



CAMPAIGN 2008: Redefining “National Security”

Throughout this U.S. presidential campaign, voters will hear the candidates talk a great deal about *national security*. Each candidate will be touting his “national security” credentials in an attempt to convince voters that, as president, he will make “Keeping America Safe” priority number one.

In the United States, the notion of *national security* is deeply intertwined and oftentimes considered synonymous with military strength. In the name of national security, tens of thousands of our military men and women are engaged in fighting a never-ending “war on terror.” U.S. citizens are told that the purpose of this endless war is to keep us safe from terrorists, and that “we have to fight the terrorists over there to keep them from coming and attacking us here.” But can a policy that is grounded in fear and based on the doctrine of pre-emptive military strikes *really* guarantee our security?

It depends on what we mean by security. We are increasingly aware of the fact that we live in an interconnected, interdependent planetary community where not only human beings, but *all* of life is sacred. In this context, where right relationships are greatly valued, “national” security doesn’t make sense. We need to expand our definition of security to encompass the security needs of all living beings.

In this broader context, real security means fulfilling the basic needs of all people and protecting the planet that we all call our “homeland.” It requires that we readjust our priorities and reallocate monies from our bloated military budget to fund projects and initiatives that move us toward a goal of *sustainable international security*. Specifically, this means

- addressing climate change and other issues that threaten the integrity of creation;
- solving international disputes through diplomacy and other nonviolent means of conflict resolution;
- rejecting nuclear weapons as a guarantor of security and embracing non-proliferation efforts;
- addressing immigration and the needs of migrating peoples in a just and comprehensive way;
- guaranteeing economic security for those who are poor, unemployed, elderly or disabled;
- providing food, access to clean water, education and healthcare for all; and
- inviting people to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

Security is the most basic of our human and planetary needs. In the issue papers that follow we will examine the candidates’ positions to see whether or not they move us in the direction of real, sustainable international security. This election presents us with an opportunity to challenge our presidential candidates, political leaders, and ourselves to envision and implement policies that will *truly* and *effectively* address our security needs in an interdependent world. In the language of the Gospel, this means assuring that all beings can realize the dream of Jesus, who came that all “may have life, and have it more abundantly” (John 10:10).



Table of Contents

June 2008

Militarism Threatens Sustainable International Security.....	3
Immigration and Sustainable International Security.....	5
Global Climate Change and Sustainable International Security:	7
Peace: Toward a Sustainable International Security.....	9
Resources.....	11

Prepared by the Religious Coalition of Justice and Peace Promoters

Founding Members:

Adrian Dominicans Sisters
Durstyne Farnan, OP

Bernardine Franciscans
Grace Keane, OSF

Congregation of Saint Joseph
Mary Ellen Gondeck, CSJ

Society of Jesus – Detroit Province
Carrie Monnette

Sisters of the Holy Cross
Sister Ann Oestreich, IHM

Sisters of Mercy
Karen Donahue, RSM

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
Nancy Seubert

Our logo represents our work as it connects us around the globe with our members on each continent. The multicolor hands indicates the multicultural nature of our membership and of our ministries. It also emphasizes our own connectedness and that of our work.

Download this packet of materials as a pdf file at:

www.cscsisters.org/justice/campaign_2008.pfd

www.ihmsisters.org/www/media/justice_peace_and_sustainability_autogen/campaign08.pdf



Militarism Threatens Sustainable International Security

As we approach Election Day 2008, it is now almost 20 years since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. With the end of the Cold War, people began to talk about a Peace Dividend. Hundreds of billions of dollars spent to counter the Soviet threat could now be channeled to peaceful endeavors such as healthcare, education, housing, safe water, clean energy and environmental protection — activities that promote genuine peace and security by fulfilling the basic human needs of all people and protecting the environment which sustains all being. Unfortunately, the Peace Dividend never materialized.

For a short time in our history, we did consider this vision. However, we quickly abandoned it and continue to spend billions of dollars on weapons that contribute little to genuine security and that in some cases, such as the National Missile Defense (the Reagan era Star Wars

program), may not even be technologically feasible. Why? To answer this question, we need to look back to the words of another president.

On January 17, 1961, in his farewell address three days before leaving office, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned the nation of the dangers inherent in the military-industrial complex. He said:

The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every Statehouse, every office of the Federal government.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

In many ways, the dangers Eisenhower warned about have come to pass. Consolidation in the defense industry has produced giant firms that manage to secure billions of dollars in military contracts to produce weapons that contribute little or nothing to our security. The trend toward outsourcing has turned a number of civilian companies into major military contractors and has created private mercenary armies that operate outside the law. These firms exert pressure on the political process through lobbying and campaign contributions, thus becoming the disastrous misplaced power with no accountability that Eisenhower feared.

In early February 2008, the Pentagon unveiled its FY 2009 budget request of \$515.4 billion. If this sum is approved, it will represent the highest level of annual military spending since World War II (*New York Times*, February 4, 2008). It is important to note, too, that this sum **does not** include money for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

**A massive military machine
and reliance on a huge nuclear
arsenal to intimidate potential
enemies are hindering rather
than enhancing global security
by squandering resources
desperately needed to meet
basic human needs.**

Even as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are demonstrating the inability of military power to bring peace with justice, and the United States works actively to thwart the nuclear ambitions of other states, the country is embarking upon an ambitious program to refurbish and maintain its own nuclear arsenal. Known as Complex Transformation (formerly Complex 2030), this program calls for new facilities to carry out the Reliable Replacement Warhead and the Stockpile Life Extension Programs.

These programs violate the spirit if not the letter of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, whereby the nuclear powers agreed to dismantle their nuclear arsenals if non-nuclear states promised to refrain from developing nuclear weapons.

In his January 1, 2008, World Day of Peace message, Pope Benedict XVI made a strong plea for demilitarization, especially in the area of nuclear arms. He said:

On a broader scale, one must acknowledge with regret the growing number of States engaged in the arms race: even some developing nations allot a significant portion of their scant domestic product to the purchase of weapons. The responsibility for this baneful commerce is

*not limited: the countries of the industrially developed world profit immensely from the sale of arms, while the ruling oligarchies in many poor countries wish to reinforce their stronghold by acquiring ever more sophisticated weaponry. In difficult times such as these, it is truly necessary for all persons of good will to come together to reach concrete agreements aimed at an effective **demilitarization** (emphasis in original), especially in the area of nuclear arms. At a time when the process of nuclear non-proliferation is at a stand-still, I feel bound to entreat those in authority to resume with greater determination negotiations for a **progressive and mutually agreed dismantling of existing nuclear weapons** (emphasis in original). In renewing this appeal, I know that I am echoing the desire of all those concerned for the future of humanity.*

A massive military machine and reliance on a huge nuclear arsenal to intimidate potential enemies are hindering rather than enhancing global security by squandering resources desperately needed to meet basic human needs. The 2008 elections provide a marvelous opportunity to challenge our nation's military priorities in the name of sustainable international security for all people.

Questions for Candidates

1. What will you do to bring the United States into compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty?
2. What is your position on Complex Transformation?
3. What will you do to address the hypocrisy inherent in U.S. demands that other nations abandon their nuclear weapons programs while we continue to expand ours?
4. What will you do to lessen if not eliminate the influence of military contractors on the Pentagon budget?
5. What will you do to hold private military contractors accountable?
6. What resources are you willing to take away from the military and allocate to diplomacy and other peace-building activities?
7. What is your vision for world peace with justice and what steps will you take to further that vision?
8. What will you do to assure that the United States not only signs but abides by the international convention on cluster munitions adopted May 2008?



Immigration and Sustainable International Security

Backlash against immigrants is not new. It has been part of the United States reality from the earliest days of the nation. Various national and ethnic groups have all experienced rejection by and marginalization at the hands of the established population. In recent years, though, the anti-immigrant sentiment that prevails in large segments of the United States population has taken on new life, fueled by the intense focus on national security that followed in the wake of the September 11, 2001, attacks.

For decades, immigration was an administrative matter overseen by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), an arm of the Justice Department. However, after September 11, immigration came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Homeland Security, which functions as if it were a second Department of Defense. We now have agencies such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO). These titles clearly convey a less than welcoming stance toward immigrants.

The anti-immigrant feelings harbored by so many persons in the United States seem strange in light of our history. With the exception of Native Americans, who experienced near genocide when European colonists took over the continent, all Americans came from somewhere else or are the descendants of people who came from other lands. They came for the same reasons that immigrants come today, to seek a better life for themselves and their children.

Military responses to immigration. Following the 9-11 attacks, immigrants were viewed as potential threats to national security. The border between the

United States and Mexico is now militarized, with high-tech security fences, surveillance equipment and a large increase of security personnel, including Border Patrol agents and National Guard troops. Citizen militias such as the Minutemen also took the law into their own hands and mounted their own attacks on immigrants crossing through the inhospitable desert terrain of southern Arizona.

“ . . . the Church in America must be a vigilant advocate, defending against any unjust restriction the natural right of individual persons to move freely within their own nation and from one nation to another.” — *Ecclesia in America*, #65

It is significant to note that while immigration enforcement on the United States-Canada border has also increased, it is nowhere near as comprehensive as what is found on our southern border. This situation reflects the underlying racism at the heart of U.S. immigration policy over the years.

The current crackdowns on immigrants, such as the raid that took place in the small Iowa town of Postville (population 2,300) on May 12, 2008, pick up people based in many cases solely on appearance. U.S. citizens of Hispanic origin are sometimes detained too. They meet resistance when they attempt to clarify their status. These raids are increasingly militaristic in nature with helicopters, roadblocks and large numbers of ICE agents participating.

Companies such as Corrections Corporation of America are making huge profits constructing detention facilities for immigrants. Immigrants are also being held in county

jails and other local correctional facilities across the country. Housing these “prisoners” is an important revenue source for struggling counties and other jurisdictions as they are paid as much as \$90 a day per inmate.

Roots of migration. While the current focus of immigration reform legislation has been punitive, little attention is given to the factors that cause people to leave their homes and families behind and undertake the perilous journey to a new land. Neoliberal economic policies and free trade agreements such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) and CAFTA (Central American Free Trade Agreement) have had a devastating impact on people in Mexico, Central America and other parts of the world. For example, Mexican corn farmers have been driven out of business by the influx of cheap, subsidized corn from the United States. Until people are able to enjoy basic economic security in their own countries, they are left with few options other than migrating.

Immigrants also contribute significantly to the U.S. economy. Some industries, such as agriculture, construction, hotels and restaurants, depend on immigrant labor. This is why many business interests oppose enforcement-only immigration reform which consists exclusively of border security and deportation efforts. Contrary to popular belief, immigrants do not place an undue burden on the healthcare system and other social services. Immigrants also contribute to the cultural richness of the United States.

Welcoming the stranger. The Scriptures state clearly that every person is created in the image and likeness of

God and that we have a special obligation to those who are poor, vulnerable and marginated. Welcoming the stranger is a consistent theme in our faith tradition and one of the corporal works of mercy.

The 1998 Synod Statement *Ecclesia in America*, notes that “. . . the Church in America must be a vigilant advocate, defending against any unjust restriction the natural right of individual persons to move freely within their own nation and from one nation to another. Attention must be called to the rights of migrants and their families and to respect for their human dignity, even in cases of non-legal immigration” (*Ecclesia in America*, #65).

The U.S. Catholic bishops “call all members of our church communities to continue the work of advocacy for laws that respect the human rights of immigrants and preserve the unity of the immigrant family. They encourage the extension of social services, citizenship classes, community organizing efforts that secure improved housing conditions, decent wages, better medical attention and appropriate educational opportunities for immigrants and refugees, and call for legalization opportunities for the maximum number of immigrants, particularly those who have built equities and otherwise contributed to their communities” (*Welcoming the Stranger Among Us*, NCCB/USCC, November 15, 2000).

The immigration issue clearly demonstrates that sustainable international security is impossible unless it embraces the security of all creation. Earth is our *homeland* and, as St. Francis of Assisi reminded us, the animals, plants, rocks and seas are our sisters and brothers. We are all responsible for the common good.

Questions for Candidates

1. What is your vision for a more equal, diverse society, a more secure country/world?
2. What is your position on comprehensive immigration reform?
3. Immigration issues are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Homeland Security, an agency that functions as an internal department of defense. What will you do to assure that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) respect internationally recognized human rights standards and protect constitutional freedoms?
4. What changes would you make to our educational system that would promote a more diverse, just and secure society?
5. In your opinion, what laws need to be repealed/enacted to address our genuine security needs?
6. What will you do to craft a sustainable international security policy that recognizes that the planet is our homeland? How would you implement such a policy?



Global Climate Change and Sustainable International Security

In 2004, the Nobel Peace Prize took an unprecedented turn. For the first time in its 103-year history, the prize was awarded for work to preserve the environment. In their citation of Wangari Maathai, the Nobel committee said, “Peace on Earth depends on our ability to secure our living environment.” Last year the distinguished prize was again awarded for environmental work — this time to Al Gore and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for their work to address global climate change. These awards reflect

**“Peace on
Earth depends
on our ability to
secure our living
environment.”**

— 2004 Nobel Peace
Prize Committee

the growing consciousness that a healthy, biodiverse environment is an essential aspect of political stability and international security.

The environment is a living organism, providing resources (in a continuous process of birthing and dying) that affect all areas of human life.

Currently, the rapid and unprecedented rate of global climate change, a direct result of human action and development throughout history, threatens these vital resources by limiting their quantities. Scarce natural resources affect the global community as each nation races to secure access for their populations. “When we speak of security, we are talking about freedom from military conflicts and terrorist attacks. But we also believe that security involves access

to sufficient food and shelter, good health care and good jobs, a clean environment and well-functioning, accountable political structures” (*Foreign Policy in Focus*, “An Alternative Foreign Policy Framework,” <http://www.fpif.org/pdf/reports/0706JS-short.pdf>). Through the specific issue of food production, we can view how our care for the natural world’s stability and integrity impacts the possibility of a sustainable international security.

Farmers depend on the water cycle. The ability to grow food is affected by the amount of rainfall, when the rains come, the soil’s capacity to absorb water, and the rate of condensation and evaporation. Rising temperatures associated with climate change affect each of these variables. Adequate movement of Earth’s water through its cycle can mean the difference between an abundant harvest and starvation for an entire community. Developing countries, which tend to be closer to the equator, are most vulnerable to changes in the water cycle as a result of global warming. As many as 250 million Africans are at risk of water shortages.

This year the world was plunged into a food crisis caused by the convergence of several stressors, including climate change, rising energy costs and increased demand for biofuels. The recent cyclone in Myanmar, the epic drought in Australia, floods last year in North Korea, and years of low rainfall in the western United States contributed to the shortage of basic food commodities. In addition, the cost of transporting food doubled in the last year alone. Even the attempts by the U.S. government to reduce carbon emissions is reducing available food crops. Corn and soybeans, normally sold as food, are now receiving large government subsidies in the United States to be diverted into ethanol production for motor vehicles.

The food price shock now shaking world markets is

destabilizing governments, triggering food riots from Bangladesh to South Africa, and threatening food security around the world. This crisis particularly affects poor people in developing countries, many of whom already spend 50 to 80 percent of their income on food. For the 1 billion living on less than a dollar a day, it is a matter of survival. It is estimated that 840 million people around the world are chronically hungry, and the shock of high prices will only increase world hunger.

North Americans will see the effects of farming stresses in higher food prices and reduced diversity. A May 2008 report of a scientific assessment commissioned by the U.S. Agriculture Department synthesized a thousand scientific papers. This report documented the damage already inflicted by climate change, noting that the higher temperatures mean that grain and oilseed crops will mature more rapidly but face an increased risk of failure. "Increased minimum temperatures and warmer springs extend the range and lifetime of many pests that stress trees and crops" (*The Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture, Land Resources, Water Resources, and Biodiversity*, http://www.usda.gov/oce/global_change/files/SAP4_3/ExecSummary.pdf).

The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops is particularly aware of the stress of global climate change placed upon the world's poor. "Therefore, we

especially want to focus on the needs of the poor, the weak, and the vulnerable in a debate often dominated by more powerful interests. Inaction and inadequate or misguided responses to climate change will likely place even greater burdens on already desperately poor peoples. Action to mitigate global climate change must be built upon a foundation of social and economic justice that does not put the poor at greater risk or place disproportionate and unfair burdens on developing nations" (*Global Climate Change: A Plea for Dialogue, Prudence, and the Common Good*, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, June 15, 2001, <http://www.usccb.org/sdwp/international/globalclimate.shtml>).

With decreasing natural resources, social organizations and economic networks based upon them will fall apart, unable to support the people who rely on them, resulting in wars over food, water and energy. Each of us, as a member of this one world community, has a responsibility to understand how our actions contribute to this dangerous situation. It requires that sound, scientific research accompany critical self-reflection for change. By holding ourselves accountable, we can ask the same from our governments and put time, energy and personnel resources on the task of planning for the future.

Questions for Candidates

1. What changes do you think the United States can make, on a national level, to reduce our carbon emissions and help halt global climate change? How will you translate this into a comprehensive, national policy?
2. As president of the United States, what international efforts (Kyoto Protocol, Millennium Development Goals, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) will you support?
3. How concerned are you about the impact of global climate change on our worldwide food production? Do you see this increasing scarcity as a threat to sustainable international security?
4. What changes have you made to address global climate change in your own life?
5. Where is the U.S.'s biggest opportunity when facing the issue of global climate change?
6. How will your administration respond to the impact of global climate change on low-income people in rural and urban areas in the United States?



Peace: Toward a Sustainable International Security

Peace is an enterprise of justice. John XXIII in *Pacem in Terris* states: “The Church’s positive vision of a peaceful world includes: the primacy of the global common good for political life; the role of social and economic development in securing the conditions for a just and lasting peace, and the moral imperative of solidarity between affluent, industrial nations and poor, developing ones.” This peace is always destroyed by war, and oftentimes by natural catastrophe, transnational corporations, civil unrest or failed politics. As global citizens and citizens of the kingdom, we need to understand the interrelated issues of war and peace; be sustained by hope and faith; and become resolute practitioners of our own political will. Our commitment to the Gospel compels us to be actively involved in the issues facing us in this election.

As Christians, we find our blueprint for peace in the Sermon on the Mount. Catholic teaching on war and peace consistently finds its roots in the Scriptures and in many papal, conciliar, and episcopal documents. Vatican II has stated that the arms race is one of the greatest curses on the human race and the harm it inflicts upon the poor is more than can be endured. In 1983, the U.S. Catholic Bishops wrote *The Challenge of Peace: God’s Promise and Our Response*. In 1995, John Paul II addressed the United Nations and declared, “The world wants peace.” As for “war in God’s name, it is never acceptable,” said Benedict XVI. And to this we add: war in the name of democracy.

“Wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrows,” said Martin Luther King Jr. Given the neglect of peaceable virtues and the destructiveness of

today’s weaponry, serious questions still remain about whether modern war in all its savagery can meet the hard tests set by the just-war tradition. Important work needs to be done in analyzing and clarifying the just-war tradition to see if it is still relevant to the choices facing our decision makers in this violent and dangerous world.

There is also a need to improve the legal and practical protections that this country rightly affords conscientious objectors. Selective conscientious objection poses complex, substantive, and procedural issues, which need to be worked out by moralists, lawyers and civil servants in a way that respects the rights of conscience.

There is no end to the physical, mental and moral trauma experienced by veterans, reservists and civilians on all sides. Post-traumatic stress disorder, suicides, drug and alcohol addictions, and countless divorces are on the rise. The staggering cost of the Iraq war is estimated at \$3 trillion. Perhaps, as a nation, we should commit ourselves to a lifetime of restitution, and the assertive practice of peace building. After all, we are called to “act justly, love tenderly, and walk humbly with our God” (Micah 6:8).

The path to peace is nonviolence. John Dear, SJ, suggests, “The time has come for the Church to dismiss the just-war theory, to embrace Jesus’ way of active nonviolence, and to call for its application on a national and international level.” Leading by example are those who have lost wives, husbands, sisters, brothers, and children on September 11, 2001. Many of them are asking that vengeance not be waged in their loved ones’ names. They have joined together as “September 11

**“Wars are poor
chisels for carving
out peaceful
tomorrows.”**
— Martin Luther King Jr.

Families for Peaceful Tomorrows” to urge alternatives to war and to bring aid to families of those killed in the U.S. bombing of Afghanistan.

Many of their goals are similar to the practice of restorative justice. Restorative justice is a response to crime that focuses on restoring the losses suffered by victims, holding offenders accountable for the harm they have caused, and building peace within communities. Similarly, the Truth Commission in South Africa and the work of Desmond Tutu testify to the power of peaceful reconciliation. Another beacon of hope is Muhammad Yunus, the Nobel Peace Laureate, who has successfully brought financial services to poor women in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank offers families small, low-interest, collateral-free loans; this global movement, known as microcredit, has lifted 100 million people out of abject poverty. Poverty, at home and abroad, continues to be a great threat to peace. Imagine the benefits in social services if world communities would spend their budgets on peace, not war.

Peace is the presence of cooperation, compassion, and worldwide justice. We have the technology, the resources, and the means to solve many of our greatest problems; however, political will alone cannot bring this long desired peace. When we speak of peace, we mean Shalom. This is peace, but it is much more. It is a vision of wholeness and well-being for all where everyone has access to the goods of creation. As Walter Brueggemann said, “Shalom is the substance of the biblical vision of

one community embracing all.” Only we can bring about peace and we *must* for the sake of this one planet and its people. But we cannot create peace unless we are willing to make radical changes in our lifestyles and what we value. This security of *shalom* is deeply longed for and yet strongly resisted. Peace is always a work in progress. Francis of Assisi, Gandhi, King, Dorothy Day, Eckert Tolle, Dorothy Stang and countless others teach us the cost of peaceful engagement. Each of us must live this peace in all our spheres of influence. Our collective voice must support those networks, both nationally and internationally, that work to bring about reconciliation and justice in nonviolent, peaceful ways. Coupled with vision and persistent action, governments will eventually put aside the weapons and policies that for too long have made nations choose war rather than peace.

Consequently, those seeking election in 2008 ought to redefine U.S. priorities from national security to sustainable international security for the whole Earth community. Sustainable security would emphasize international cooperation to build understanding, prevent or resolve conflict before it becomes violent, and diminish violence where it is already raging. To realize this vision of peace we propose that our next president support the establishment of a U.S. Department of Peace. This cabinet-level department would work with civilian peace builders. It would fund U.S. diplomacy, reconciliation programs, U.N. peacekeeping efforts, and would double financial support for global development assistance.

Questions for the Candidates:

1. Considering that there is only one family of life on this planet, can you express a compelling new vision of security and of America’s place in the world?
2. Will you support and fund the establishment of a cabinet-level U.S. Department of Peace in the first six months of your administration?
3. How would you restructure the federal budget to promote sustainable security for neighborhoods and communities at home and abroad?
4. How would you use U.S. power for preventive diplomacy and nonviolent conflict resolution?
5. What would you do to ensure the integrity of existing treaties and promote cooperative approaches to peace and security through the United Nations and other organizations?
6. Which political, economic and military benchmarks for Afghan and Iraqi reconstruction do you support?
7. How would you contribute to a just resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?



Resources

Militarism

- DVD:** *No End in Sight*. This documentary is a comprehensive look at the Bush Administration's conduct of the Iraq war and its occupation of the country — <http://www.noendinsightmovie.com/>
- Online Report:** *Still in the Shadows of Nuclear Weapons* — <http://www.fcnl.org/pubs/>
- Web Sites:** Pax Christi USA — <http://www.paxchristiusa.org/>
Friends Committee on National Legislation — <http://www.fcnl.org/>
Peace Action — <http://www.peace-action.org/>

Immigration

- DVD:** *Dying to Live: A Migrant's Journey*. *Dying to Live* is a profound look at the human face of the immigrant. It explores who these people are, why they leave their homes, and what they face on the journey — <http://dyingtolive.nd.edu/film.shtml>
- Web Sites:** United States Conference of Catholic Bishops – Justice for Immigrants — <http://www.justiceforimmigrants.org/>
Coalition for Comprehensive Immigration Reform — <http://www.cirnow.org/>
Center of Concern: Election Resources – Immigration — <http://www.coc.org/>
National Immigration Forum — <http://www.immigrationforum.org/>

Global Climate Change

- DVD:** *This is Your Home*, produced by the Justice, Peace and Sustainability Office of the IHM Sisters of Monroe, Michigan, 2006 — http://www.ihmsisters.org/www/Justice_Peace_and_Sustainability/climatechange.asp

- Online Reports:** *Surging Food Prices Mean Global Instability: Misguided policies favor biofuels over grain for hungry people*, by Jeffrey D. Sachs, May 19, 2008 — <http://www.sciam.com/article.cfm?id=surging-food-prices>
- Climate Destruction Will Produce Millions of New “Envirogees”* — <http://www.truthout.org/article/climate-destruction-will-produce-millions-envirogees>
- A Climate of Conflict: The Links between Climate Change, Peace and War*, by Dan Smith, Janani Vivekananda, November 2007 — <http://www.international-alert.org/publications/getdata.php?doctype=Pdf&id=322&docs=980>
- Book:** *A New Climate for Theology: God, the World, and Global Warming* by Sallie McFague, Fortress Press, Minneapolis, 2008.

Peace

- DVD:** *Conviction* is a documentary film telling the story of three Dominican sisters who took the proliferation of nuclear arms in this country personally; Zero to Sixty Productions, Boulder, Colorado — www.ztsp.org
- Brochure:** *Nonviolence: Another Path*, produced by the Sisters of the Holy Cross Congregation Justice Committee and the Holy Cross International Justice Office — http://www.cscsisters.org/justice/justice_publications.asp
- Web Sites:** United States Conference of Catholic Bishops: Justice, Peace and Human Development – Faithful Citizenship — <http://www.usccb.org/sdwp>
- Friends Committee on National Legislation: Peace Campaign — <http://www.fcnl.org/ppdc/#congress>
- Article:** *Lost Nation: The plight of five million displaced Iraqis* by J. Kevin Appleby, published in America – The National Catholic Weekly, vol. 198, no. 19, June 9, 2008 — http://www.americamagazine.org/content/article.cfm?article_id=10867
- Book:** *The Three Trillion Dollar War: The True Cost of the Iraq Conflict* by Linda J. Bilmes and Joseph E. Stiglitz, W.W. Norton, 2008.