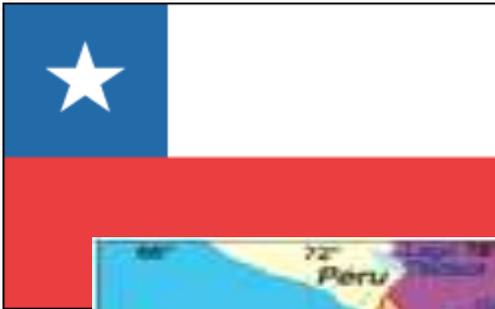


FEDERATION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF CANADA  
RESOURCES FOR  
THE GLOBAL COORDINATING GROUP CALENDAR



During the **THIRD WEEK OF MARCH** we listen to the heard of the world and hold the Sisters of St. Joseph and the people of **CHILE** in our prayer.

The Republic of Chile occupies a long, narrow strip of land between the Andes mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west.



It borders Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage in the far south. The arid Atacama Desert in northern Chile contains great mineral wealth, principally copper. Southern Chile is rich in forests and grazing lands and features a string of volcanoes and lakes. The southern coast is a labyrinth of fjords, inlets, canals, twisting peninsulas and islands.

Spain conquered and colonized the region in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, replacing Inca rule in the north and centre, but failing to conquer the independent Mapuche who inhabited what is now south-central Chile. After declaring its independence from Spain in 1818, Chile emerged in the 1930's as a relatively stable authoritarian republic. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Chile saw significant economic and territorial growth, ending Mapuche resistance in the 1880's and gaining its current northern territory in the War of the Pacific (1879 – 1883) after defeating Peru and Bolivia. In the 1960's and 1970's the country experienced sever left-right political polarization and turmoil. This development culminated with the 1973 Chilean coup d'état that overthrew Salvador Allende's democratically elected left-

wing government and instituted a 16 year long right-wing military dictatorship that left more than 3,000 people dead or missing. The regime, headed by Augusto Pinochet ended in 1990 after it lost a referendum in 1988 and was succeeded by a centre-left coalition which ruled through four presidencies until 2010.

Chile is today one of South America's most stable and prosperous nations, with a high-income economy and high living standards. It leads Latin American nations in rankings of human development, competitiveness, income per capita, globalization, state of peace, economic freedom and low

perception of corruption. It also ranks high regionally in sustainability of the state, and democratic development. Chile is the only South American member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), joining in 2010. Currently it also has the lowest homicide rate in South America. Chile is a founding member of the United Nations, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) (Information from Wikipedia)

Population: 17,500,000

## *Sisters of St. Joseph*

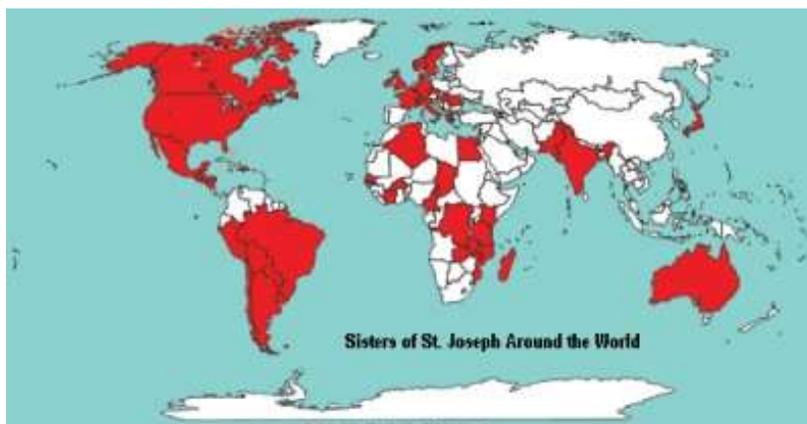
**35 Associates of the Carondelet congregation are active in Chile, in faith Formation and parish work.**

### *Interesting news*

Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile will deliver the 14th Rafael M. Salas Memorial Lecture on 6 April 2018 at 4:30 p.m. in the Trusteeship Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The Lecture is organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This year's lecture is particularly significant in view of the approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of UNFPA operations in 1969. The previous lecturer was Jakaya Kikwete, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who spoke in 2016 on "The importance of investing in young people to achieve sustainable development and the demographic dividend".

The lecture is aimed specifically at Member State representatives, United Nations officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the media and academia. To follow the lecture online, please go to: [unfpa.org/events/14th-rafael-m-salas-memorial-lecture](http://unfpa.org/events/14th-rafael-m-salas-memorial-lecture)



*United in prayer, the  
Global Joseph Family,  
11,000 sisters in 53  
countries, listening to  
the heart of the world.*