
Amigos de Honduras

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February 2016

SECRETARY/TREASURER'S REPORT Joan M. Larimore (San Francisco del Valle 1986-88)
amigosdehondurasjml@gmail.com

MAJOR ALERT: If any of you have been trying to reach me via email, please note that there have been some problems with my computer. It will all be fixed soon, she said hopefully! Our bank account stands at \$2263.39 with \$100 of that being Grant Fund dollars.

I am reinstating the practice of placing a "dues notification" in your mailed Newsletters. Several members have indicated that they appreciate the heads up! Those of you who were NPCA members now know that they are no longer charging dues! Our Editor's new Membership Info Box in the Newsletter now reflects this. NPCA is relying on donations for the work they do.

We have several new members so I want to repeat for them and anyone who may have forgotten, it is possible to receive your four yearly Newsletters by regular mail or electronically. **Brant Miller** is our very efficient member in charge of that task. He can be reached at finalvinyl@comcast.net.

All of Amigos de Honduras records for 2015 have been sent to our official Archivist, **Ron Reafs**, in

Sacramento, California. Thanks to Ron, all records beginning in 1990, are stored in his attic. Can you believe it? We have been in business for 26 years!

Once again we are officially listed with the State of Washington as a nonprofit organization. This is something we are required to do yearly. And special thank you to all of our donors!

AMIGOS DE HONDURAS GRANT FUND DONATIONS

2015

Brenda (Sims) Crumpacker; Ron Reafs; Arietta Wiedmann; Kate Rafferty; Maggie McQuaid; Irene Nowak-Coe; Mary Mayer; Peter & Ann Bauer; Jenna & Matt TerMolen; Clyde & Joelle Morris/Bufa; Paul Leland; Mark Reilly; Larry & Nancy Fitton; Judith Whitney Terry; Linda Villar; Ruth Spory; Mickie Lee-Merslich; Mari-Luci Jaramillo; Suzanne Mills

2016

Steve Dylinski; Marie Beougher; Sigrid Brooks

EDITOR'S CORNER
Loren Hintz (Olancho 1980-82)
ldhintz@bellsouth.net

In this edition we have information of two new books by **PC Honduras Volunteers** and a recent documentary about **Honduras**. Check them out. Also there is a report on the **Candelaria Library Project** which **Amigos helped fund**. There continue to be lots of news of violence and of migration in Honduras. Stories of solutions are not common. As you read this, the **PC Honduras 2016 Reunion** will be going on in New Orleans (Feb. 11-15). Please share your reunion stories for the May 2016 issue of Amigos de Honduras.

As editor I appreciate news, stories and projects that are shared with me so I can put them in the Newsletter. Communicate! National Peace Corps Association has changed their membership model (free for all, but requesting donations.) At the Feb. reunion there will be some discussion of what Amigos de Honduras can do and I hope folks will also share their opinions via email to Joan and me too.

Remember there are a number of ways to stay connected. The Amigos de Honduras Newsletter comes out quarterly (Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.). **Steve Phelan** sends out an annual email blast to all RPCVs in the super data base that has been

collected. He shares the contact data base organized by year and by last name.

The reunion website has a blog and **The 2016 New Orleans Reunion Website** (note it used the year 2013 in its name) has links to the collection of Dropbox photos from RPCVs in Honduras from the 60s to the present. Check them out. www.PeaceCorpsHondurasReunion2013.com. The Facebook page **Honduras Peace Corps** <https://www.facebook.com/groups/2209604190/> has posts of news, memories and requests for help with projects. **Amigos de Honduras accepts donations for projects** and also uses dues to help fund projects in Honduras. Recipients then share their progress via articles in the Amigos Newsletter. Please consider serving in the Funding Committee or suggesting a project to be funded.

Please share your thoughts with me via email or at 804 Kings Mill Rd. Chapel Hill NC 27517 or 919-933-8987. Gracias!

RECENT OBITUARIES

Compiled by Fred Corvi

Ernestine Abbruzzese 1970-72

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/ljsj/obituary.aspx?n=Ernestine-Abbruzzese&pid=177375035>

John Leibman 1969-71

<http://www.drinkwinemortuary.com/notices/John-Leibman>

Betty Jean Rosentrater 1982-83

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/thepilotnews/obituary.aspx?n=Betty-Jean-Rosentrater&pid=176324323>

Dianne "Dion" Dienes McMain 1980-81

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/dailycamera/obituary.aspx?n=Diann-e-McMain&pid=176686682>

NPCA TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM Glenn Blumhorst (Guatemala)

If you served as a Peace Corps Volunteer, you may have found, as I did, that readjusting to life back in the United States wasn't easy. More than "reverse culture shock" or the fact that family and friends were unable to fully relate to my new worldview, there were practical challenges, too. I know these challenges were not unique to me. The National Peace Corps Association (NPCA) has been working toward solutions for the challenges we know RPCVs face, including:

- Finding a job or starting a career that builds on our Peace Corps experience and values our unique competencies
- Gaining admission to a higher education program in which Peace Corps service is valuable, not just another line on a résumé
- Overcoming physical and mental health challenges stemming from service overseas
- Or finding opportunities for redeployment on international service projects

In response to the expressed needs and interests of our community, the newly launched Peace Corps Community Fund ramps up efforts

to meet these challenges. Under the umbrella of our **Transition Assistance Programs**, we've gathered a number of resources and opportunities to help RPCVs successfully transition once their service ends.

For example, the NPCA offers Peace Corps community members access to scholarships at prestigious universities that allow them to build on their Peace Corps experiences. Through our partnership with USC, Elizabeth Stokely received a \$50,000 scholarship to attend the University of Southern California's prestigious MBA program. She is currently in Southeast Asia participating in a seminar where she is applying lessons learned from her Peace Corps experience in Ecuador.

On a different note, a number of RPCVs have received notice that their personal records have been hacked. For more info contact Office of Personnel Management 866-740-7153 cybersecurity@opm.gov

WHISPERS FROM HONDURAS James Murren (Manto, Olancho 1997-99)

This Honduras book is a collection of newspaper columns that I wrote for my hometown back in PA while a PCV living in Manto. I wrote them on letter paper and sent them off to the newspaper editor, who then "typed/keyboared" them for me. The idea was to share with small town America what my/local life was like during that time. Additionally, I included in the book some updates from a return trip to Honduras during the holidays 2007/08 that I took with my wife.

Purchasing details: There is a sale running now through January 30 I'm extending it to all of you. US\$ 2.99 via Amazon Kindle:
http://www.amazon.com/James-Murren.../e/.../ref=sr_ntt_srch_lnk_1...

For US\$ 0.99, you can download e-books to e-readers, computers, phones, devices ... as well as PDFs, etc at this e-store:
<https://www.smashwords.com/profile/view/jmurren> You need to use these coupon codes for the 99 cents price at the Smashwords store: Whispers of Honduras discount code = SY33L

Again, all e-book sales end 30 January 2016. Both e-books have color photos throughout the pages. I have limited paperback copies at my house. If you're interested in having a signed copy, I can do that. **Email me at jmurren@gmail.com.** Paperbacks are available via Amazon. Share/pass it on to your friends and family. Thanks for your support. I appreciate it! (Ed. Note: the newsletter is being published after this date but I bet if you contact James you may be able to bargain!)



A CAMERA IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN: The Self-Forging of a Banana Republic Kevin Coleman (1997-99)

In the early twentieth century, the Boston-based United Fruit Company controlled the production, distribution, and marketing of bananas, the most widely consumed fresh fruit in North America. So great was the company's power that it challenged the sovereignty of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in which it operated, giving rise to the notion of company-dominated "banana republics."

In *A Camera in the Garden of Eden*, Kevin Coleman argues that the "banana republic" was an imperial constellation of images and practices that was checked and contested by ordinary Central Americans. Drawing on a trove of images from four enormous visual archives and a wealth of internal company memos, literary works, immigration records, and declassified US government telegrams, Coleman explores how banana plantation workers, women, and peasants used photography to forge new ways of being while also visually asserting their rights as citizens. He tells a dramatic story of the founding of the Honduran town of El Progreso, where the United Fruit Company had one of its main divisional offices, the rise of the company now known as Chiquita, and a sixty-nine day strike in which banana workers declared their independence from neocolonial domination. In telling this story, Coleman develops a new set of conceptual tools and methods for using images to open up fresh understandings of the past, offering a model that is applicable far beyond this pathfinding study.

Kevin notes, "Work on this book began with simple questions that I asked myself many years ago, as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Honduras (1997-1999)."

6 x 9 inches, 316 pages, 16 color and 98 b&w photos, 4 maps
 ISBN 978-1-4773-0855-4
 \$27.95* | £18.99 | C\$39.50
 University of Texas Press



Banana plantation workers on strike in Honduras, 1954. A local studio photographer named Rafael Platero Paz made an image of solidarity. Through its composition, this picture singularizes the striking workers standing closest to the camera and renders those standing further away as a collective agent. *Photograph by Rafael Platero Paz.*

THE FIGHT FOR THE AGUAN VALLEY (posted on PC Honduras Face Book)

This is a documentary of the ongoing land disputes in the Aguan Valley. Rental is \$4 and purchase is \$8. See resistenciathefilm.com
[Resistencia: The Fight for the Aguan Valley | Watch Now](#)

When a 21st century coup d'état ousts the only president they ever believed in, these farmers take over the plantations. With no plans to ever give them back.

Do you still have a copy of your PC Volunteer Handbook? Share it!

CANDELARIA LIBRARY PROJECT

Becky Williams

I want to personally thank you all for your generous donation to the library project. I am pleased to announce that the final report is finished. Please take a look! There are lots of fantastic pictures of the entire process. I hope you enjoy the smile that you have put on these kids and teachers faces. You can find the report at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B66F6g91gYAZIFBdFhocW1wZkk/view?usp=sharing>

About Luis Bogran Center for Basic Education

The Luis Bogran Center for Basic Education (CEB Luis Bogran) is located in the community of Candelaria in Intibucá, Honduras. Candelaria is approximately one and a half hours by bus from the nearest large town of La Esperanza. The students in the school are predominately indigenous Lencan whose families are traditional subsistence farmers. The school includes a primary school from grades 1-6 whose students all hail from Candelaria, and a lower-secondary school from grades 7-9 whose students come from Candelaria and six neighboring communities (Monquecagua, Plan del Río Grande, Ojo de Agua, San Francisco de Palaca, El Zapote, and Dulce Nombre). Students in the secondary school come from as far as an hour and a half by foot to attend school. The only other option for secondary school is in La Esperanza where the cost of attendance is significantly higher (in CEB Luis Bogran school is free except for uniforms and books) and students must pay daily for a bus,

which is often beyond the capabilities of the family.

The school boasts 381 students including 189 girls and 192 boys and serves 247 families in Candelaria alone. There are 240 students in primary school (1st-6th) and 141 in lower-secondary school (7th-9th). The school has 10 teachers with the typical classroom housing over 40 students. The director of the school, Eva Vasquez, is working with the Society of Parents of Families (similar to our PTA in the USA), the Honduran Education Ministry, and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to add three more grade levels to the school (10th-12th) so that the students will have the opportunity to achieve a technical degree in agriculture. There are 45 current students and 25 youth who have graduated from 9th grade on the waiting list to attend 10th-12th grades when they become available.

The CEB Luis Bogran School also has a government-sponsored adult literacy program which takes place on Saturdays for four hours per day. Many low-literacy or illiterate adults in the community participate in the program and the secondary students in 9th grade volunteer to help teach reading as a part of their social service requirement. As one 50 year old woman in the community stated, "When I was young I could only go to school until 2nd grade. Now that I am older and my husband has passed away I have the time to go to school. I want to learn how to read so that I can learn new things."

About the Library Project

The purpose of this project was to start a library in the CEB Luis Bogran School. Prior to the fundraiser, the school had no library books of any kind including no

dictionaries, encyclopedias, or other reference books. The only books available to students were their textbooks, many of which were shared between two students. The community has a very high poverty level with most houses having dirt floors and walls and the only income generation coming from any extra crops that are available after counting for the household's own needs. In order to improve this situation the Candelaria teachers and Rebecca Williams worked together to raise funds to begin a library in the school with the goal of one book per child.

What's next?

First, I must finish my dissertation. Then, I am hoping to work with the school to help raise funds for the three classrooms that they need in order to add grades 10-12. The Honduran government has promised the teachers if the school can figure out how to build the classrooms. Stay tuned for that! And if you know of any funding agencies or deep pockets for this second phase, please let me know!



CROSS BORDER DELEGATION

**Maria Robinson (1962-64
Siguatepeque)**

In January, a 12 -person delegation, recruited by Kansas City's Cross Border Network and the San Francisco Bay area-based Marin Task Force on the Americas, visited the North coast of Honduras to observe the effects of foreign investment, tourism and the drug war on

communities in the Bay Islands, the Aguan and Trujillo. Most delegation members were activists, and half had never been to Honduras before. Our guide and interpreter was Karen Spring, Honduras Solidarity Network's representative, who has lived and worked in Honduras for the most of the past 7 years. Many of the meetings were arranged by OFRANEH, the **National Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras**, whose leader, Miriam Miranda, was the winner of this year's Food Sovereignty Prize.

Among the biggest surprises: The arduous ferry ride from la Ceiba to Roatan, even at the calmest time (7 am), was hard to stomach-almost everyone on the ferry got sick. Our advice: spend the extra \$10 or so and fly there!

In a more serious vein, our overnight stay on the idyllic key, Cayos Cochinos, was cut short because of the disappointing tourist facilities built as part of the "improvements" by the Fundación de Cayos Cochinos, now known as the Coral Reef Foundation. (Think "bathrooms" made of used plywood and set a few feet from the water.) We instead heard from the community members, all Garífuna, about how the Foundation has failed to represent the people it was set up to serve and protect. For example, the islanders claimed that they were prevented from ferrying tourists from the mainland, and that their garbage was being picked up by the management only once a month.

On the positive side, delegation members were able to visit Chabelo Morales in the Aguan, a campesino leader who is at last free after six years in prison, three trials and unstinting support by human rights activists in the US and around the world. Chabelo and his family are

now starting brick factory and we were given a short lesson on how to make bricks. It's a slow process, but we are planning a fundraiser to help them buy a brickmaking machine which could increase their productivity 10-fold.

One final note: One of our members contracted malaria somewhere on the North coast, so if you are going there, MAKE SURE YOU BRING PLENTY OF DEET! It's sad that after over 50 years of involvement with Honduras, and billions in aid, that the United States has yet to find a solution to the mosquito. Perhaps the current global concern over the ZIKA virus, borne by the same mosquito, will prompt further research –and, more importantly action– on mosquito control, and clean, reliable water systems to prevent their spread.

Why Did Miss Honduras Wear Skulls? Diane Cole



In the Miss Universe parade of national costumes, Iroshka Lindaly Elvir, Miss Honduras, wore a skull on her headdress and had a train of skulls. What did they symbolize? Richard D. Salyer/Courtesy of Miss Universe Organization

Amid the flap over pageant host Steve Harvey's initially announcing the wrong winner of Sunday's Miss Universe contest, relatively few viewers may have paid attention to the eye-popping national costume worn by Iroshka Lindaly Elvir as Miss Honduras. Those who did may have puzzled over the number of decorative skulls, trailing behind in the gown's train and in the crown of her headdress. It turns out they have many layers of symbolism, touching on ancient culture, modern-day violence and even health care in Honduras.

According to press interviews with Elvir, the original inspiration for the costume was the Mayan goddess of death. But many Hondurans on Twitter "used it as a basis for sort of black humor about the national homicide rate," says Rosemary A. Joyce, professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley.

The double meaning about cultural origins and present-day violence was probably no accident, Joyce continued: "[Elvir] uploaded pictures to her Facebook page in which she is wearing that outfit holding a sign [that reads] 'CICIH YA' which is a call for an independent, U.N.-appointed anti-corruption task force to be appointed for Honduras." This kind of task force, many hope, would help reduce corruption and lower the country's extremely high murder rate, which the U.N. ranked as the worst in the world. (**This task force is supported by some members of Congress. Editor note.**)

Joyce translated the Facebook post as reading in part, "I am losing hope to see so much blood flow and so much impunity, therefore it is necessary to exhaust all the means to capture the attention of the international organizations. "So Miss

Honduras managed to channel ancient Mayan culture, reference the country's current sky-high murder rates and gain public visibility for the cause of political reform, all through the unusual means of a beauty pageant costume.

The skulls themselves conjure the Mayan archaeological remains of Copan, situated in the western part of Honduras near the border with Guatemala. There, at the only World Heritage site in Honduras, human skulls are depicted on the sculpted walls. "There are also real skulls that were carved into masks by the Maya, between 600 and 800 A.D.," says Joyce.

In contemporary Honduras, skulls may stand for something else. As one Twitter commenter posted (and Joyce translated), "Well yeah ... this is a good [typical] costume because the deaths everyday by violence and corruption are typical ... so that now it is part of Honduran folklore."

Sadly, statistics demonstrate that violence is part of today's Honduran reality. "Honduras has been having a serious homicide epidemic for more than the past decade," says Christine Wade, associate professor of political science and international studies at Washington College in Chestertown, Md. According to statistics from the National Violence Observatory in Honduras, in 2013, the homicide rate was 82 per 100,000. More recently, because of pressures put on the government to reduce the rate, those numbers have fallen to 66 per 100,000 in 2014, and for the year ending in 2015 the national rate will probably be about 58 per 100,000. But that's still on the high side: The World Health Organization defines a homicide epidemic as a rate of 10 or more per 100,000.

"Honduras has a weak state, a very corrupt police and a very corrupt government," all of which make it a good place for drug traffickers, says Wade. Add to that the presence of organized crime, gang violence, domestic violence against women and "extrajudicial" killings by corrupt police forces, and you have a situation where "you're talking about multiple forms of violence with different victims and different perpetrators. It's really complicated," she says. Moreover, approximately 95 percent of homicides are not investigated, leading to a sense of impunity. "About 5 percent of homicides are actually investigated; fewer than that make it to trial and even fewer result in some sort of conviction," says Wade.

And beauty pageants are a way of gaining visibility. "People pay a lot of attention to them" in Honduras, says Adrienne Pine, associate professor of anthropology at American University in Washington, D.C. The candidate, who represents a region or family or institution, wins only if her "team" sells the most tickets and raises the most money. This brings in "a lot of revenue for the municipalities, which is important because there is so little government funding as a result of everything having been privatized," says Pine.

Tragically, the last beauty pageant winner in Honduras to gain international attention was 19-year-old Maria Jose Alvarado. In 2014, Maria was crowned Miss Honduras. But she and her sister, Sofia, were gunned down before she was to leave for London to compete in the Miss World beauty pageant. Sofia's boyfriend confessed to the murders, saying the motive was that she had danced with another man, press reports said.

Social media tweets have also pointed out another current political connection with the skulls. Joyce translates one: "It's a costume that represents the death of the patients from the IHSS," the national health care service. "In addition to providing poor health care," Joyce explains, "[IHSS] was rocked by a scandal in which large amounts of bribes were paid [and] fake medicine was purchased." According to Pine, "the coffers [of IHSS] had been ransacked by the party of the current president."

It's not exactly clear how much symbolism was intentional and how much was coincidental. And the TV viewing audience likely missed the point. But people in the Honduras heard the message of the skulls loud and clear.

New Report: The Health Consequences of El Niño in Central America *Lucas Wolf, Assistant International Director*

A [new report](#) released by the World Health Organization (WHO) calls attention to the devastating effects of El Niño in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. El Niño refers to the "large-scale ocean-atmosphere climate interaction linked to a periodic warming in sea surface temperatures across the central and east-central Equatorial Pacific (NOAA, 2016)."

El Niño Wreaks Havoc on Central America: The presence of El Niño has caused prolonged drought in Central America that is expected to last through at least March of 2016. Crop failure, especially in the "dry corridors" of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, has already affected 4.2 million people in the sub-region.

As with many climate-related events, the poorest households are most affected. Food insecurity and malnutrition are the biggest challenges facing these countries and are expected to last through the next harvest in August 2016. Guatemala and Honduras have gone as far as to declare a state of emergency. The governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador are providing support to farmers by distributing seeds and water pumps.

Most farmers in the region, particularly subsistence or small-scale *campesino* (rural farmer) operations, rely predominantly on natural rainfall for their crops, and these recent weather patterns, caused by El Niño and increasing climate volatility, have exacerbated food insecurity and overall instability in the rural areas of Central America. We are not even halfway through the summer season here, with full bore temperatures (and corresponding dryness) reaching its peak in the months of March and April.

Eco-Friendly Agriculture in a Changing Climate One of the key takeaways from the campesinos that I work with and visited on my last regional tour in October is that increased variability creates significant uncertainty around the arrival of the first rains in May. Many farmers are unsure about when, what, and how much they should plant for the season. These conversations played over and over again as I traveled from El Salvador to Guatemala, and then from Honduras back to Nicaragua.

According to Gerardo Santos, a field coordinator for Centro Educativo de Agricultura Sostenible (CEASO), “These fluctuations and changing climate dynamics are wreaking havoc in the most vulnerable areas and increasingly encroaching upon the

majority of the country. Without the stability and predictability of the rains, campesinos are really in a difficult spot; they are in a struggle for survival.”

To assist these farmers, Trees, Water & People supports programs in sustainable agriculture, like those of our newest partner, CEASO in Honduras. A shifting paradigm in agriculture emphasizes climate mitigation and adaptation strategies like better soil management, conservation, rainwater harvesting, enhanced water storage capacity, agroforestry, crop diversification, and better and more resistant local seeds. To read the full WHO report please [click here](#).

THE BEST OF AMIGOS Alan Waugh (SPS 1973-75)

The Best of Amigos de Honduras Newsletter 1999-2013: Life and Times in Honduras. Then & Now. Stories, Personal Narratives and Travelogues. This book includes 102 articles written by former Honduras Peace Corps Volunteers and staff published in the Amigos newsletter over 14 years, 162 pages in all. Alan Waugh (San Pedro Sula 1973-75), long-time editor of the Amigos newsletter, created this assemblage of wonderful writing . . . which includes maps and some of the original photos and graphics for the articles. The book is published in pdf format, 12.5 MB in size. To obtain a **free** copy, e-mail Alan your request at awaugh@q.com. The book will be e-mailed back to you.

A paper copy may be ordered: write a check for \$24.00 (which includes xeroxing & postage), payable to Alan Waugh, and mail it with your request to Alan Waugh, 2103 N.E. 70th Street, Seattle, Washington 98115.

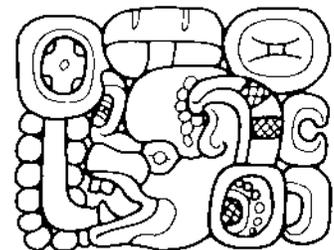
HONDURAS: A MANUAL FOR PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS Jo Ann Euper, Editor 1968

In 1982 I was helping Ana Rosa de Ortiz clean out her closet in the PC office in Teguc. I found this old manual. Here are a few selections.

“Concept of Time” By Anonymous. Almost anything starts thirty minutes to an hour later than scheduled, and this is not considered late. “Ahora” y “ahorita” are usually erroneously interpreted by the North American to mean “now” or “very shortly” However, not the following examples:

A PCV was talking to a villager at 8AM, saying that, that day he was to leave town. Villager: **Y cuando se va?** PCV: **A las 10:30.** Villager: **“Ahora entonces”.** (Incidentally, the bus left at noon.)

“Courtesies”: When a person joins others at a table for meals, or simply enters a room where others are eating, he is expected to greet them with a generalized **“buenas días”** o **“buenas tardes”** and add to that **“buen provecho”** literally, a wish for the other’s good appetite. The eaters are expected to respond **“gracias”**. Upon leaving the table one excuses himself with **“con permiso”** and whoever is being left should respond **“es suyo”** or **“es propio.”**



Amigos de Honduras Membership Info

Use this form to renew membership or notify us of a change in address. Or, copy and give to a friend whom you think might like to keep in touch with Honduras and RPCVs. Other than your name, enter only the info that has changed.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

Phone: _____ e-mail address _____

Peace Corps Info:

Years of service: from _____ to _____ Group # _____ Site(s) _____

Job _____

Post-Peace Corps Experiences (occupation, marriage, children, travels, interests) _____

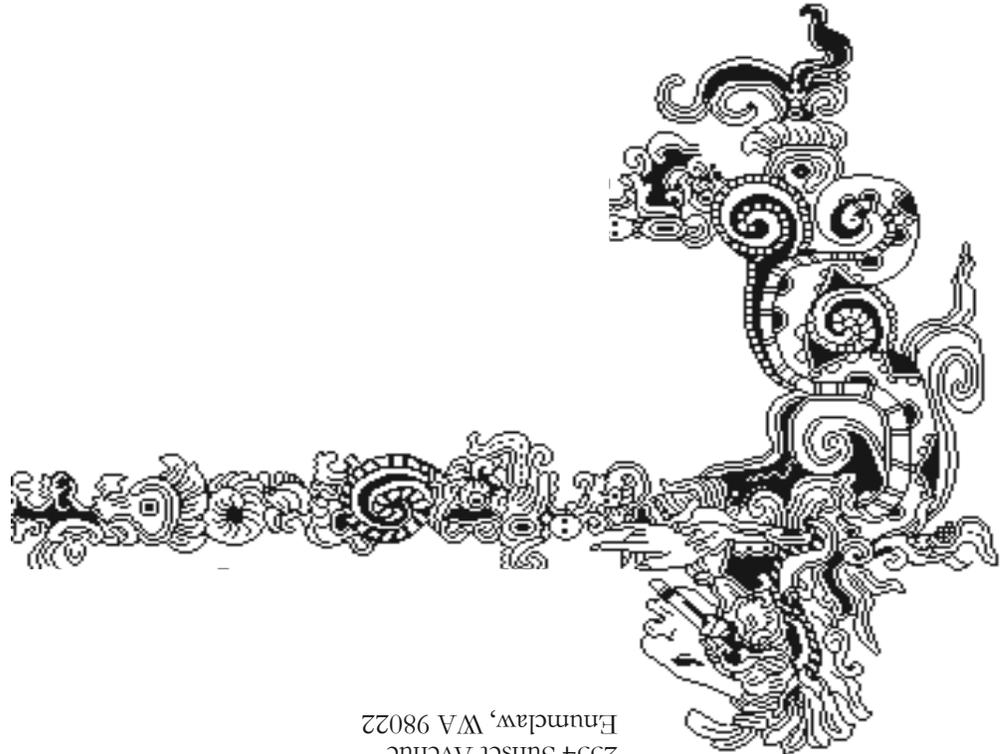
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2-16

Aviso: the date on the mailing label is the expiration date of your membership - please renew if you're due!

Amigos de Honduras :	\$15 <input type="checkbox"/>
NPCA Supporter (Basic FREE):	\$50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Amigos, NPCA & another group:name of other group	\$30 <input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to projects Amigos will fund in Honduras:	
\$ _____	
Total Amount Enclosed: _____	

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