



Join us to honor and celebrate women fighting for El Salvador!

The SHARE Foundation: Building a New El Salvador Today

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Join us November 29-December 6th in commemorating the four U.S. Churchwomen by spending a week in El Salvador focusing on and learning about women's social justice issues in El Salvador and around the world.

Please contact sharedc@share-elsalvador.org for more info!

Opportunities to work with SHARE!

The SHARE Foundation: Building a New El Salvador Today is hiring a **Development Coordinator** and an **Operations Manager** for its re-opened San Francisco Office.

Visit <http://www.share-elsalvador.org/> for more information!

Contribute Today!



Your donation will help SHARE go the extra mile to support so many families to achieve self-sufficiency and a hope-filled future. **Please contribute today.**

One Year Later: The Military Coup in Honduras Continues

On June 28th, 2009, a military coup removed democratically elected President of Honduras Manuel Zelaya, "Mel," from power and put into place a repressive regime, unrecognized by the international community. In November, elections were held, with an estimated turnout of 30-35%, carried out in a context of repression and censorship.¹

Since the coup, while civil society has organized against the coup and against the illegitimate Lobo administration, death squads are on the rise and unions, journalists, LGBT leaders, and organized rural farmers have been targeted. According to Graham Russell, Co-Director of Rights Action: "The situation of repression - violations of political and civil rights - is very bad. The [Lobo] regime [has] implemented a policy of state repression - including the activation of paramilitary death squad groups, to threaten, intimidate, terrorize and kill member of the pro-democracy, anti-coup movement."

Amnesty International has accused the Honduran authorities of failing to address serious human rights violations that followed the coup d'etat of 28 June 2009: "Since new president Porfirio Lobo took office in January, police and military officers responsible for mass arrests, beatings and torture in the wake of the coup have not been brought to justice. Meanwhile, concerns about freedom of expression increased, as seven journalists have been killed in the past three months."

Mark Weisbrot, Co-Director of the Washington-based Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), firmly believes that the U.S.'s role in Honduras is contributing directly to the human rights violations and oppression taking place there. [The Obama administration] stopped the Organization of American States from taking stronger action after the coup. . . . They've tried to prevent [the Lobo administration] from paying any political cost, either internationally or domestically, for killing people. In fact, I think, in some sense, this administration's legacy in Central America is similar to Reagan's, in that they're bringing death-squad governments back."²

In an interview with Amy Goodman of Democracy Now!, independent journalist and member of the National Front of Popular Resistance in Honduras, Gerardo

Torres, has the following to say about the role of the US in pushing for Honduras to be welcomed back into the OAS:

"Well, it's like the second part of the plan. It's-the first plan, it was make a new kind of coup, put some makeup with it, and present it like a democratic government, and now gaining the recognition. It's a really bad example for Latin America, what happened in Honduras, because if this... process completes, then a new era of coups are going to start going on in the region. And we know that in Latin America once a process starts in one country, it like stands to reproduce in the other ones. So, the United States is playing a very dangerous role for the Honduran people, because he has been the lead spokesman of Lobo and the military regime."³

¹ Upsidedownworld.org

² Interview with Rights Action

³Democracynow.org

SHARE Recommends: Summer Viewing!

Just over a year after the first "successful" coup in Latin America in decades, an independent documentary telling the people's story of the coup, the violence and repression, and the organized civil society response is released.

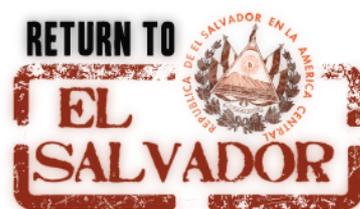


Quien Dijo Miedo, (Who Said Fear?): René is a Honduran amateur actor who appeared on television spots promoting the referendum on convening the

National Constituent Assembly in Honduras. On June 28th, 2009, instead of a referendum, there was a brutal coup d'état: the army abducted President Manuel Zelaya and had him flown abroad. Along with thousands of other Hondurans, René joined the National Resistance Front against the Coup d' État. An unprecedented Honduras arises: a people who resist despite media bias, violence and death, and take to the streets to stand up for their rights. This is their story.

<http://quiendijomiedofilm.blogspot.com/>

Katia Lara, who led the effort to archive and edit the FMLN's clandestine radio *Radio Venceremos* files, directed the film, shot on the ground in Honduras during and in the months after the coup. It will be shown across Honduras and available for free download online, in English, Spanish and French.



Return to El Salvador

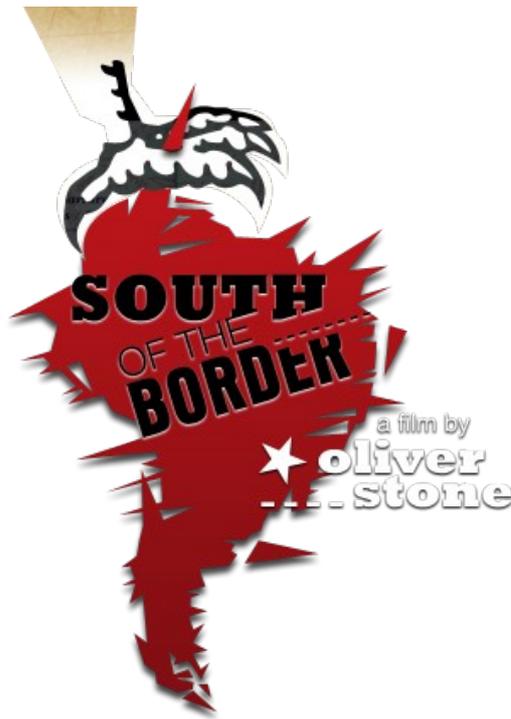
A documentary about life after civil war. 17 years ago, U.N. Peace Accords marked the end of a brutal civil war in El Salvador.

This film is the compelling story of vibrant Salvadoran individuals and communities and the intricate geo-political systems that have so profoundly impacted their lives, making this distant war relevant to a current American audience.

Written and directed by friends of SHARE, Jaime Moffet's film is an important look into El Salvador today, a must-see for all those in solidarity with the people

of El Salvador.

<http://www.returntoelsalvador.com/>



South of the Border

There's a revolution underway in South America, but most of the world doesn't know it. Oliver Stone sets out on a road trip across five countries to explore the social and political movements as well as the mainstream media's misperception of South America while interviewing seven of its elected presidents. In casual conversations with Presidents Hugo Chávez (Venezuela), Evo Morales (Bolivia), Lula da Silva (Brazil), Cristina Kirchner (Argentina), as well as her husband and ex-President Néstor Kirchner, Fernando Lugo (Paraguay), Rafael Correa (Ecuador), and Raúl Castro (Cuba), Stone gains unprecedented access and sheds new light upon the exciting transformations

in the region.

<http://southoftheborderdoc.com/>