



MIGRATION &
HUMAN RIGHTS
PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT • 2015-2016



 BOSTON COLLEGE
CHRIJ Center for
Human Rights
and
International Justice



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Cover Images: Top right: Ruben Rumbaut, Katie Dingeman-Cerda, and Beth Zilberman participate in a brainstorming activity at the Conference on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Expelled Persons; Middle Left: A woman and her child in Zacualpa, Guatemala; Bottom Left: The Conference on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Expelled Persons; Bottom Right: Luisa Hernández Simaj presenting during her visit to New England.

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Dear Friends,

As we reflect on another year of work in our Migration and Human Rights Project, we continue to be proud of our accomplishments; but we remain humbled and challenged by the realities of a world where the human rights of migrants are under siege. The number of displaced people fleeing violence, oppression, poverty, and—increasingly—the effects of climate change continues to increase to unprecedented levels. Tens of millions of people worldwide have been forced to leave their homes and families for an uncertain fate. As the bodies of children have washed up on the shores of the Mediterranean and political debate in the United States has hardened into absurd talk of a new wall and mass deportations, we have struggled to conceive of and operationalize humane, effective responses.

Our work within the United States and internationally continues to focus on these and related problems. As you will see in this Report, we have been actively engaged in a wide range of activities, both theoretical and practical. Most broadly, we have continued to brainstorm, develop, and publicize our Declaration on the Rights of Expelled and Deported Persons. We hosted a third working conference this year about the Declaration, with a focus on modalities of implementation. Daniel Kanstroom has given many public speeches about the Declaration this year, including presentations at NYU; Columbia; the University of California, Santa Cruz; and the University of New Hampshire. He also participated in a workshop at Harvard Law School, comparing the Declaration to the “Draft Articles on the Expulsion of Aliens,” promulgated by the International Law Commission of the United Nations. This work will continue into the future.

Also this year, Professors Kanstroom and Lykes published their new book, *The New Deportations Delirium: Interdisciplinary Responses* (NYU Press 2015), and presented it at BC, together with Professor Marilyn Johnson, who presented her book, *The New Bostonians: How Immigrants have transformed the Metro Area since the 1960s* (University of Massachusetts Press 2015).

Our path-breaking legal work in support of the rights of deported people has also continued, supported by our able Supervising Attorney, Aimee Mayer-Salins, and Daniel Kanstroom. We take this opportunity to thank Aimee heartily for her diligent, excellent legal work, her organizational talents, supervisory skills, and good humor that helped with our legal projects during this year. We wish her all the best in her new endeavors in private practice, as she transitions from our Project in July. We hope and expect that she

will continue to work with us on some of the cases she has handled this year and on new challenges that will inevitably arise.

M. Brinton Lykes has continued to coordinate and participate in our community-based participatory and action research in the U.S. and Guatemala during 2015-2016. We have developed new additions to our “Know Your Rights (KYR) Tool Kit” to help address the fact that deportation still threatens undocumented and mixed-status families with separation and graduation rates for foreign-born students remain low. The Tool Kit bundles rights and legal literacy content into an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) resource.

The MHRP’s ongoing project in the Quiché region of Guatemala has continued its work on access to legal services, assistance in locating relatives caught in the U.S. detention system, and pastoral work with adults and children whose family members have migrated to the U.S. or other places. Two of our Guatemalan partners, Luisa Hernández Simaj and José Daniel Chich González, visited with us this year and described their work in a series of public lectures.

The CHRIJ and the Instituto de Investigación y Proyección Globales y Territoriales (IDGT) of the Rafael Landívar University in Guatemala collaborated on a pilot project with three rural campuses in El Quiché, Quetzaltenango, and Huehuetenango. Teams of students and faculty from each campus partnered with local communities to explore participants’ experiences at the interface of migration, territory and subjectivities through Participatory Action Research processes. A final report on this initiative will be published in the fall.

As ever, we view this work as consonant with the longstanding goals and traditions of the Center for Human Rights and International Justice of Boston College. As our Center bids farewell to David Hollenbach, we will continue to work hard to achieve justice, fairness, and human rights for all people, especially the most marginalized noncitizens among us.

Sincerely,

Daniel Kanstroom & M. Brinton Lykes

The Migration and Human Rights Project

The Migration and Human Rights Project is part of Boston College's Center for Human Rights & International Justice. It encompasses a number of interdisciplinary projects surrounding deportation and forced migration in the United States and beyond, including:

The Post-Deportation Human Rights Project: Through direct representation, research, legal and policy analysis, as well as outreach to lawyers, community groups, and policy-makers, the project's ultimate goal is to reintroduce legal predictability, proportionality, compassion, and respect for family unity into the deportation laws and policies of the United States.

Human Rights of Migrants Project: This partnership with community-based organizations in the Boston area brings together Central American immigrant members of community organizations, staff organizers from the groups, lawyers, psychologists, and social workers to document how immigration enforcement is affecting immigrants and their families and communities. The aim of this participatory action research (PAR) project is to develop human rights research and advocacy skills among immigrant community members within the United States while simultaneously generating action oriented data and educational and organizing resources for and with local communities. The project has included dozens of collaborative community-university meetings and multiple collaborative projects. Boston College faculty and students associated with the project have produced scholarly work in the fields of law, psychology, action research methodologies, and social work.

Human Rights and Migration Project, Zacualpa Guatemala: This is a collaborative project between local Zacualpans, Guatemala-based researchers and religious leaders, and Boston College-based students, faculty, and legal staff. The project has various aims as it studies social, political and psychological factors contributing to migration among the local population and seeks to offer assistance to them where practical. The project also seeks to work with those who have returned to Zacualpa—either voluntarily or through deportation—to explore varied uses of their social capital in developing local initiatives and creating more life options for those living in Guatemala.

Declaration on the Rights of Expelled and Deported Persons

By Aimee Mayer-Salins & Daniel Kanstroom

In April 2016, the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project (PDHRP) hosted a conference to discuss the implementation of a Declaration on the Rights of Expelled and Deported Persons (hereinafter “the Declaration”). Scholars, activists, leaders of non-governmental organizations, and diplomats attended and offered valuable insights. This one-day conference built on the work done during two earlier working conferences hosted by Boston College in November 2012 and May 2014, at which participants worked on drafting the document.

The text of the Declaration addresses the rights of people who are deported or expelled by various coercive mechanisms. It seeks to define basic procedural and substantive rights for such persons who, in many cases, are left with no recourse and who face a wide variety of human rights violations, including harsh treatment during deportation, loss of personal belongings and documents, lack of proper medical care, family separation, lack of counsel, etc. The current version of the text and basic information about the purpose of the project and the drafting process is available on the PDHRP’s website (www.bc.edu/postdeportation).

The aim of the April 2016 conference was to discuss the implementation of the Declaration. Participants discussed litigation strategies for advancing the Declaration, engaging academic institutions, media strategies, mobilizing non-



Participants discuss implementation of the Declaration.

governmental organizations, and strategies for pushing the Declaration through various international systems.

As a result of the insights shared at the conference, PDHRP plans to draft a statement of principles, which will be circulated to non-profit organizations that work with people who have been deported and to organizations comprised of people who have been deported. We will invite these groups to give feedback and then to sign on to this statement of principles and to get involved in a campaign to protect the rights of people who have been deported. PDHRP also plans to transform the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project’s webpage so that it is a “one-stop shop” for information regard-



ing deportations and what happens post-deportation around the world. We hope to gather information specific to a variety of countries, including academic writing, research, news articles, and more. The goal of these actions is to raise awareness and build a movement that can push for the implementation of this Declaration.

English for Speakers of Other Languages Know Your Rights Tool Kit

By Gloria McGillen &
Sriya Bhattacharyya

Migrants and refugees in the United States navigate a complicated body of immigration laws and policies and encounter hardships unseen by many citizens. Deportations are occurring at historic levels, threatening undocumented and mixed-status families with separation, and foreign-born students remain two times more likely than U.S. citizens to leave high school before graduating.

This year, the Migration and Human Rights Project extended the Know Your Rights (KYR) Tool Kit to help address these realities, publishing two new multi-lesson units on related topics. Unusual among curricula for migrants and refugees, the Tool Kit bundles rights and legal literacy content into an English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) re-

source. The Tool Kit project emerged out of a series of community-based participatory Know Your Rights workshops organized by CHRIJ between 2007 and 2013, and was developed in collaboration with our community partners Women Encouraging Empowerment in Revere, and Casa El Salvador and Centro Presente in East Boston.

This year's units explore parental rights in cases of family separation—including immigration detention and deportation—and policies and practices within the US public school system. Informed by traditions of critical and popular education, the Tool Kit was constructed to support students as they learn from and build upon their own experiences to pursue social and political change.

In addition to expanding the topics covered by the Tool Kit, the project's multidisciplinary team of graduate students and professionals in psychology, law, and education had the pleasure of presenting the project's accomplishments and ongoing work at the annual NETWORK Conference of the Massachusetts Coalition for Adult Education. Completed units and additional legal FAQs are available for download on the Migration and Human Rights Project's website: www.bc.edu/humanrights/resources/esol-kyr-toolkit.

*The CHRIJ-Participatory Action
Research Team*



Spotlight on

Select Publications

- Kanstroom, D. (2015). Smart(er) Enforcement: Rethinking Removal. *Journal of Law and Politics*, 30, 465-494.
- Lykes, M. B. & Hershberg, R. M. (2015). Continuities and Discontinuities in Human Rights Violations: Historically Situating the Psychosocial Effects of Migration. *Journal of Social Issues*. 71(2), 244-263.
- Mayer-Salins, A. L. (2016). Fast-Track to Injustice: Rapidly Deporting the Mentally Ill. *Cardozo Public Law, Policy, and Ethics Journal*, 14(3), 545-571.

Spotlight on

Select Presentations

Directors, staff, and students of the Migration and Human Rights Project participated in numerous conferences, panels, presentations, and workshops. Here are just a few:

- Center Associate Director Daniel Kanstroom spoke at a conference April 1, 2016 at Columbia University entitled “The EU Refugee Crisis and the Future of Europe.” Kanstroom presented on “Is Expulsion Different? Reflections on Refugees, Rights, and Return in Europe and the United States.”
- Center Associate Director M. Brinton Lykes was the invited keynote speaker at the Jesuit University Alberto Hurtado in Santiago, Chile in the 10th International Ignacio Martín-Baró Conference “Interventions in Catastrophes: Technical Aspects and Ethical Reflections.” Her talk, which was delivered in Spanish, was entitled “Responding to ‘Unnatural Disasters’: Collaborative Activist Research with African American and Latina Community Health Promoters Post-Katrina.”
- MHRP Student Sriya Bhattacharyya gave a presentation at Boston College entitled *Hidden in Plain Sight: An Introduction to Human Trafficking*.
- MHRP Students Gabriela Távara, Kevin Ferreira, and Rocío Sánchez Ares facilitated a workshop called “Building Capacity for Transnational Community-University Partnerships: Engaging Creative Resources towards Mayan Protagonism, Action and Wellbeing” at the Community Campus Partnerships for Health Conference, in New Orleans from May 11-14, 2016.
- Gabriela Távara presented a paper co-authored by Luisa Hernandez Simaj and M. Brinton Lykes called “Accompanying Migrants Locally and Transnationally: Challenges and Possibilities” at the 6th International Conference on Community Psychology, in Durban, South Africa.

Legal Advocacy of the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project

By Aimee Mayer-Salins

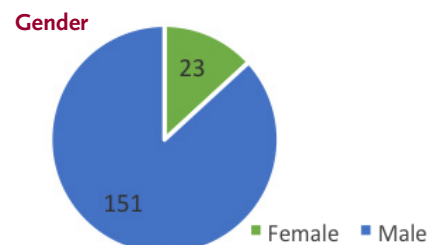
This year, we have seen some significant victories in the field of immigration law, particularly with regard to the manner in which criminal convictions are analyzed by the courts. However, many obstacles to a just immigration system remain. For example, the Obama administration continues to detain thousands of mothers and young children fleeing violence Central America.

Throughout the past year, the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project (PDHRP) has continued to represent people impacted by harsh and unfair deportations. Our clients include survivors of torture, minors, veterans of the United States military, and individuals struggling with mental illness. They have been deported to countries in Central America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

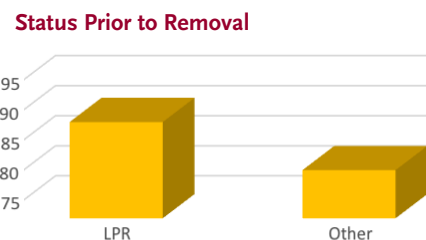
We have also continued in our tradition of supporting attorneys in their post-deportation work. We have fielded calls and emails from dozens of attorneys working on post-deportation cases and we have updated some of our existing resources. We have also developed new practice advisories with the goal of increasing resources available to attorneys on post-deportation legal issues. In particular, we have focused on assisting attorneys with clients who struggle with mental illness but were deported anyway. We have drafted two practice advisories on this subject: one that provides general strategies for assisting a person with mental illnesses to return to the United States and another that focuses specifically on assisting people with mental illnesses who may be entitled to additional procedures and protections under the Franco-Gonzalez settlement.

We have also continued to screen deported individuals for relief. During the 2015-2016 fiscal year, we conducted more than 170 intakes with individuals who have been deported. Through these intakes, we were able to do legal screenings and provide information regarding the possibility of challenging their removal orders, and eligibility for family-based visas or temporary visas to visit family members still in the United States. We matched some individuals with attorneys who could provide pro bono representation. We also continued our partnership with Alternative Chance (or Chans Alternativ in Haitian Creole)—an organization in Port-au-Prince that works with deported individuals. Through this partnership, we have provided legal screenings to more than 23 men and women who have sought reintegration assistance through Alternative Chance, reviewing their individual circumstances and providing them with basic information about challenging their removal orders and their eligibility for visas. These screenings were part of the more than 170 intakes conducted during this fiscal year.

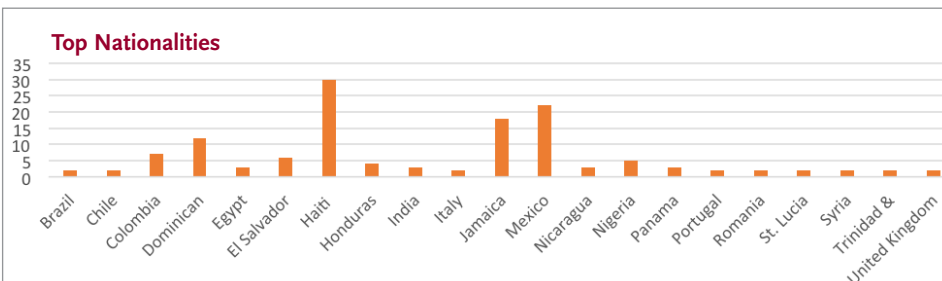
Here is a snapshot of deported individuals to whom we provided information during the 2015-2016 fiscal year:



The overwhelming majority of deported persons who contacted us (87%) were men.



Of the 174 individuals to whom we provided information, more than half were former lawful permanent residents (LPRs or green card holders). Many had lived in the U.S. since childhood. The remainder were in a variety of different immigration statuses, including individuals who had been granted temporary protected status (TPS), individuals who had entered the U.S. lawfully but stayed longer than authorized, and individuals who had unlawfully entered the country.



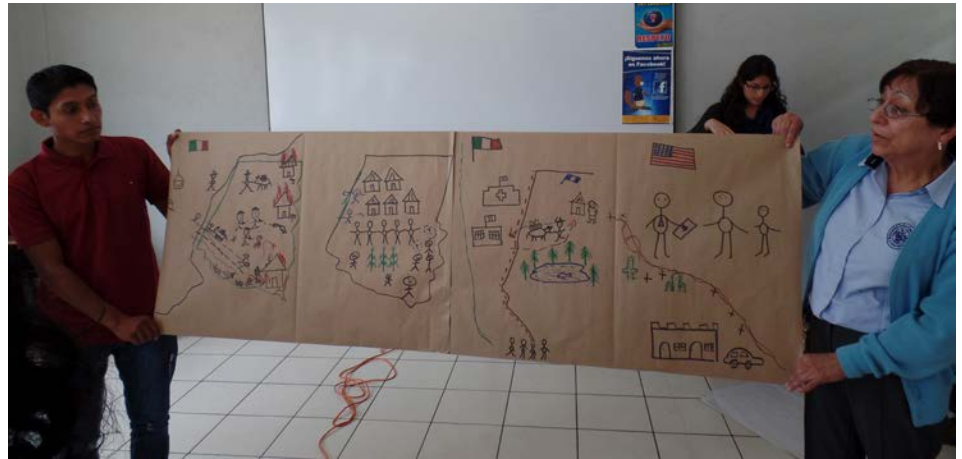
We spoke with people from 58 different countries. The greatest number of calls came from individuals deported to Haiti, Mexico, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic.

Building an International Relationship: A Pilot Project with the Rafael Landívar University

By María Cristina Fernández

The Boston College Center for Human Rights and International Justice (CHRIJ) and the Institute for Research and Outreach on Global and Territorial Dynamics (IDGT, in Spanish) of the Vice Rectory for Research and Outreach of the Jesuit Rafael Landívar University (URL, in Spanish) in Guatemala have been implementing a pilot participatory action research (PAR) project in border areas since 2014. This project examines the social actors and violence against women along migration routes. The two institutions had begun a dialogue with the directors and representatives of the campus and offices of the Jesuits in Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango and El Quiché, and proposed the possibility of undertaking a project in defense of human rights and the wellbeing of the migrant population.

The main objective of this collaborative effort was to contribute to the training of social actors (students, professors and others affected by this problem) on the issue of migration and the structural violence faced by families in the context of migration, through research, education and outreach. Our decision to use PAR methods to achieve the general and specific objectives of the project was based on the prior experiences of the BC team, who have used this approach in their work with communities in Chajul and Zacualpa. The main idea was to form PAR teams with the local communities, through the university campuses, and support them throughout the year by providing training, learning, action, and reflection. We hope to contribute not only to the strengthening of local university resources but also, and more importantly, to the creation of new migrant subjects as essential actors in development at the local, regional, and transnational levels and to strengthening the social networks that support them.



Workshop II, July 2015, Huehuetenango: PAR Team Analyzing a Mural of Migration to and from Nueva Esperanza Chacula, Huehuetenango

Undertaking this participatory action research project required getting to know the community before deciding on the research focus and establishing relationships with the members of the community that we planned to accompany. This was not a fast or easy process, especially for outsiders (including those who grew up in the community but left to study or become professionals). We slowly developed what PAR researcher Patricia Maguire calls “sufficient trust” to work together on the identification of an approach that would satisfy the needs of the community and not just the needs or desires of the researcher. This learning process was eye-opening not only in relation to the information that exists within the communities but for the youth who used this process to get close to the community for the first time.

Although the results have not yet been published, four PAR workshops were conducted on the topics of Territories, Subjectivities and Migration between 2014 and 2016. The teams from the three rural campuses, the URL, and CHRIJ met during the workshops. Each one

of the different teams established relationships with the communities in their department, used different participatory and creative methods (for example, dramatizations, collages, photovoice, murals, life stories, among others) to get to know more about the experiences of the migrants in their environment and conduct their PAR processes. Along the way, the experiences were shared in meetings facilitated by professors from the URL and CHRIJ. This created an environment that allowed everyone to learn from their own mistakes and successes and those of others, taking advantage of the diversity of the country as one of its strengths. Each team delivered a report and the facilitators from both universities are in the process of drafting the final version. We expect this project to provide in-depth information on the challenges faced by migrants and their families as well as the contributions and limitations of PAR as an approach in rural university communities that aspire to provide support to migrants with a view to transforming their social reality.

Census in Zacualpa, El Quiché, Guatemala

By Kevin Ferreira

During the summer of 2007, students and staff from the Migration and Human Rights Project (MHRP) interviewed more than 100 families in Zacualpa and the surrounding villages. Interviewees discussed the impact of debt from financing the migration of family members, the confiscation of their homes by banks, and the continuing need to migrate in order to survive. This, coupled with the limited research on the effects of migration on sending families, led the Center for Human Rights and International Justice at Boston College to partner with the Office for Research and Promotion of the Rights of the Migrant in Zacualpa to initiate a census project in 2010.

A transnational team was formed to develop a project that would address both local concerns and contribute to empirical research on migration and the effects of its associated debt and remittances on families “left behind.” The survey included a range of questions, from demographics of family members to the quality of the family’s home and their material possessions. Families were asked if they had members who had migrated, and if so, they were asked questions regarding the migration(s), including how they financed the trip and debt incurred. The villages of Tablón, Arriquín, and San Antonio Sinaché I, as well as the Zacualpa town center, known as El Pueblo, participated. A local team of community volunteers served as research assistants. Results were sent to Boston College, where a team of researchers analyzed the data.



Census volunteers in Zacualpa.

Findings indicated that across the four communities, 26.4% to 43.1% of families reported having had at least one family member migrate to the United States. The majority of these migrants were male and undocumented in the United States. Rhode Island was the state that had the largest number of migrants from these communities, with 1 in 5 migrating there. Another 12.8% of families reported that a family member had migrated to Massachusetts. This finding highlights the importance of the New England-based MHRP’s transnational work with Zacualpa.

Previous interviews with families in the region had emphasized the impact of debt from migration on families’ economic wellbeing. This, coupled with the dominant discourse about the benefits of remittances for Central Americans, led

us to explore the cost of migration for families in Zacualpa. Interviewees most commonly reported paying 40,000 quetzals (approximately U.S. \$5,200) for the trip north. The majority of families explained that migrants finance their trips with loans and by mortgaging land or a home and personal items. Of those who reported having debt, the average individual debt varied among the four communities with an average individual debt in El Pueblo of \$2,898.22 and ranging from \$4,493.01 to \$5,678.32 in the three villages. The average monthly remittance reported by families in the three villages ranged from \$124.66 to \$185.78. These resources often failed to offset indebtedness in a country with very high poverty rates.

A striking finding from the census was that one-quarter to one-half of children

Manual for accompanying family members who are “left behind” after a migration

Building on five years of work with those “left behind” after migration, staff from the Office for the Research and Promotion of the Rights of Migrants in Zacualpa, El Quiché, Guatemala have created this manual for those working in solidarity with the families of those who have migrated and those working in the Human Mobility Commission (*Pastoral Social del Migrante*) of the Parish of Holy Spirit in Zacualpa. Centered on recognizing the human dignity of those left behind, the manual’s first chapter outlines how to listen actively and navigate the many emotions that may arise as families tell their stories. The following four chapters outline how to address cases of adults and children detained in the United States, attend to families of migrants who have disappeared during migration, and work with families of migrants who have died in the United States, including how to assist with repatriating their bodies. For each of these types of cases, the manual outlines what information is needed from families and contains detailed instructions on how to access and use appropriate resources for each case. For example, for cases of adults detained in the United States, the guide includes a sample intake form and details how to use the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement website to locate someone in detention. The manual concludes with reflections and lessons learned over their years of working with families left behind, sharing the importance of working with people in their native language, documenting cases meticulously, creating networks of support, and supporting self-care practices for the staff working with families. The manual is a key resource in expanding the work of the Office for Research and Promotion of the Rights of Migrants to other parishes and organizations in Guatemala and abroad that work in sending communities. The manual, which is currently only available in Spanish, is available on the web at: <http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/centers/humanrights/pdf/Manual%20Atencion%20de%20Casos.pdf>

in these four communities had experienced the migration of at least one household member. In the wake of these findings, the MHRP office has increased collaborations with local schools. Moreover, MHRP researchers Rachel Hersberg and Rocío Sánchez Ares explored aspects of youths’ experiences with migration during and after the census project. These collaborations have contributed to better understanding how children and parents separated by migration understand and sustain their relationships and to developing creative resources for teachers and others to facilitate processes through which youth can process the multiple effects of migration.

Findings from each community were first shared with community leaders to discern which findings were most important for their community, and interactive

presentations were then created through which community members were able to share their interpretations of the data. This afforded those families who participated in the census and other community members the opportunity to engage and learn from the project and share their knowledge to enhance the MHRP’s understanding of the local realities.

As with any large-scale transnational project, there were a number of limitations and challenges. Given the nature of the study, it is not possible to make causal statements around the conditions described and migration. Moreover, the study examined only a small number of the many issues affecting the economic and social wellbeing of these families. Despite these limitations, the project contributes important information on the experiences of Guatemalan sending

communities who are a small sample of the growing exodus of migrants from Guatemala to the U.S. These findings have guided the work of the MHRP offices at Boston College and in Zacualpa. We invite you to read more about the census project and our findings, available in English and Spanish online at the Center for Human Rights & International Justice’s website.

The English version is available at:
www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/centers/humanrights/pdf/census-final-engl.pdf

The Spanish is available at:
www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/centers/humanrights/pdf/census-final-span.pdf

Gender and Reparations: Understanding Women's Struggles for Justice, Historical Memory, and Redress

By Gabriela Távara & María Cristina
Fernández

Women around the world celebrated the February 26 ruling by the Guatemalan High Risk Court against former lieutenant colonel Esteelmer Reyes Girón and former military commissioner Heriberto Valdez Asij, who were sentenced to 120 and 240 years in prison, respectively, for crimes against humanity. Both Reyes Girón and Valdez Asij were found responsible for the crimes committed at the Sepur Zarco military base during the internal armed conflict, where a group of Maya Q'echi' women were forced into sexual slavery between 1982 and 1983. Reyes Girón was also found guilty of the murder of Dominga Cuc and her two daughters, and Valdez Asij, for the forced disappearances of the husbands of seven of the plaintiffs.

This outcome is certainly an important achievement for the activists of feminist non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Guatemala with which the Gender and Reparations Project has been collaborating over the past few years. The CHRIJ has accompanied this process through The Gender and Reparations Project: Understanding Women's Struggles for Justice Historical Memory and Redress is an initiative of Professor Alison Crosby of York University in Canada in collaboration with CHRIJ Associate Director Professor M. Brinton Lykes and the National Union of Guatemala Women (UNAMG). The project examines the nature and forms of reparation that 54 Mayan women protagonists – including the 15 Q'eqchi' women plaintiffs in the Sepur Zarco trial—who survived sexual

violence during the 36-year armed conflict in Guatemala are pursuing within a context of ongoing structural impunity, militarism, and racialized gender-based violence. The project addresses the existing empirical and theoretical gaps in the study of reparation as a part of the field of transitional justice. As such, the project hopes to generate new understandings of gender and reparations in the aftermath of truth-telling processes through an examination of the implementation of the National Reparations Program in Guatemala from the perspectives of Mayan women survivors of sexual violence during the armed conflict. Also, the project's research analyzed 12 in-depth interviews conducted with ladina and Mayan NGO activists, as part of the project activities. The goal of these analyses was to gain a better understanding of how these intermediaries who translated universal human rights discourse into local community-based advocacy with Mayan women perceive their role in the work being done with the Mayan protagonists who survived sexual violence.

As a result of this work, the team has produced several publications, including:

- Crosby, A., Lykes, M. B., & Caxaj, B. (2016) Carrying a heavy load: Mayan women's understandings of reparation in the aftermath of genocide. *Journal of Genocide Research*, 18:2-3, 265-283. DOI: 10.1080/14623528.2016.1186952
- Lykes, M.B. & Crosby, A. (2015). Creative methodologies as a resource

for Mayan women's protagonism. In Hamber, B. & Gallagher, E. (Eds.) *Psychosocial Perspectives on Peacebuilding*. Peace Psychology Book Series. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing. pp. 147-186. Spanish translation: Metodologías creativas como recurso para el protagonismo de mujeres Mayas. In *Investigaciones en Psicología Social*. (Ed. by G. L. Costa & E. Etchezahar). Buenos Aires: Ediciones de la UNLZ, pp. 85-139.

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Crosby and Lykes expect to complete a book summarizing this seven-year collaboration in 2016. Through this work, they hope to gain a better understanding of the role of those who, through work in academic or human rights organizations, accompany the fight of indigenous women to end gender-based violence and racism and to achieve recognition as citizens and rights-holders.

The Zacualpa Team visits Boston

By José Daniel Chich González & Luisa Hernández Simaj

Thanks to an invitation from Boston College and other organizations that defend immigrant rights, we had the chance to travel to Boston from April 6-13, 2016. The main purpose of the trip was to have an exchange with these organizations so that we could learn from each other's experiences.

The trip included visits with English for Action (EFA), the Center to Support Immigrant Organizing (CSIO), and the Worker Community Center (CCT, in Spanish). We also participated in a conference on the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Expelled and Deported Persons, and went to a mass celebrated at the St. Ignatius of Loyola parish, where many parishioners are from Zacualpa. Finally, we made presentations at Northeastern University and Boston College on our experience in assisting the families, spouses, children, and parents of migrants. We also spoke of other realities of life in Guatemala, in particular in Zacualpa. During the presentation at Boston College, we were especially happy to see that the participants were very attentive and interested in the topic and asked questions about the work that was being done with deportees, one of our greatest challenges because of the very difficult situation they are going through.

We are grateful to the institutions who gave us the opportunity to travel and share our experience working at the migration division of the Ministry for So-



José Daniel and Luisa's talk at Boston College

cial Mobility – Parish of the Holy Spirit, Zacualpa, El Quiché. We are committed to providing attention and support to the urgent cases as they arise each day. These cases pose a challenge for us because the families have very different needs although the situation (migration) that they are facing is the same.

Getting to learn from and share experiences with the different organizations has meant a lot to us, as it allowed us to broaden our vision of the future and strengthen the commitment that we can offer our brothers and sisters through the project by strengthening the joint work that these partnerships make possible.



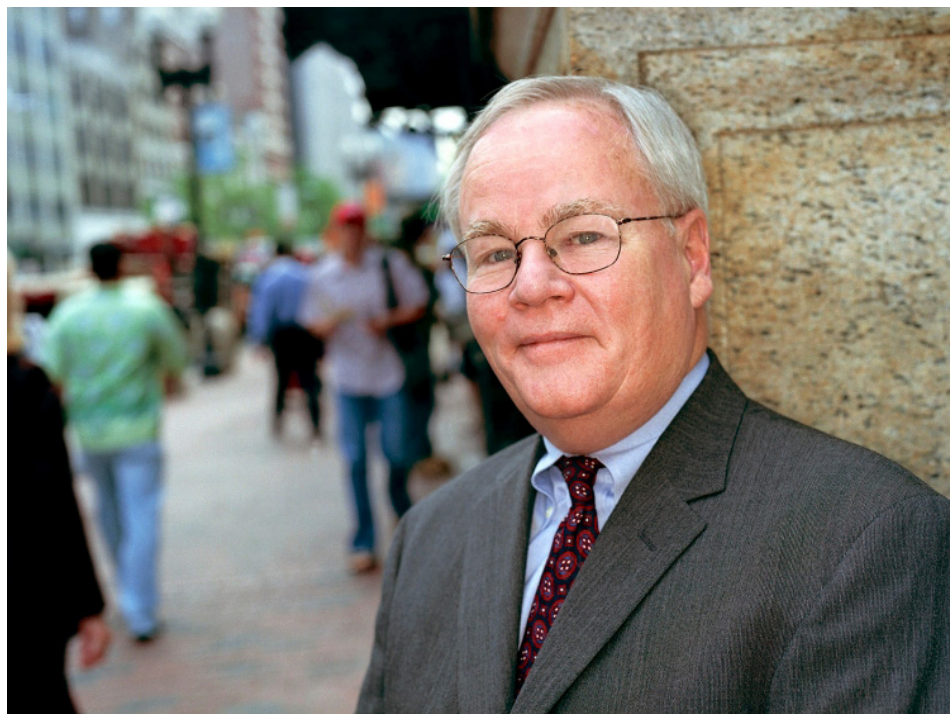
Thank You and Adieu, David Hollenbach

By M. Brinton Lykes & Daniel Kanstroom

Last year the Center for Human Rights and International Justice (CHRIJ) of which the Migration and Human Rights Project and the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project are core programs, celebrated its 10th anniversary. We recently learned that this would be our last celebration as a troika of co-directors!

David Hollenbach, S.J., has accepted a new position as the Pedro Arrupe Distinguished Research Professor at the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service and Senior Fellow, Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and Global Affairs at Georgetown University. We congratulate David on this new opportunity and we wish him well in all of his future endeavors. Though our joy for him is tinged with a bit of sadness, we are grateful that we have been able to share many aspects of David's remarkable 25-year career here at Boston College.

The journey we have undertaken with David of conceiving, founding, and developing the CHRIJ and its many research and teaching programs has tapped our creative energies and inspired us in interdisciplinary directions that none of us could have dared to undertake alone. In every respect it has been a labor of love, deep engagement, collegial learning, and good humor. We have benefited from David's extensive experience in ethics and forced migration and his rigorous scholarship. Most importantly, we have benefited from his generous spirit and the multiple ways in which we have slowly



David Hollenbach, S.J.

but surely built a center whose vision is unique among human rights centers nationally and internationally. Not only do we address the increasingly interdisciplinary needs of human rights work but we engage in applied research and training with scholars and practitioners in the United States and abroad, drawing on the wisdom of rigorous ethical training in a shared struggle for human rights and a more just world. David has contributed importantly to the articulation of that unique vision and mission—and we will miss him sorely as we enter the second decade of the CHRIJ at Boston College.

We trust that the relatively short distance between Washington, D.C., and Boston as well as the brotherly Jesuit solidarity between Boston College and Georgetown (despite historic competition) will encourage David to return regularly to the Heights. We look forward to ongoing professional collaborations and, again, we wish him well. Adieu, David!



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Thank You!

A special thank you to **Timothy Karcz**, Assistant Director of the Center for Human Rights and International Justice for all of his work with the project! Thank you to Visiting Scholar **Rogelia Cruz Estrada**, whose research focused on Guatemalan migrants in the United States. Thank you to **William Arnoldo Zapeta Chingo**, who worked with the team in Zacualpa, for all his hard work!

A special thanks also to the many students who worked with us this year! **Sara Al-Maashouq** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2017); **Tahirah Dean** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2016); **Katherine Horigan** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2017); **Jennifer Lang** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2017); **Graham Markiewicz** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2016); **Kristin McAlpin** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2017); **Kelly Morgan** (Boston College Law School, Class of 2018) worked with the legal team of the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project. **Sriya Bhattacharyya** (Lynch Graduate School of Education, doctoral student); **Gabriel Corpus** (Lynch Graduate School of Education, M.A. Mental Health Counseling, 2016); **María Cristina Fernández** (Woods College of Advancing Studies, Class of 2018); **Kevin Ferreira** (Lynch Graduate School of Education, doctoral candidate); **Jessica Franco** (Morrissey College of Arts & Sciences, Class of 2015); **Jiani Hou** (Lynch School of Education, Class of 2017); **Liliana Mamani Condori** (School of Theology and Ministry, Class of 2017); **Gloria McGillen** (Lynch Graduate School of Education, M.A. Counseling Psychology, 2017); **Emily Sosrodjojo** (Lynch School of Education, Class of 2017); and **Gabriela Távara Vásquez** (Lynch Graduate School of Education, doctoral candidate) worked with the participatory action research teams.

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