

# Action on Colombia

Published by the Colombia Support Network / Dane County - Apartadó Sister - Communities Project  
Volume 1, No. 3 (608) 836-5107 fax (608) 255-6621 csn@igc.org Winter 1994-1995

## Apartadó Mayor and Bishop to Visit Wisconsin

A delegation from Dane County visited Apartadó in June and investigated La Chinita massacre and arrests of the area leaders. Despite numerous letters and public ads of protest, they remain behind bars. We continue to seek ways to urge the investigation be completed and charges either be filed or the people released. (See p. 2)

Following the intensified violence, repression and high level of tension, forces in Apartadó led by Monseñor Isaias Duarte, united a "consensus" coalition of the community for the November mayoral election.

Gloria Cuartas Montoya, a 34 year old social worker and sociologist, was chosen to be the consensus candidate for Mayor of Apartadó. She was elected Mayor in the November election.

In late April, Mayor Cuartas and Monseñor Duarte will visit Wisconsin. We will keep you updated as to their schedule. Please contact CSN if you would like have speak to your organization.

Since 1984 Gloria Cuartas has been involved in working in Uraba, with Community Development of Antioquia, Future for Children, the Antioquia Energy Company, and directing a regional housing program.

"I always came as a mediator in conflicts and a creator of projects" she told a reporter from the Bogota newspaper *El Tiempo* in an interview published October 30. Portions of the interview follow:

*You took specialized training in neighborhood rehabilitation in Israel. What similarities are there between the social dynamic in Israel and that in Uraba?*

"Although it may sound strange, for me Apartadó is a little Israel, because it is also a promised land. This is not from a religious or political view, but for it being a territory of high confrontations, for its strategic position, and for the advantages which Uraba offers for all sectors."

"This is a territory with people from all regions of Colombia, and only now do we have a stable residential population; 25 years ago Uraba had a mobile population.

*Have you received threats urging you leave the region?*

"I have worked in all parts of Uraba and never been threatened. However, a week ago

Continued on Page 2



Janey Skinner and another PBI volunteer attend 1992 Bogota human rights rally

**PBI Accompaniment Project Starts in Colombia - see page 5**

### Campaign Picks Up for UN Involvement in Colombia's Human Rights Tragedy

Beginning at the end of January and going through February, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights will meet in Geneva, Switzerland. It is vitally important that the Commission place Colombia on its agenda under Item 12, "Question of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world" and designate a Special Rapporteur to focus international attention on the very serious human rights situation in Colombia.

Colombia was criticized in 1994 by the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, but the Subcommittee adopted no resolution on the Colombia case because of the diplomatic difficulty of criticizing serious human rights abuses in a nation with the trappings of "democracy" like that of Colombia.

While Special Rapporteurs on internally displaced people, on extrajudicial execution, and on torture have visited Colombia and insisted that the Colombian government take measures to investigate human rights abuses, to prevent them, and to sanction government agents who

Continued on page 3

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Write a Letter or Send a Fax Today!**



## Interview with Apartadó Mayor

*continued from p. 1*

there was an attempt at destabilization; while I was at a meeting in Cali, there were rumors here of threats and of my death. When I returned I found the people meeting in the headquarters of EPL and they thought that I was a ghost!

*Are you not afraid that they will kill you?*

"I think one reaps what one sows. I have always been open to very conflictive situations and I am not afraid of dying. I have always said that pacts with life do not exclude death. I have told the people of consensus, with me or without me, a path has been started.

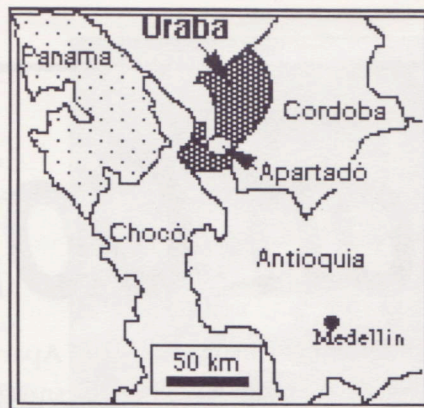
*Is there an explanation for the war in Uraba?*

"I think the conflicts have to be depolarized- we have McCarthyized them and abandoned them to 2 or 3 political groups. I think the problem in Uraba is much bigger than 2 or 3 political antagonisms. It is an entire process of appropriation of territory where many forces are found: economic investments, influences of the international market, the military forces, the political groups, the citizens, the common criminals, and organized crime. To speak of war and death here I would not speak of just one actor, I would call attention to all those actors in Uraba because all of us have a certain amount of responsibility for the conflict, and there are things that deserve an explanation because a region which has so much investment of the State in the economy of war ought at least to explore other paths of peace.

*What is your relationship to the military, the banana business owners, the guerrilla?*

"I think that the military forces are indispensable actors within the peace process and to now I have not had problems with them. Through the banana business owners I wish to seek investment in other sectors; the banana business owners are changing compared to the workers and unions. All of us civil servants who live in this region have found ourselves on some occasion with the guerrilla. They are a real force in the region and we cannot ignore it.

*What have you done to handle the antag-*



*onistic political forces in the region, the PC-UP (Communist Party - Patriotic Union) and the EPL?*

"I think that we are just beginning a new political reconversion of the country, by understanding there are no hegemonic forces. Here retaliation is a key phenomenon: you offend me and I offend you; people here do not speak as a person but as a party. With some leaders such as Mario Agudelo and Gustavo Arenas we have begun to develop more thoughtful discussion. I ask myself: Who is certain that the massacres where the 2 political forces have been implicated, are really their responsibility? I trust in Jose Antonio Lopez, Naun Orrego and in several of the detained persons whom I know.

*How has the political life of Apartadó been affected by the detention of these leaders, among them Mayor Nelson Campo Nuñez?*

"With the arrest of these leaders, many people who trusted them now feel politically disadvantaged. It is not the same today, with people of the Policarpa neighborhood now with Naun Orrego gone. I respect very much the investigations by the Attorney General into the massacres. A citizen who dies, a "no name" in politics, deserves to have clarity about why they killed him.

*Do you believe that the investigation of the Attorney General's office [of La Chinita massacre] and the order of capture against these leaders have been just?*

"There are two positions. One is that of the people who wish justice for their people. No one is asking that they not punish those who committed the crime, whomever they be. The other is that the process has to have an end. Here there is the matter of psychological torture with this legal process; if you walk over there and

speaking with someone they will tell you be careful because you might appear on the list of the Attorney General. Yes, I speak of justice for all sides, that those who commit the crime receive the punishment. *When they proposed that you be the only candidate for mayor, what did you think?*

"All of the political groups separately began to call me to tell me they wished I be their candidate. Afterwards Monseñor Isaias Duarte called me and explained: 'Gloria, after 3 days of very hard work, the only person who had the right background, who has no political links with anyone and in whom the people believe, is you. Please accept.' I have to be honest about what I felt. I felt like a gift of God; for me it was marvelous because I love this region. For me it was an award for the things which I had put in motion always from obscurity.

**The Report of the Dane County Delegation to Apartadó is available. Please write or call for a copy.**

## La Chinita Massacre:

The massacre of 35 persons in the early morning of Jan 23 in the La Chinita barrio of Apartadó has created much concern among human rights activists, with FARC guerrillas being considered prime suspects. It occurred in the most violent region of Colombia. A report given the Dane County Delegation documented 21 massacres during 1993 with 113 people killed.

The national government claimed the local UP leadership was involved, and "conveniently" used it to remove them from power in Uraba.

As Mayor Cuartas makes clear, this region is a very important area of Colombia. For many years it was a rough and tumble frontier region with little services provided by the national government (which still is true). Its significance has skyrocketed in recent years with the desire of the Colombian oligarchy and multinational interests to exploit both the national and human resources, developing 'free-trade zones' and especially in completing the nearby Darien Gap of the Pan-American Highway.



# U.N. Special Rapporteur Campaign

*Continued from page 1*

commit them, Colombia has not satisfactorily followed their recommendations.

Likewise, the Colombian government has refused to respond to ten Resolutions of the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights in which responsibility of the the Colombian state for serious human rights violations in specific cases was established, their investigation and punishment of those responsible was requested, and reparations to the relatives of the victims were ordered. It is important for the international community to insist upon Colombia's compliance with its international obligations by responding to the U.N. and InterAmerican Commissions and carrying out measures they suggest, such as removing from their posts by Executive Order officers and police who have links to paramilitary groups.

President Ernesto Samper rec-

ognized in his inaugural address in August 1994 that Colombia has a serious human rights problem. He promised that "human rights will be complied with ... no state may require respect from its citizens if its own agents act in an arbitrary manner, violating their rights". Yet serious human rights have continued to occur - assassinations of non-traditional political leaders, so-called "social cleansing" through killings of street children, prostitutes, and homosexuals, and other crimes for which there has been impunity for those responsible.

This internal conflict has resulted in more than 600,000 displaced persons and the so-called "faceless justice" system, applied broadly to prosecute persons identified by secret witnesses. Faceless Justice continues to make a mockery of established rules of criminal procedure and due process.

It is important to hold the

local powerbrokers.

Beginning around 1993, massacres of unionists were attributed to one left political faction killing militants of the opposing faction. La Chinita Massacre would appear to fall into the same pattern. While most people would not put it beyond some FARC guerrillas to carry out such a massacre on their own volition, there is the disturbing possibility of covert state manipulation of guerrillas. But there are just too many things that don't seem to fit the explanation apparently based on Colombian military intelligence reports: the massacre victims were NOT just EPL members/activists; many were from the adjacent "UP" Policarpa barrio; one was an off-duty soldier; military patrols of La Chinita were mysteriously removed just before the massacre.

The Delegation received information suggesting the ease of infiltration by state security agents into the FARC.

Regardless, it is clear that the Colombian government used the massacre to remove clearly innocent local popular leaders such as Jose Antonio Lopez Bula and others.



Samper government to its promise to protect human rights by promoting the placing of the Colombian situation on the agenda of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights under Title 12 and the naming of a Special Rapporteur, or other similar over-

sight mechanisms, which will permit the U.N. to monitor closely the Colombian government's compliance with the orders and resolutions of the United Nations subcommittees.

What you can do:

Write letters of support for the Special Rapporteur and for putting Colombia on the UN agenda under Item 12, to your representative on the U.N. Subcommittee.

**In the U.S.: Write/fax letters of support for the Special Rapporteur and putting Colombia on the UN Agenda under "Item 12" to your representatives.**

Below is the U.S. representative, plus other individuals in the U.S. decision making process who should also be written to:

- Geraldine Ferraro, U.S. Representative to U.N. Subcommittee  
c/o U.S. Mission to U.N.  
799 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
fax: her NY office (212) 925-7401  
also fax in DC: (202) 647-4628

- Sec of State Warren Christopher  
State Department  
2201 C St NW  
Washington DC 20520  
fax 202 647-7120

- Asst Sec of State for Human Rights  
John Shattuck  
same address and fax as W. Christopher

- Assist Sec of State for Latin American Affairs  
Ambassador Alexander Watson  
same address as W. Christopher  
fax: (202) 647-0791

- US Ambassador to UN  
Madeleine Albright  
799 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
fax (212) 415-4053

## Some Background

In 1963 bananas were introduced by a United Brands subsidiary and quickly Uraba became an important source of profit for the national economy -grounded in the low wages and lack of capital outlay for housing, education and public health.

Virtually all workers are Afro-Colombian and earn wages covering only 34% of the minimum need for a family to survive. Infant mortality is very high. During the late 60's and the 70's, unionization of the banana workers began (by 1987, 96% were organized). During the same period, two different guerrilla armies moved into Uraba and developed bases.

Conflict intensified into the 80's as the workers refused to bow down to the employers despite the latter's use of terror against them. With the 1985 formation of the Union Patriotica (UP) leftist-populist political party, Uraba quickly became a bastion of legal opposition.

Despite the presence of large numbers of Colombian military, paramilitary assassins were able to freely kill activists, showing the alliance of the military with



# Colombia Human Rights Groups Meet

The Madison Colombia Support Network hosted a National Conference on Human Rights at the University of Wisconsin-Madison November 18-20. Present were Colombia Human Rights Network affiliates from New York, Miami, Washington D.C., San Francisco, Minneapolis, Boston, and Madison (Chicago and Rhode Island were unable to attend). Observers came from Sheboygan and Iowa City. Also represented were Amnesty International, Washington Office on Latin America, Witness for Peace, Peace Brigades International, Fellowship of Reconciliation and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

We were fortunate to have Ana Carrigan, a well respected writer, film-maker and human rights researcher, give the keynote address Friday night at the Wisconsin State Historical Society auditorium.

The major goal of the conference was to create a national agenda to better facilitate and coordinate our human rights work. The Colombia Human Rights Network's National Coordinating Committee was reshaped and strengthened, with each committee electing one delegate, in an attempt to prevent gridlock that hampered past work. Local initiative and different local emphases were recognized as important (e.g. the plight of Afro-Colombians, indigenous issues, Plan Pacifico), with a desire to work together on as many projects as possible. A greater use of email was agreed upon, which is already helping establish a world-wide communication grid.

Amid some understandable chaos (many people had never met before), the conference accomplished some noteworthy items. It was an opportunity for U.S. activists in the Colombian human rights struggle to come together and develop personal as well as professional relationships. We learned of the resources and talents that each group was able to bring to the larger national organization. For example, the New York

group has an extensive video and audio library.

We developed a year-long agenda and prioritized the three commitments we would make for the year ahead.

- We agreed that pushing for a United Nations Special Rapporteur was of great importance in ratcheting up the pressure on the Colombian government to clamp down on state security agents and their para-military appendages, as well as raising a world-wide awareness of the horrible human rights situation in Colombia.
- We decided to do educational work around 'Social Cleansings' in Colombia, and coordinate a national tour in March by the gay human rights activist Juan Pablo Ordoñez (if you'd be interested in having him visit your area, contact Cristina at



The Conference was a chance for U.S. activists to come together to talk, plan and dance in Madison the third week of November

202 232-8148.

- We also agreed to highlight the large number of political prisoners in Colombia, with letter writing in the summer and a tour in the fall.

The conference created a stronger National Network, prioritized our agenda, and revitalized our commitment to human rights in Colombia.

We have a few Conference information packets with important recent reports from Colombia  
Write for one! (\$2.90 for postage)

## Activist Ana Carrigan visits Madison for Network Conference

Ana Carrigan is a journalist and documentary filmmaker whose topics often relate to underprivileged classes in the Third World. She visited Madison in November as the keynote speaker for the Colombia Human Rights Network National Conference. Her speech was called "Colombia: Unraveling the Myths. A Hard Look at the Complex Reality of Political Violence in Latin America." In the lecture Carrigan tried to undo the perception of Colombia as a country controlled by drugs, and show the injustices there are perpetuated by impunity on the part of the government in regards to human rights abuses.

While in Madison, Carrigan also spoke about her book *The Palace of Justice: A Colombian Tragedy*, published in 1993. There she writes of the events of November 1985, when armed guerrillas of the M-19 Revolutionary movement invaded the Supreme Court in Bogota's historic Plaza Bolivar. Says the author: "It is rare that a single event can illuminate an entire epoch. Yet the



Continued on p. 8



# Peace Brigades International Starts Colombia Accompaniment Project

The following is excerpted from a longer letter from Janey Skinner, currently in Barrancabermeja.

7 November 1994

I've been in Colombia now one month, busy with the setup of this new Peace Brigades International (PBI) project. PBI is an international nonprofit organization that offers protective accompaniment in conflict zones, with experience in Guatemala, El Salvador, Sri Lanka, Haiti, First Nation communities in Canada and a few other places. PBI's work is in 3 principle areas: 1) accompaniment of threatened people and groups, to reduce the risks they face and to provide some moral support--just walking with people in their work, 2) information (monthly bulletin); and 3) peace education--including work-

## ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ PBI Seeks Volunteers who: ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

- will commit ≥1 yr service in Colombia
- are at least 21 years old
- speak Spanish fluently
- have experience working in groups and living in another culture
- are able to work under stress
- have skills in political analysis

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Volunteer Training: March 31 - April 6 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

shops on reconciliation, community approaches to mental health under repressive conditions, and sometimes just making the link between progressive educators outside and inside the country we work in.

PBI maintains a politically independent stance, and only works by invitation. Here in Colombia we were invited by 4 groups: Justicia y Paz, CREDHOS (a regional human rights group), ASFADDES (families of the disappeared), and Codecal (Catholic community development project).

These groups and others have expressed a need for international accompaniment, as one more tool in the defense of human rights, and PBI is the first permanent international presence in Colombia, apart from the Red Cross. Even agencies within the Colombian government itself condemn the astronomical levels of human rights violations here, car-

ried out by the armed forces, the police, and right-wing paramilitary squads. Colombia suffers from other forms of violence too -- high levels of common crime, killings related to the drug trade, and over 30 years of war between the guerrillas and the State -- all of which make the situation here more complicated for well-intentioned outsiders. While government and paramilitary forces are responsible for some 70% of political killings, the guerrillas have also come under sharp criticism for their violations of "international humanitarian law," the set of Geneva Conventions and Protocols which if followed would take 90% of the suffering out of war.

I will be spending much of my time in Barrancabermeja ("Barranca"), an oil town on the Magdalena River. This region, the "Magdalena Medio," has been the site of tremendous social movements since mid-century. In the 70's, the town held several "civic strikes," to gain better city services ... Many of the community's demands were won, but not without a cost. In the 80's the backlash got worse -- union leaders were killed, community activists disappeared, massacres. The spread of paramilitary squads (often financed by drug lords, coordinated/ assisted by the Army) in the countryside began to cause massive displacement as well, as campesinos (particularly those sympathetic to peasant unions or leftist parties) were forced from their land and began to fill the slums of cities all over Colombia -- Barranca, Villavicencio, Monteria, Cali, Medellin, Bogota, Barranquilla...

Our work is with these people, the displaced peasants and the beleaguered community groups. One alternative for the displaced is a Peasant Shelter (Albergue) in Barranca, where a coalition of groups have established a safe space, and a forum in which people can publically denounce and file official complaints what is happening. Most people are too scared, and just disappear into the slums, y punto. But a few ideal-

ists, among which I count myself, still believe in collective solutions, in the possibility of justice, in the power of breaking silence, and for them, the Albergue is an important alternative to maintain.

Last week we spent several days in Barranca, to let folks know we'll be arriving to begin work in December; while there, I wrote the following in my journal:

"Barranca is heat that stings and prickles on your arms and the part in your hair at midday. Barranca is the faint smell of petroleum, and the winding white tubes just above the ground running like messengers throughout the region, all pouring their crude riches into the Centro. Barranca is the gift of a cup of ice, the tart surprise of passion fruit seeds buried under a chill cap of condensed milk. Barranca is above all the direct look in the eye of the woman who offers the cup of ice..."

## ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ PBI Delegation to Colombia ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Join PBI's Delegation to Colombia  
June 30 - July 10 to investigate the  
human rights situation there.

For an application form, write:  
PBI c/o Lopez, 186 Bonview St,  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
(415) 282-6941

Internet: pbicolusa@igc.org

"Barranca is a cold pit in my stomach, sucking cavernously at my skin, when the lights go out all of a sudden and the taxis refuse to cross the bridge, no way, somebody just got killed over in puente pa'alla. Barranca is mostly puente pa'alla..."

--Un fuerte abrazo, Janey

Janey Skinner, Apto. Aereo 10110,  
Barrancabermeja, Santander,  
Colombia  
email: pbi-colo@colnodo.apc.org

For a copy of this and other letters from Janey, send a stamped (\$1.01) self-addressed envelope to PBI.

Janey asks that folks consider assisting her efforts by joining the PBI emergency response network and by contributing funds to PBI.



**Letters to Box 1505**  
**Email to [csn@igc.org](mailto:csn@igc.org)**

Sept 1994

I appreciate very much your sending the newsletter to me and staying abreast of events in my very beat-up homeland. Please keep it up. Enclosed is a donation and some names to add to your mailing list.

Gracias. R.H. (Massachusetts)

13 Nov 94

Thanks for the fast response to my request for info on Ana Carrigan's talk! God, I love Internet! I'm-in real life- an elementary principal and curriculum supervisor at the school district in Spring Green and live in Mineral Point. I was a Peace Corp volunteer in Brazil in 69-70 and am friends with Vince and Jane K., from whom I first learned of Ana Carrigan's pending visit. There are interested people I know of in SW Wisconsin who might like to get info about Colombia. I'm involved with the Progressive Party here. I'll plan to be at Ana's Friday night talk and look forward to seeing you then.

Ciao. Paul (Mineral Point, WI)

13 Nov 94

I am interested in possibly becoming involved with the Colombia Support Network. I'm not sure exactly what you are doing these days - I heard about the conference, but unfortunately I will not be able to attend. In any event, I would very interested in hearing what you have planned for the coming year, and any way I could be of help. Let me introduce myself a little. I lived in Colombia for a year and a half in the 80's, doing human rights volunteer work and studying. Since then, I have been active in human rights work in Colombia and Central America. I am currently living in Bogota and have been working with the Asociacion de Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos providing accompaniment and working on research and documentation of cases, and I am hoping to become more involved in some other human rights projects in the coming year. In any case, I would be very interested in establishing contact with people in the States who are working on the same issues, and who are involved in changing US policy.

Best of luck and I hope to hear from you soon.

Abrazos, --- (Bogota)

24 Nov 94

It was with great excitement that I saw your ad in the September 5/12, 1994 issue of *The Nation*. I have been looking for Colombian solidarity groups for a while. I am from Colombia and have been looking to do solidarity work with the progressive people of Colombia, as the situation there continues to worsen. Please let me know how I can help/work together with you. I would appreciate if you could send me an information packet and any information on solidarity groups throughout the U.S., specifically in the Southwest. Looking forward to hear from you soon!

En solidaridad! R. M. (Arizona)

29 Nov 94

I am preparing a report on the health effects of nontraditional agricultural industries in underdeveloped countries. I am using the Colombian floral industry as a case study of industrial exposure to toxic chemicals. In particular, there has been concern over the use of organochlorides. Unfortunately, there is little official information available in the U.S. on this topic.

I would very much appreciate any sources of information you might have on this topic. If you would like a copy of my final report, I will mail it to you when it is complete.

Sincerely,

A. W. (East Lansing, MI)

10 Jan 95

I received your Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> mailing this week and was very much interested in the work that you do. I am particularly interested in Colombian issues as my mother is Colombian, and I have recently lost my uncle to political violence there. I would appreciate tremendously any information you could send me, particu-

**We would like to continue and facilitate networking via the very useful Internet. When you contact CSN, please let us know if we can print your name and email address along with your comments. Some of our readers may wish to communicate with you themselves.**

*In Memorium*  
**Erwin Knoll**

1921 - 1994

A friend and supporter of peace and justice in Colombia and everywhere

larly the list of videos, literature, and upcoming Colombia human rights national tours (what does this mean?). Also, the list of talking points you mentioned would be of interest to me.

As regards your request to distribute the "info-action notice", I am looking into ways I can disseminate your information. I'll do what I can. In any case, I would really appreciate any information you could send me. Thank you and best wishes.

Sincerely, A. S. (Massachusetts)

12 Jan 95

Hi, I live in London and I'd like to send a letter to the UK representative in the U.N. Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities... could you please help me with the address in the UK to which I should send the letter?

Thanks. N.V. (London)

13 Jan 95

I would be interested in finding more out about the Colombia Support Network and would appreciate being on your mailing list. This is my second semester here at UW -Madison, and I have a marked interest in Colombia after having lived there for one and a half years. I will thank you prematurely for your time and consideration and I look forward to learning more about your organization.

Sincerely, Scott (Madison, WI)

13 Jan 95

The Latin American Information Centre here is running a weekly radio program. Every week we broadcast news like the one you posted to me (re Special Rapporteur)

We see you as a good source of news about Colombia, so please keep us informed.

Hasta Pronto,

A.M. (Victoria, Australia)



## Draft Resistance in Colombia

Obligatory military service is a harsh reality in most of Latin America. Besides Costa Rica and Panama (with no armies), only Nicaragua and Uruguay do not compel citizens to perform military service. But popular opposition to militarism and the draft is growing strong across the continent.

Activists in Colombia are trying to collect one million signatures on a proposal to Congress to legalize conscientious objector (CO) status. Colombia's first CO presented himself in June of this year and is now on trial for refusing military service and de-manding alternative service.

Contact: Colectivo para la Objecion de Conciencia al Servicio Militar Obligatorio, A.A. 53-024, Bogota, Colombia. Phone: 571-285-3208. Fax: 571-287-3660. [from *The Nonviolent Activist*, newsletter of the War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012, (212) 228-0450, wrl@igc.apc.org]

## Literature Available from CSN

*The Palace of Justice* by Ana Carrigan (1993) 303 pp. \$22.95 --

This is a "must read" to understand the situation in Colombia today.

*Political Violence in Colombia* by Amnesty Int'l. (1994) 109 pp. \$8 Very good introduction and summary.

*Children and Violence in Colombia* by Human Rights Watch (1994) 104 pp. \$12 Just published report documents the horrors faced by children in Colombia.

To order these, or to request a complete literature list, write: CSN, P.O. Box 1505, Madison WI 53701

## Listen To! Support! WORT-FM 89.9 Your Community Radio In South Central Wisconsin

### Monday to Friday

- 8 AM: *The Buzz*: community events, interviews, music, humor
- noon: A Public Affair: discussion
- 5 PM: Pacifica News
- 5:30 PM: BBC News
- 6:30 PM: Madison/Wisconsin news

### Saturday

- 6 AM Los Madrugadores
- noon Tropical Rhythms
- 4 PM La Junta (Salsa, Latin Jazz)

### Sunday

- 5 PM Third World View (news and interviews, including Colombia)

Call 256-2001 for a Program Schedule

Make A Pledge During the  
Jan. 23-28 On Air Fundraiser!

## Fast and vigil at U.S. Capitol March 24-30 to SHUT DOWN

## The School of the Americas

This is the 15th anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Romero (two involved are SOA graduates.)

Since 1946, 7608 Colombian soldiers have been trained there; in 1993, 1013 of 1770 graduates were Colombian!

Contact: SOA Watch — PO Box 3330  
Columbus, GA 31903 (706) 682-5369

## Thanks for the Support!

- to the 79 people who responded to the August Phonathon with \$1742 in donations
- to the many Colombia, Central America, and other human rights groups for donations to help pay for *The Nation* ad
- to the people who came to the Americamanta concert in September at Edgewood College
- to the A.J. Muste Memorial Institute (New York) which gave CSN a \$1500 grant to assist in bringing the Apartadó delegation to Wisconsin, to help produce a video and educational materials
- to the many other donors who sent contributions to help produce *Action on Colombia*, and to support the National Conference in Madison in November
- to the Missionary Association of Catholic Women (Milwaukee) for a contribution for the Special Rapporteur campaign
- and thanks to everyone for writing letters!

*Needless to say, we badly need further financial assistance (e.g., this newsletter is going out to 1800 people and costs us close to \$600.)*

We are a 100% volunteer organization and urgently need to hire a part-time coordinator.

*If you know of any possible sources of funding for our sister city and human rights work, whether at the \$10 or \$100 or \$1000 level, please contact us. Thanks!*

Yes! I want to help stop the violence in Colombia.

Here is my contribution to the Colombia Support Network and the Dane County/Apartadó Sister Communities Project:

\_\_\_ \$10 \_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_ \$75 \_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_ \$200 Other \$ \_\_\_

\_\_\_ I would like to learn more about the CSN. Please contact me.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax/email \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Colombia Support Network, P.O. Box 1505, Madison WI 53701

Checks made out to WICOLA-Colombia Support are tax-deductible.



## Ana Carrigan Speaks at Network Conference *continued from page 4*

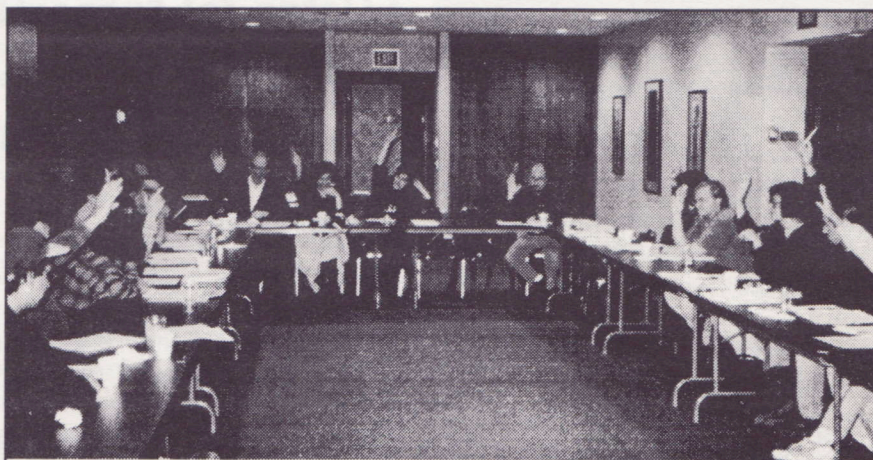
tragedy at the Palace of Justice provided a microcosm in which the three mythic figures of every Latin conflict of the last fifty years - the Rebel, the General, and the President - acted out their appointed roles without benefit of the usual, self-protective, camouflage."

Carrigan, who was in Bogotá at the time and witnessed the event, returned there in 1991 to untangle the governmental lies of what happened during the 27-hour bloodbath that left the one hundred people, including eleven Supreme Court Justices, dead.

The result was her 300 page account that, with the help of Bogotá morgue investigators, shows evidence in support of the widely held belief that the Colombian military effectively used the Supreme Court takeover to eliminate the Justices and to stage a coup d'état over the civilian government. (Copies of her book are available from CSN; see page 7 ordering information.)

Carrigan, born of an Irish father and Colombian mother, now makes her home on a "middle ground" of New York City. With graying hair and dark eyebrows, she is direct in her stare. Her hand-rolled cigarettes are symbolic of her internal intensity. "The thing I'd like to share with you is the thing that inspires me to become involved in the kind of stories and the kind of work that I try to do," Carrigan told this writer. "And that has to do with the fact that wherever there is great evil, as there is today in Colombia, or Peru, or many other places, there is also great good. Evil can not exist without good, and vice-versa. And the good shines more brightly in the people who resist these horrendous situations."

*Ana Carrigan's visit was sponsored by the gracious financial support of the Associated Students of Madison, Nave Fund (LAISP), and Office of International Programs. Amnesty International (UW group) and UW Greens were also responsible for assisting in making Ms. Carrigan's trip a success.*



Colombia Human Rights Network members vote on the priority items for the 1995 agenda. See page 4 about the November conference.

### National Tour - March 95

#### "Social Cleansings in Colombia"

Juan Pablo Ordoñez, gay Colombian human rights activist, will visit several U.S. cities.

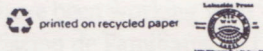
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