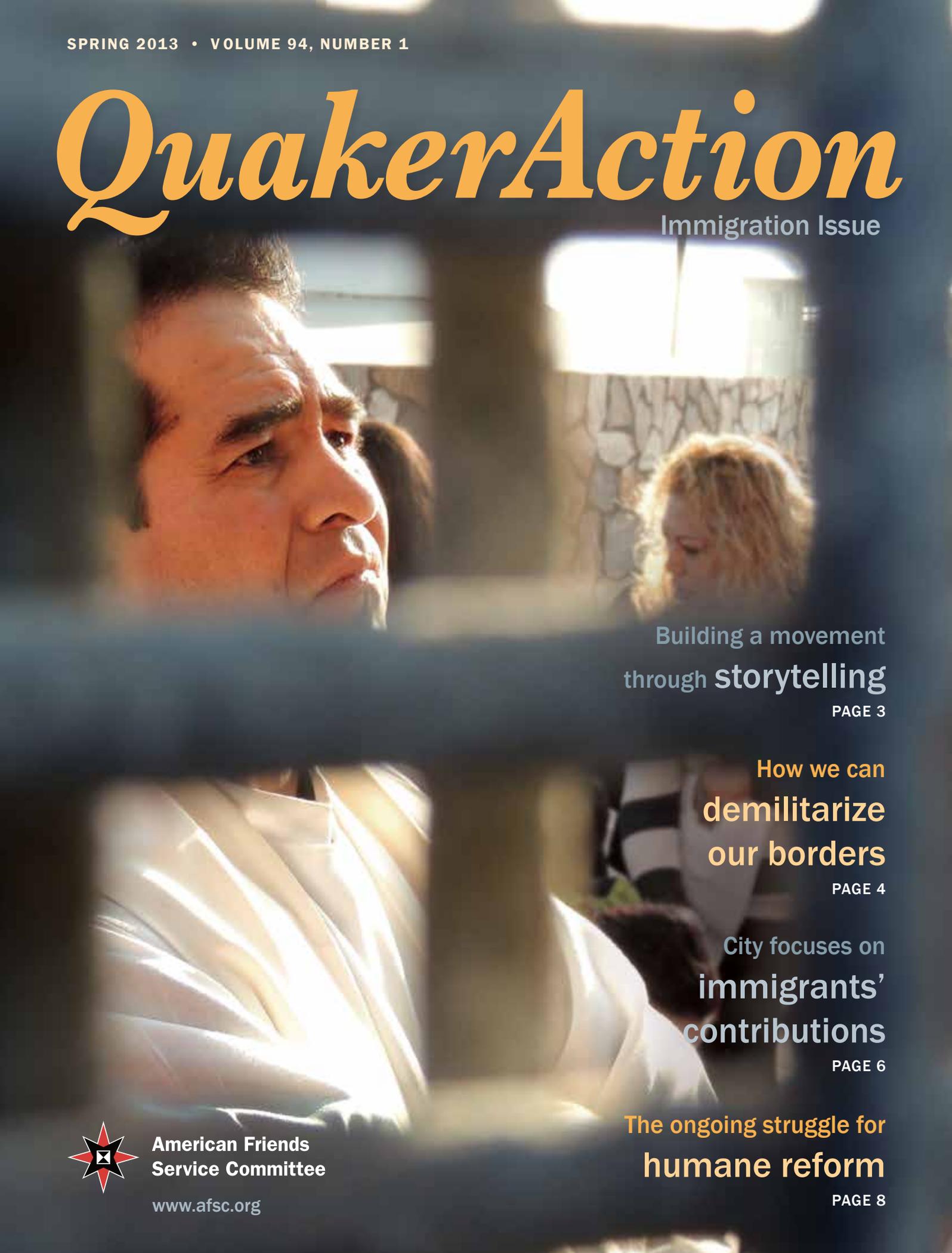


# QuakerAction

Immigration Issue



Building a movement  
through **storytelling**

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American Friends  
Service Committee

[www.afsc.org](http://www.afsc.org)

## Standing up to keep families together

“My name is Kimberly Alban. I am ten years old. As a result of the laws of this country, my father was deported to his native country, Ecuador, after 13 years in the U.S. I have two other sisters; we were all born in the U.S. As American citizens, we went to the U.S. Embassy in Quito, Ecuador, looking for help. They told us that we do not have a right to anything. That was what hurt me the most. The only thing that my father did was to work very hard to give us the American dream that he never had the opportunity to fulfill.

It is because of this that my heart is sad and we are suffering a lot.”

—KIMBERLY ALBAN, AS TOLD TO AFSC IN 2009

Every day, children like Kimberly lose their parents to deportation. Many of us have difficulty taking in the reality of this tragic situation.

How can it be that U.S. citizens do not have the right to petition on behalf of their parents to keep their families together? Is there really no path to citizenship for the immediate family members of these children? Many of us assume that there is a legal way for people like Kimberly’s father to “get in line” for legal status, but right now there is no legal path to citizenship for family members of U.S. citizen children, who in many cases have known no other home than the U.S.

Many immigrant families repeatedly experience the trauma of separation with more than one family member deported or indefinitely detained in an Immigration and Customs Enforcement prison. Removing parents and breadwinners from the family takes an economic and emotional toll—not only on their families, but on the entire community. Many immigrant families live with an unspoken secret, parents fearful of sharing their status even with their children because they are so vulnerable. If a child innocently reveals a father’s or mother’s status to the wrong person, their family will be at risk.

In 2008, when President Obama was elected on a platform that favored immigration reform, hopes were raised that our country might be on a new path to welcoming and supporting the immigrants who have contributed so much to their communities. Unfortunately, it was not to be. Not only was there no reform, but a record 1.5 million undocumented people were deported in the first term of his administration.

In 2012, the tide began to turn, and immigration reform has become a real possibility in Obama’s second term. More brave immigrants, like Kimberly, are telling their stories, coming out from the shadows and refusing to be

invisible. As they recount their journeys to this country and the impacts of deportation and undocumented status on their lives, we get to know their faces and their families. We recognize that these families, like many of our ancestors, came here to escape persecution or for greater opportunity. The false narratives that demonize immigrants as threatening criminals are revealed for what they are: caricatures and rhetorical devices in divisive political debates.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) has been working toward fair immigration policies since the 1920s, when Asian immigrants were deemed a threat worthy of blanket exclusion.

Lifting up the stories of today’s immigrants underscores the still compelling need to enact humane immigration reform.

This issue of Quaker Action highlights the ways current immigration policy affects the immigrant community and offers powerful stories of immigrants and allies working for change.

We invite you to learn how you can add your voice to the current dialogue. Please join AFSC as we work to help immigrants tell their stories and keep families together.

One young immigrant woman said recently at a presentation in California about her willingness to speak out, “I do it for my whole community. I want to be in a safe community, to be there for them.”

AFSC is doing this for our whole community, too, so that all will feel welcomed and included.



In peace,

Shan Cretin  
General Secretary



During Storyology workshops, participants share iconic items from their respective cultures. Here, Esthela Torres shows a weaving from Ecuador. Photo: Taryn Rubin

### A NEW PATH

AFSC’s work with immigrants throughout the world informs our advocacy in Washington, D.C., where we’re calling for humane immigration policy that:

- Develops humane economic policies to reduce forced migration
- Protects the labor rights of all workers
- Develops a clear path to citizenship
- Respects the civil and human rights of immigrants
- Demilitarizes the U.S.-Mexico border
- Makes family reunification a top priority
- Ensures that immigrants and refugees have access to services

## Nothing about us without us

### Telling stories missing from the immigration debate

All too often, when immigration issues are discussed, there is an empty chair at the table. The people at the center of the debate are unseen and unheard.

In AFSC’s San Francisco office, Pablo Paredes is working with immigrant youth to change that. “We have to tell their story and not hide it. A movement has to be led by those most affected,” he argues. By making their stories visible, they can humanize and inform the immigration debate.

67 Sueños, the youth-led collective that he helped establish, has led marches, organized walkouts, met with legislators, and held community events to bring attention to the realities facing undocumented youth.

They have also made videos and created two highly visible murals (see photo on page 4–5), making the statement, “We are not afraid and we are not alone.” The murals depict the struggles and dreams of migrant people—underlined by their strength and perseverance.

The group actively challenges the stereotype that immigrant youth are either gang members or valedictorians. They

point out that the vast majority (67% by some estimates—hence 67 Sueños) have needs not addressed by solutions like the DREAM Act, which focuses on college-bound honors students. One goal of 67 Sueños is to bring the voices and realities of these youth into the local and national dialogue.

In North Carolina, through AFSC’s Storyology project, Lori Fernald Khama-la coordinates workshops to help immigrants of all ages create short, digital stories about their lives.

“The workshops build capacity,” she says. “The skills that are learned—storytelling, writing, editing, and use of technology—can be used to tell their stories well into the future.”

The workshops also create a community of many cultures, as participants work together to create and refine their stories.

“I got an opportunity to share my own story and my own feelings,” says Krishna Phuyel from Bhutan, “and to collaborate with my international friends, Mexican and African. I learned their stories, their own feelings and experiences.”

“There are so many people out there

who by listening to your story can relate,” notes Kurma Murrain from Colombia. “The experience they had is not so bad because it also happens to another person.”

The stories are screened widely for the general public, in schools and with community groups.

Esthela Torres from Ecuador wants non-immigrants to get a better understanding of the immigrant experience. “We are coming to the United States to do something. That is what’s important for us—do something. Not only for us, for this country, too.”

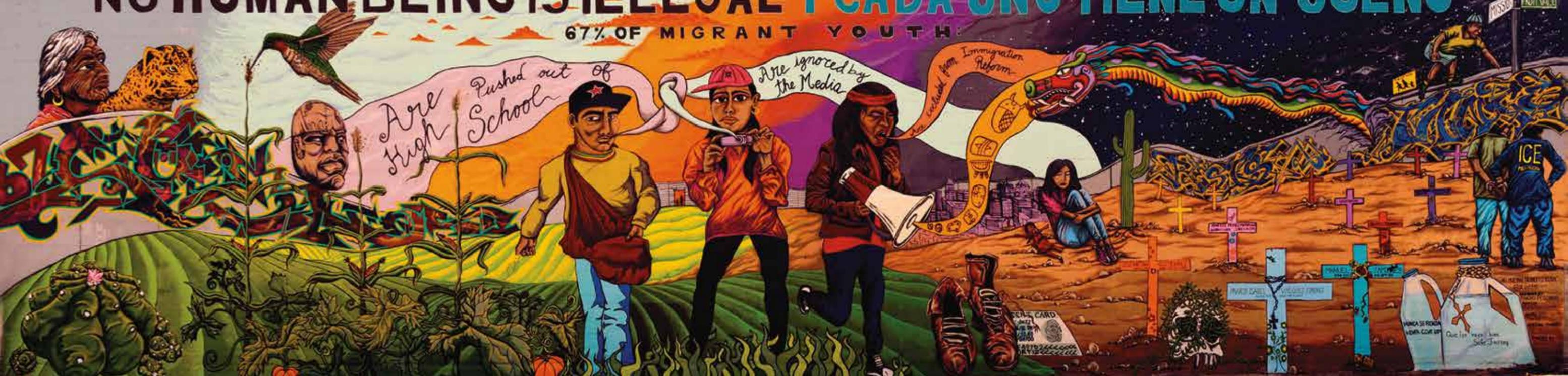
“Every ethnic group that immigrated to the United States had to struggle,” says Jose Vasquez, “but three or four generations after, they are against immigration. They forgot their past. So maybe we need to go back and revisit history and whatever we did back then to make sure that immigrants had the same opportunities as the rest of the people, let’s do that again. It’s that simple.”

TONY HERIZA

Watch stories from Storyology, 67 Sueños, and other AFSC projects: [afsc.org/digital-stories](http://afsc.org/digital-stories)

# NO HUMAN BEING IS ILLEGAL Y CADA UNO TIENE UN SUEÑO

67% OF MIGRANT YOUTH:



Created by AFSC's 67 Sueños migrant youth collective, this mural illustrates the struggles and dreams of underprivileged undocumented youth—especially those who may not be college-bound. (See page 3 for more about 67 Sueños.) Photo: AFSC/Pablo Paredes

## Q&A: Borders, not war zones

Pedro Rios explains how the militarization of borders is ineffective, costly, and dangerous.

*We sat down with Pedro Rios, director of AFSC's San Diego program, to get his perspective on border policy.*

**QUAKER ACTION: Demilitarizing the U.S.-Mexico border is a policy priority for AFSC. But what does it mean that the border is “militarized”?**

**PEDRO RIOS:** The “militarization” of the border refers to the use of military-style enforcement tactics, equipment, and strategies to “control” the border as if it were a war zone.

It has included an unprecedented increase in armed border agents along the U.S.-Mexico border (now at over 21,000 agents for just one agency—the U.S. Border Patrol—up from 11,684 in 2003); the use of drone planes, military helicopters, and occasional deployment of National Guard troops; and the coordination of local law enforcement with federal forces and dangerous vigilante groups.

These developments are raising concerns about the loss of protections to civil liberties and increasing cases of human rights violations. This has taken place

throughout the U.S.-Mexico borderlands for decades, and that's our main focus, but we've been hearing similar concerns from residents along the U.S.-Canada border in the past several years.

**QA: What's the connection between these policies and violent incidents along the border?**

**PR:** Because policymakers treat the border like a war zone, border policies do not factor in human rights concerns, and Border Patrol agents are rarely held accountable for civil and human rights violations.

The result is a culture that encourages Border Patrol agents to see violence as an appropriate tool for enforcing immigration laws.

Human rights organizations have documented thousands of cases of violence perpetrated by border agents—denial of food and water, verbal and physical abuse, and torture. One small, but welcome, step is that the U.S. Health and Human Services' Office of Inspector General confirmed it will investigate cases of brutality by the Border Patrol.

**QA: How does militarization impact immigrants, border communities, and enforcement agencies?**

**PR:** Border and immigrant communities bear the brunt of brutal policies. The death toll from unsuccessful border crossings is over 6,500 since October 1994. In just the past two years, more than 19 people have been killed by Border Patrol agents. These include U.S. citizens and Mexican nationals shot while still in Mexico. A recent case of “friendly fire” resulted in the shooting death of one Border Patrol agent by two other agents responding to the same alert.

**QA: How does AFSC support families directly affected by the violence?**

**PR:** For years, we have supported and accompanied family members who have lost loved ones as a result of Border Patrol violence, working with them to organize press conferences, plan community actions, and meet with local and federal officials. Recently, we worked with the families of Munique Tachiquin, who was shot nine times by a Border Patrol agent in 2012, and Anastasio Hernandez Rojas, a

San Diego resident of over 26 years who was brutally beaten and attacked with a stun gun by border agents in 2010.

**QA: What is AFSC doing to stop the violence and demilitarize the border?**

**PR:** We work with a border-wide coalition to bring accountability and oversight to federal border agencies. The coalition has met with high-ranking Border Patrol officials, White House staff, and congressional representatives to urge changes and transparency. Over a dozen members of Congress support these efforts.

We also work with border and migrant community members locally to challenge the militarization of the border. We've seen how disenfranchised community members can help lead social change when given the opportunity to share ideas and propose solutions. In San Diego, grassroots leaders have created a human rights network where members support each other's projects and collaborate to create greater political impact.

**QA: How can Congress and the Obama administration end the militarization of the border?**

**PR:** The Obama administration and Congress must recognize, as dozens of civil

## REPORT FROM MASSACHUSETTS A WIN FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS

One day in Woburn, Mass., 200 employees of an industrial bakery suddenly found themselves jobless. A national corporation had bought the bakery and decided to re-verify the employment eligibility of all workers, including long-time employees, using federal databases that cross-check employment information with immigration status. Those who couldn't prove eligibility were fired.

The workers turned to the Chelsea Collaborative for help. They called in AFSC to partner on a series of workshops that educated the workers about their rights, provided information about faulty employment verification programs, and explained remedies and options.

During the workshops, workers shared that they had not been paid minimum wage or overtime, and in the case of temporary workers, had been subject to illegal paycheck deductions. Assessing the scope of these violations, Greater Boston Legal Services filed a complaint with the state attorney general's office.

Two years after the initial firing, a settlement was reached: A total of \$649,000 will be paid to more than 1,200 workers whose wages were stolen.

Find out more at: [afsc.org/labor-rights](http://afsc.org/labor-rights).

GABRIEL CAMACHO

society organizations have, that current border enforcement strategies are ineffective, costly, and deadly.

They can begin demilitarization by ensuring accountability and oversight in

how armed border agents do their jobs.

And they must begin examining the root causes that force people to migrate in the first place.

ALEXIS MOORE

# Redefining recovery

## A Rust Belt city works for an immigrant-friendly future

Dayton, Ohio is making a statement: Ours is a city where everyone can contribute. Its 2011 Welcome Dayton resolution to be an immigrant-friendly city takes a positive, economically driven approach to integrating immigrants into the community as part of the city's recovery.

Since the plan was introduced, lawmakers elsewhere have started to take notice—even in Arizona, where Tucson passed a similar measure in 2012. In Washington, D.C., policymakers and thought-leaders in favor of immigration reform can point to the community support and collaboration in Dayton as a sign that people are eager to move past the days of treating immigrants as second-class citizens and criminals.

But for the city itself, the resolution did more than make space for immigrant-friendly policies; it is also building community among neighbors in a place that suffers from racial segregation and alienation.

For the better part of the decade before Welcome Dayton was passed in 2011, AFSC was laying the groundwork for a welcoming culture that respected immigrants' rights. This was before the recession hit Dayton—before General Motors closed shop and 10,000 people lost their jobs. There was little anti-immigrant rhetoric compared to what we see in the U.S. today.

In 2004, Migwe Kimemia had been working for AFSC's African debt cancellation campaign for two years. With colleagues from various AFSC programs, he traveled from Dayton to San Diego to visit a border community, where he heard shocking stories of hundreds of immigrant deaths.

He returned to Dayton inspired to stand in solidarity with Hispanic immigrants struggling for human dignity. "We started organizing in Dayton, collaborat-

ing with Hispanic advocates to pass a city resolution for undocumented Mexicans to use national IDs for banking, police stops, etc.," says Migwe. In 2007, AFSC's work in Dayton shifted to empowering Iraqi and African refugees to have a voice and navigate the system during resettlement.

These periods of advocacy helped build understanding and mutual respect between immigrant advocates and city officials. Instead of demonizing public officials, Migwe and other immigrant advocates engaged them in dialogues that helped craft policies that were more humane.

Open dialogues continued as the economic downturn set in. "We had started engaging our community before it happened," he says. "It was not difficult for us to continue, even when the political climate was so difficult."

Even the police chief and county sheriff attended dialogue meetings and conferences about immigrant concerns and contributions. Though people didn't always agree on issues, they listened to neighbors tell their experiences and dreams for the future.

Listening to what immigrants can contribute shifted the debate from "they take our jobs" to the so-called "asset-based community-building model." Rebuilding by infusing new energy—rather than by cutting costs and services—resonated in Dayton, where there's a long tradition of entrepreneurship.

The Welcome Dayton Plan positions the Rust Belt city to become a competitor in the global economy by "attracting the best and brightest" from around the world and encouraging them to start new businesses (see inset on next page).

It also states a belief that encouraging immigrants on a path to citizenship is a responsible way to integrate new immigrants who call Dayton home.

"The plan leaves federal immigration



As program director with AFSC, Migwe Kimemia helped launch the Welcome Dayton Plan.

law enforcement to the feds, and instead focuses on making our community one that treats all people kindly, fairly, and humanely," says Tom Wahrab, executive director of the city's Human Rights Council.

Denying immigrants the opportunity to pursue their dreams leads to public costs—homelessness, crime, prison—that no one wants. "We see immigrants as people who have gifts, talents, and dreams like everyone else," says Migwe, who now works mostly with refugees, providing workshops on entrepreneurship and fair trade initiatives.

Change doesn't come overnight, and there is still tension surrounding the arrival of new immigrants. But it's hard not to be optimistic when there are signs of movement in a positive direction.

Take the first Dayton World Soccer Games, based on the model AFSC started in 2010. Held last fall, the tournament had a simple premise: residents of all ages and backgrounds play together, meeting new friends who share their hope for a more peaceful world.

"We bring people together before the games to practice," explains Methode Matumaini, one of the organizers of the



The Burundi team at the soccer games. Back row (left to right): Nsabimana Dieudonne, Nijebariko Damiyano, Hubert Matumaini, Santino M., Pascal Muhiziwintore, Kali N., Yolo K., Roston Kanyembo, Ruben C. Front row: Elias Bizimana, Lumbala Moses, Emmanuel Makamu, Mohamed Ahmed, Paul Ngendakuriyo, Paul M.

games. Waiting on the sidelines, people talk about other things happening in their lives—work, school—and get to know each other as individuals.

These human moments are what Welcome Dayton is really about.

"You don't want your friend to be deported—you know they have dreams like

you; your children are friends," says Migwe. "How could you turn around and hate such a person?"

NEAH MONTEIRO



Hubert Matumaini

### OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Hubert Matumaini sees a problem that needs solving in Dayton, his home of 13 years: the language barrier. He's already bridging it in certain settings. A leader in Dayton's Burundian community, he coordinates the public schools' welcome center, offering classes in English as a second language to new students and their parents.

Now, with entrepreneurship training from AFSC, he is starting a translation business to help African immigrants carry out critical conversations in doctors' offices, school systems, and courts, where miscommunication could lead to serious damage.

The Welcome Dayton Plan motivated him to start the business. Other immigrants are also embracing the opportunity: in the halls of AFSC's office, there's talk of bringing fair trade goods from Africa and starting a coffee roasting cooperative operated and owned by African immigrants.

Watch a short video at [afsc.org/training-entrepreneurs](http://afsc.org/training-entrepreneurs)

## The right direction

Deferred action policy is not the final word for DREAMers

There's a secret about dreams. Roberto,\* a young man in Iowa dreaming about his future, can tell you all about it: "You can never see the [mountain] peak; you just climb the mountain until you depart from this earth."

As a young child, Roberto was brought to the United States from Mexico by his parents. Twenty years later, like the hundreds of thousands of other undocumented young people known as "DREAMers," Roberto is struggling to fulfill his vision of school, career, and family.

From their home in Iowa, Roberto and his parents have carefully watched the swings of the immigration debate over the last two decades.

The DREAM Act, which would create a pathway to citizenship for undocumented youth, languished in Congress for years. In June 2012, however, President Obama announced that DREAMers who meet certain qualifications can apply for work permits through a program known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

Many DREAMers were jubilant. For those whose biographies fit the narrow requirements—arrived more than five years ago, aged 15-31, in high school or graduated, and a clean police record—this was the best news from Washington in years.

"This is the only opportunity I had to become what human law considers 'legal,'" said Roberto in reaction.

Throughout the country, thousands applied for deferred action, often at legal clinics such as those organized by AFSC in Iowa, Florida, and New Jersey. In the fall, the first approvals came back. That

was when the tremendous disparity in states' responses to the executive policy really stood out to Roberto.

Being DACA-approved means something different in every state. Some states have decided to offer in-state tuition to DREAMers seeking higher education. Iowa is not one of them, but there's an ongoing effort to change that.

States have also taken widely different

*Many DREAMers want humane immigration policy reform that includes a pathway to citizenship and a permanent DREAM Act for people who came to the U.S. before or after them.*

views on driver's licenses for these young people. This winter, the Iowa Department of Transportation announced that they would refuse to authorize driver's licenses for people with DACA-approval and would rescind licenses that had already been issued.

It was an especially burdensome decision in a largely rural state such as Iowa. "Our young students have to work and often go to school in the evenings," says Sandra Sanchez, who directs AFSC's organizing work with Iowa DREAMers. "There really is no public transportation to accommodate their need."

Frustrated and energized, the Des Moines DREAMers organized a Martin Luther King, Jr. Day rally in protest of the transportation department's decision, which went on in spite of wind chills approaching 20 degrees below zero. Their dedication paid off; two days later, the DOT reversed its decision.

This kind of on-again, off-again policy has real implications for the daily lives and the future plans of immigrant families. Only change at the federal level will transcend state lines and the politics they contain. Sandra says that the DREAMers she works with want humane immigration reform that includes a pathway to citizenship and a permanent version of the federal DREAM Act—policies that would extend to people who came to the U.S. before or after them.

Those with deferred action approval have options for themselves (for at least two years), but worry about family members whom the policy excludes. "They don't want to have siblings who couldn't qualify," she says, "and they can't leave their parent out of

the possibility of a stable family life.

"They feel like, 'Why should I have this privilege when the rest of my family doesn't have any way to move forward?'"

Encouraged by victories like the one in Iowa, DREAMers are climbing on, continuing to push for a path to permanent residence, including citizenship, so families can plan their futures together.

JON KRIEG

*Jon Krieg is a communications specialist for AFSC in Des Moines.*

\*Roberto is a pseudonym.

## Giving back

A family tradition of giving, acting for peace

Waging peace has been a generations-long tradition for the Lloyd family. It's a tradition that includes a history of giving to AFSC.

The Lloyd siblings—Lola Lloyd Horwitz, Robin Lloyd, Dr. William Bross Lloyd, and Christopher Lloyd—are all AFSC benefactors who have supported the mission and vision of AFSC for decades.

"AFSC is the only charity that my siblings and I feel so deeply about that we choose to give together, as a way to honor our family values and our parents—William 'Bill' and Mary Lloyd—and the work they believed in," says Robin, a documentary filmmaker and activist.

The family's involvement with AFSC dates back to the 1950s as their parents attended the Evanston and Lake Forest Meeting outside of Chicago with their children. William served on the AFSC board in Chicago. He focused on efforts to support peace on the African continent and educate Amer-

icans on U.S. policy in Africa.

William, a devoted Quaker, was a conscientious objector during World War II and in 1952 founded "Toward Freedom," a newsletter that advocated for human rights and global democracy with special attention to African colonial and postcolonial issues. Robin still publishes an online version of the newsletter at [www.towardfreedom.com](http://www.towardfreedom.com).

He also wrote the book "Waging Peace: The Swiss Experience" when the family lived in Switzerland from 1949–1951.

The significant social and political contributions of previous generations laid the foundation for the family's history of peace activism.

The Lloyd siblings' great grandfather,



Henry Demarest Lloyd, a 19th-century social reformer and journalist, was one of the precursors to the later muckraker journalists. He wrote about the monopolistic abuses of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust in "The Story of a Great Monopoly," published in March 1881, and his best-known book, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," was published in 1894. Their grandmother, Lola Maverick Lloyd, was a prominent activist involved in the feminist, international peace, and world government movements during the first half of the 20th century. She also was a noted philanthropist and supporter of progressive causes.

Not surprisingly, the Lloyds view their steadfast support for AFSC as a natural continuation of the family's commitment to peace, justice, and equality.

As Lola notes, "Giving to AFSC allows me and my brothers and sister to support causes closely aligned to our family values."

WILLIE COLON



From left: Bill Lloyd, his wife Lenore Migdal, Lola Lloyd Horwitz, Robin Lloyd, Chris Lloyd, and his wife Vassie Sinopoulos, with a picture of their parents in the background.

# Follow the immigration debate

Bookmark AFSC's online hub for immigration reform news: [afsc.org/humane-reform](http://afsc.org/humane-reform)

## What you'll find online:

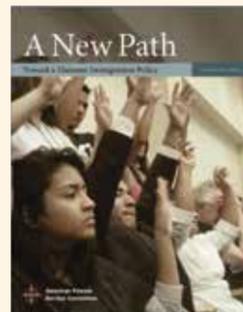
- Analysis of the immigration debate as it unfolds
- Action steps for you and your community
- Multimedia stories of immigrants and allies working for change



**Digital stories:** From North Carolina, Colorado, and California, people share immigration stories in their own voices.



**Podcast:** An audio documentary featuring the voices of Denver communities partnering with AFSC to work for state and federal immigration policy that recognizes the humanity of everyone.



**Resource:** Our belief in the dignity and worth of every person underlies AFSC's recommendations for immigration reform, presented in "A New Path" as a guide for communities and lawmakers.



Mekong Peace Journey participants from five countries meet on the bank of the Mekong River bordering Thailand and Laos.

## Snapshot

A look at AFSC around the world



Joyce Deaton and Gabby Gutierrez at an immigrant rights demonstration in Charlotte, North Carolina. Photo: Leslie Gutierrez

## MAKE A LASTING INVESTMENT IN PEACE

By simply including a one-sentence provision for AFSC in your will or trust, or by naming us as a beneficiary of your retirement plan, you make a long-term commitment to Quaker service.

These bequests help sustain our peace-building efforts in communities around the world.

Please let us know if you have acted to remember AFSC in your estate plans so we can welcome you as a Friend for the Future, a designation you'll share with hundreds of fellow AFSC supporters.

For more information about how to make a legacy gift to AFSC, please call our Gift Planning Office at 1-888-588-2372, send an email to [giftplanning@afsc.org](mailto:giftplanning@afsc.org), or visit our website at [afsc.org/giftplanning](http://afsc.org/giftplanning).



Photos: (Left to right, top to bottom) Pedro Indharto, Kathleen McQuillen, Pedro Indharto, Renata Cobbs-Fletcher, Brooke Fritz, Thomas Moore, Thomas Moore, John Bongei, Bryan Vana, Bryan Vana, Danika Jeanton, Justin Valas

Left to right, top to bottom:

1. Music practice for peace campaign; Banda Aceh, Indonesia
2. Rally against drones base; Des Moines, Iowa
3. Dragon blessed by clouds; Banda Aceh, Indonesia
4. Mural on Israeli West Bank barrier wall; Bethlehem, Palestine
5. Face painting at peace parade; New Orleans, Louisiana
6. Making a group loan decision; Bujumbura, Burundi
7. Teacher at monastic school; Mandalay Division, Myanmar
8. Cash grant recipients; Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya
9. South region staff retreat; North River Crossing, Georgia
10. Appalachian Center for Equality participants; Washington, D.C.
11. Conflict transformation workshop; Port-au-Prince, Haiti
12. Demonstration against deportations; Denver, Colorado



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## Working toward justice for immigrants

AFSC's Jordan Garcia (left) and Denver community members rally to change immigration policies that are used to detain and deport immigrants. Photo: Justin Valas

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**Who we are**  
The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is a Quaker organization that includes people of various faiths who are committed to social justice, peace, and humanitarian service. Its work is based on the belief in the worth of every person and faith in the power of love to overcome violence and injustice.

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