends of his found there. A skeleton was encahined in the contraption when it was discovered. The photo raised the question: did this person die in slavery or did they die escaping it?

The Defense Against Natural Resource Extraction panel focused on tying together struggles again resource extraction in El Salvador and upstate NY in the Marcellus Shale. The panel featured David Castillo, who had just returned from the environmentally-centered Radical Roots Delegation in El Salvador. Other speakers were CUSLAR Coordinator Claire Stoscheck and CUSLAR board member Maria Oldiges of Shaleshock, and Nicole Hernandez of Justicia Global.

CUSLAR board member Alicia Swords said, “I really appreciated how S4A helped participants imagine solidarity across national line.” Nicole Hernandez of Justicia Global described the campaign in the Dominican Republic against Barrick Gold’s gold mine, and Maria Oldiges spoke about Shaleshock’s campaign against Marcellus Shale in NY and PA. It’s clear that our struggles to protect people, land and resources are connected and we can learn from the different ways they manifest in different places.

The panels on Saturday ended with a discussion on Venezuela’s social, political, and economic state. The featured speakers were blogger Greg Wilpert, SUNY Cortland professor of economics Howard Botwinick, and the consulate general of Venezuela, Carol Delgado. The Venezuela panel was an opportunity for campers to really learn about the current state of affairs in Venezuela and ask questions of Delgado, who works for the Chavez government. Wilpert was interviewed in the recent Oliver Stone movie South of the Border and spoke about the film. Wilpert and Botwinick shared their economic research.

Afterwards, the participants relaxed for the night by a camp fire and listen to the music of Colleen Kattau. Everyone had an opportunity to unwind and digest all of the new information brought to the table at the various panels and discussions.

The camp ended with a networking session and then a collective poem. Participants wrote down how they felt before and after the camp, and the individual lines were formed to create something whole. The poem reflected what’s really at the heart of the Spanish for Activists Camp: a chance for individuals to come together, learn, and become part of a larger solidarity network.
An Ongoing Solar Cooker Project in Rural Northern Nicaragua
By: Timothy Bond

Collecting wood for fuel in the village of Sabana Grande, about 15 km from Ocotal in northern Nicaragua, is a time consuming and sometimes dangerous task frequently the responsibility of women and female children. The area of Sabana Grande has been substantially deforested and available firewood is sometimes several kilometers away. Wielding a machete and carrying wood over distances of a few kilometers can be difficult and dangerous. As much as several hours a day of labor may go into this task. For children doing this task, the time is generally taken from schooling. A typical wood-burning stove in Sabana Grande is a vault made of adobe, with one or two holes in the top of the vault for pots to sit, a hole at one end for introducing wood to burn and a short chimney venting into the kitchen. The smoke, allergens, and irritants released during the burning of wood often damage the lungs and eyes of those in close vicinity to the indoor wood-burning ovens. The picture below shows a typical oven without cooking.

The solar cooker project portion of CEE4920 has been working to address the escalating need for a new fuel source by utilizing the sun as a viable alternative to wood. The following picture was taken in Managua. The use of wood for cooking is not only an issue for rural communities. Approximately half the households in Managua use wood for cooking.

Five years ago the Solar Cooker team partnered with Grupo Fenix, an organization from the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria in Nicaragua that works in rural areas, including Sabana Grande, to increase awareness and use of sustainable technologies and expand uses of renewable energy.

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The solar cookers are box style with a single reflector. The design uses only materials easily available in northern Nicaragua. The framing is local wood, cut by local carpenters and the women of Las Mujeres, and assembled to make an inner case. The outside of the case is made of light, galvanized sheet steel (for durability in a climate that is quite wet for half the year). The inside of the case is formed of fiber board and very thin aluminum sheets (recycled newspaper printing plates). The top is double glazed and all the cavities are insulated. An insulated front door allows access to the cooking space. A lid provides rain and wind protection as well as additional light (the side of the lid toward the cooker is a reflector). A thin steel plate, painted black, sits in the bottom of the cooker. Light enters the cooker through the glass, is absorbed in the black plate and converted to heat. The heat is transferred to any pots inside the cooker through conduction, convection and radiation. These ovens typically reach 160 C (320 F) on a clear sunny day and are used for cooking most foods.

There have been three major factors in our designs of the solar cookers: expense, use of locally available materials, and the custom and needs of the community receiving the solar cookers. Our collaboration has improved the glazing, the interior case, the door, the lid several factors of the general construction of the cookers. The project team this year is working to find better insulation materials and to design a better support mechanism for the reflective lids of the cookers. Some improvements have come from our team and some from Las Mujeres. The high quality of the technical exchange and the development of a strong, supportive, respectful long term relationship have been exciting and gratifying for all concerned. We hope to visit our friends in Nicaragua during spring break next year.

For more information either visit our wiki:
https://confluence.cornell.edu/display/SolarCooker/Home

Or contact Tim Bond (project supervisor):
tkb2@cornell.edu
CUSLAR EVENTS

Below are just some of the many events CUSLAR organized and sponsored during the spring and fall semesters. If you would like to collaborate with CUSLAR on an event or campaign, or request co-sponsorship, please email Gemma Tamariz at gemma.tamariz@gmail.com. We ask that for events that require funding you contact us well before the beginning of each semester, or 2.5 months in advance!

Moosewood Brunch

In the spring of 2010, CUSLAR had a brunch at the downtown Moosewood Restaurant. People enjoyed delicious food, music, and a lovely Sunday morning. Thank you to all of those who showed their support for CUSLAR!

Speaker Luis Argueta

Last spring semester, CUSLAR student group members brought director Luis Argueta to Cornell. Luis showed his newest film Abused and talked about the biggest immigration raid in history.

Beehive Design Collective

On October 15, 2010 The Beehive Design Collective gave a presentation on the Cornell campus. They presented their newest graphic “The True Cost of Coal” and made connections to their previous graphics “Plan Colombia” and “FTAA.” The Bees concentrated on the extraction of natural resources, U.S. interference in Latin American countries, and free trade.

Zapatista Event: Poetics of Resistance

Jeff Conant, author of *Poetics of Resistance: The Revolutionary Public Relations of the Zapatista Insurgency*, talked to a full room at Cornell on September 7th about poetry, resistance, narrative, hope and revolution. Interspersing history about the Zapatista uprising, which launched on January 1st, 1994 - the same day NAFTA was to take effect in Mexico, the US and Canada - Conant talked to us about the way that narrative, imagery and story-telling are central parts of the Zapatista movement. He indeed convinced us that without understanding how the Zapatistas have framed their struggle, we miss an important part of understanding what the struggle is really about.

Patricia Hernandez: Autonomous Education

In partnership with the Mexico Solidarity Network, CUSLAR brought Patricia Hernandez to speak on autonomous education in Mexico. Here, Patricia speaks to upper-level Spanish students at the Lehman Alternative Community School in Ithaca. The students had been exposed to the Zapatista movement through a unit taught by Spanish teacher Kaile Tsapis, and were able to apply the concepts of autonomous education to their own alternative form of education at LACS.

ECO-JUSTICIA IN THE AMERICAS---CUSLAR is pleased to inform you of our new campaign, *Eco-Justicia in the Americas*. Interested in environmental issues such as resource extraction, land distribution and use, or fair and sustainable agriculture? So are we! Eco-Justicia in the Americas will forge important connections and solidarity between environmental issues faced locally and abroad, from hydro-fracking in NY to gold mining in El Salvador. Check out our website, [www.cuslar.org](http://www.cuslar.org), for updates on environmental justice issues in the Americas and news on how you can take action. Look for the “Arbol de Eco-Justicia” tree logo on our website, in our newsletter, and on event information pertinent to environmentalism in the Americas!
Register Now for SPRING SEMESTER:
February 7—May 6

Small Classes: Personalized Curriculum
Taught by Dynamic, Native Speakers
$375 per class early registration fee;
$395 per class regular registration fee
Early Registration Deadline: January 31, 2010

For more information or to register,
email cuslarlanguages@gmail.com

Join CUSLAR at

Ithaca
Alternative
Gift Fair

A fun way to bypass the annual stress of holiday shopping and "stuff" accumulation while honoring friends and relatives with donations to causes that fit their values.

When: December 4, 2010
Time: 10:00am to 6:00pm
Where: First Presbyterian Church next to Dewitt Park,
315 N Cayuga St #2 Ithaca, NY 14850
http://www.ithacaaltgiftfair.org/