“MY GRANDFATHER’S IRON HORSE”
By Francisco Salazar

As you look across the socio-political and cultural landscape of northwestern Mexico, you will find three major symbolic and historical legacies that rest deep in the hearts of the local people. These are the legacy of Spanish exploration, the legacy of the Mexican Revolution, and finally, the legacy of the Mexican railroad. For my family, the legacy of the railroad goes much deeper.

In 1877, Porfirio Diaz initiated the construction of a modern rail network in Mexico. During the Porfiriato, the Mexican railroad’s trackage increased from 700 miles to over 15,000 by 1910. The railroad played a crucial role in the government’s efforts to increase Mexico’s internal commerce, agriculture, and mineral production. Clearly, Diaz wanted not only easier access to markets, but a viable way for him to consolidate his political and economic power over the nation.

For Diaz, the crueller reality was that the railroad was used precisely against him and those that followed him into power during the course of the Mexican revolution. It was during this era of death, factionalism, and new beginnings, that the Mexican

LA NEGOCIACIÓN CON LOS “PARAS” EN COLOMBIA:
o cómo se legaliza y se recompensa a los mercenarios
Por Manuel Burgos

Eran las seis de la tarde en el apacible pueblo de Mapiripan, al suroeste de Colombia. Los campesinos regresaban a sus casas, después de las jornadas en el campo, y se disponían a dormir en medio de la oscuridad de una pueblo sin luz eléctrica. Nadie sospechaba que ese noche iba a ser la última de la mayoría de pobladores, y para los sobrevivientes, una pesadilla que jamás se borraría.

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Letter from the Editor:

Being an interdisciplinary program, Latin American Studies brings together students with a variety of backgrounds. The interests of our class range from Pre-Hispanic art history, to transcontinental business agreements; from human rights, to urban planning; a myriad of perspectives that are glued together by a shared focus on a geographic region that starts four hours away from Albuquerque, just south of the Rio Grande.

Taking courses in different departments can prevent LAS students from meeting and learning from each other. This is where SOLAS (Student Organization of Latin American Studies) and LIMON come into play. Through this newsletter we hope to create a space for Solistas to share their ideas and thoughts about Latin America. We encourage all to submit articles or images. Submissions can be as short as a one paragraph “Letter to the editor” or up to a 3 page long article. The language can be informal or academic, as you feel comfortable. You can submit material that you have used for your classes, as well as your opinions and reactions to what happens in them. We hope you take on this opportunity and submit to your newsletter.

For this issue, I specially want to thank Francisco Salazar, Alfredo Schwartz and Manuel Burgos for taking the time to write for LIMON. In addition, I thank Amanda Wolfe for allowing us to interview her.

LIMON is a work in progress, we value your input. Feel free to email any comments to madriz@unm.edu

Enjoy your reading,
Mayra Madriz

Disclaimers:
-We were only able to include the students who responded to the email survey for the Meet the New Students section. If you are missing, feel free to respond for the next issue.
-The articles on “women organizing” and “My personal experience working on the ministry of communication of Venezuela” had to be postponed for a future issue. We apologize to those who were looking forward to reading them.

LIMON welcomes your submissions!
Share your thoughts, opinions, photographs or artwork with other Solistas.

Email madriz@unm.edu
Deadline for the next issue: Friday, Nov 4th
Letter from the SOLAS President:

Dear SOLAS Members,

I hope everyone is enjoying their classes and is off to a good start of this semester. I would like to welcome all the new LAS students to the program. Thank you to all who participated in our first meeting and get together of the year. We had a great turnout at both events! SOLAS has an exciting line-up of speakers and events for the fall and a dynamic team of officers who were elected at our meeting. I encourage everyone to stay involved and always offer up your suggestions for SOLAS. SOLAS’ agenda is meant to be driven by the interests and wants of the LAS students, so please contribute your ideas.

Working off suggestions from SOLAS members to better utilize the SOLAS office space and to do more informal, educational events, this month we are going to start monthly movie viewings and discussions at the office. If you haven’t yet been to our building we have a sofa and wide screen TV that often suffer from lack of use. Anyone who has a particular movie they would like to show or a discussion they would like to lead about an issue in Latin America is welcome to propose their idea and we can utilize our space. The first movie showing and discussion will be a new movie called “Voces Innocentes” about the civil war in El Salvador. All of our upcoming events are listed in more detail in page 15. We have a diverse and exciting schedule of speakers for the semester, including speakers from Mexico, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic. SOLAS is working with community organizations to sponsor these speakers. The director of a movie about the murders of women in Ciudad Juárez will be present to discuss his film in October and we will also be having other artistic presentations throughout the fall. We also have many professors and students who will be presenting their research on issues pertaining to countries all throughout Latin America, including on immigrant issues in the United States.

I would like to thank and congratulate LIMON editor Mayra Madriz for doing such a great job on this issue. Thanks to everyone who contributed articles, photos, and opinions. Special congratulations to Yann Kerevel and María José Bosanko and Will Veefer and Alisha Peterson on their weddings! Also, many thanks to SOLAS secretary Maruja Clensay for offering up her house for our first SOLAS party of the year. Finally, keep your eyes open for information about planning a benefit for a Zapatista community in Oventic to be held in November. If you would like to be involved in continuing the SOLAS relationship with this community, please email me at lgrinnel@unm.edu.

I look forward to working with all of you this year to make SOLAS an organization representative of all of our interests. If you have any suggestions for SOLAS speakers or events, please email me as soon as possible.

Have a great semester!

Lucy Grinnell
SOLAS President
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<td>Manuel Burgos</td>
<td>Bogota</td>
<td>Anthropology &amp; Linguistics</td>
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<td>El &quot;Che&quot; Guevara</td>
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<td>Yvette Morales</td>
<td>South Gate, CA</td>
<td>Sociology &amp; Gender</td>
<td>Activism and attending socially conscious events</td>
<td>University 'Scholar Activist' Professor/ Researcher</td>
<td>Benita Galeana &amp; Comandante Ramona</td>
<td>Women of Color Organizing In Las Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jen Jax</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Anthropology and Pre-Columbian Art History</td>
<td>Hanging with friends, watching indie movies, reading the 15 books I have for my anthropological methods class (Just kidding!)</td>
<td>Working at the Museo Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City.</td>
<td>Frida Kahlo</td>
<td>Traditional medicine, shamanism, and ritual in Latin America (especially Huicholes of Nayarit and Afro-Brazilian Candomblé)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nubia Restrepo Collaros</td>
<td>Bogota</td>
<td>CRP/LAS</td>
<td>What free time!</td>
<td>Working for an international organization in Latin America</td>
<td>La Mujer!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Judge</td>
<td>Renton, WA</td>
<td>I don't know yet, but I want to study political violence and how to prevent it by improving living standards.</td>
<td>Hiking, snorkeling, eating mangos</td>
<td>Teaching about Latin America</td>
<td>1) Subcomandante Insurgente Marcos</td>
<td>Social Movements in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivis Garcia</td>
<td>San German, Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Dual program with CRP and economics</td>
<td>Dance, Sing &amp; Flamenco</td>
<td>Non Profit Sector</td>
<td>Ruben Berrios (President of Independent Party in PR)</td>
<td>Human Rights and environmental issues.</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lauren Koller</td>
<td>Chicago Burbs</td>
<td>Human Rights &amp; Sociology</td>
<td>Running, Humor, Reggaeton</td>
<td>Must involve empowering others</td>
<td>Gabriel</td>
<td>Social effects of logging in Panama's Indigenous region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Baca</td>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>dual-degree LAS/JD student, concentrating on Economics and History</td>
<td>Playing futbol, studying French Existentialism, and rocking out</td>
<td>Goalkeeper for F.C. Barcelona</td>
<td>Eduardo Galeano</td>
<td>Labor Rights, Human Rights, the current escalation in Human Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Jackson</td>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI, Traverse City, MI, and Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Political Science and Economics in LAS, and International Management in the Anderson School</td>
<td>Traveling, hiking, photography, going to shows, reading, writing, and sleeping.</td>
<td>A job that allows me to travel a lot and to help people somehow.</td>
<td>Isabel Allende</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Gilbert</td>
<td>Reno, NV</td>
<td>Political Science, Human Rights</td>
<td>Hiking, camping, anything that's outside</td>
<td>It changes everyday!!</td>
<td>I hate picking favorites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria Smith</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>econ and political science</td>
<td>photography!!! : )</td>
<td>I would love to work for the department of state, foreign service.</td>
<td>Sor Juana</td>
<td>Its outside of my studies, but I've always enjoyed medieval literature, I took a class on el libro de buen amor, and it started from there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma. Guadalupe Muñoz</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mex.</td>
<td>literature and political science</td>
<td>reading, running, and writing</td>
<td>to be a writer</td>
<td>Sandino</td>
<td>Political literature of Central America and Mexico.</td>
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railroad’s history became beautifully intertwined with the history of northwestern Mexico. It was the Mexican railroad that provided the logistical and material assistance that the revolutionary armies sorely needed to succeed. In particular, Pancho Villa’s famous Division del Norte put the railroad to valuable use. The revolutionary troops rode from battle to battle on railroad cars and used them to great logistical advantage.

“The Mexican railroad was not only a family tradition. In all the ways that matter, it defined who we were.”

My grandfather loved to say that, “in Mexico City they crave power, in northern Mexico we crave liberty”. One need not look further than the origins of the Mexican revolution to see his point. This perspective is also what endeared northwestern Mexico to the railroad. It was a symbol of our liberty and an affirmation of our way of life. In time, northwestern Mexico would find it increasingly difficult to protect its most prized possession.

The first major test came in 1958. Despite strict government control of the railroad – often involving the use of police and soldiers to instill order through violence – the Mexican railroad union’s top spot was won by progressive labor leader Demetrio Vallejo. The new union leadership immediately initiated a general strike. The government in Mexico City declared it illegal and opened the door for the Mexican army to quell the unrest. The army smashed the protests with ruthless efficiency, killing railroad workers and arresting hundreds, including artist Alfaro David Siqueiros. Once the railroad union leaders were imprisoned or dead, the government held new elections for union leadership and, not surprisingly, reaffirmed its control over the railroad union.

The railroad strikes of 1958 created significant upheaval and insecurity within my own family. As some relatives escaped to the
United States, others, like my grandfather, remained put and were arrested. The beginning of a long and difficult period of insecurity and fear for my grandmother, then, four daughters. In time, the railroad returned to some semblance of normalcy, some veteran railroad workers, including my grandfather, were allowed to return to work. With the chaos behind them, and its workers continued to faithfully serve the Mexican people for the next four decades. It was then that it suffered its final blow.

In the 1990's, the World Bank instituted policies promoting the privatization of national railroads throughout the world. It opened the door for the Mexican government's piecemeal sale of the national railroad. It also opened the proud Mexican railroad industry and its workers to the depredations of new owners and multinational corporations like Kansas City Southern and Union Pacific Railroad, amongst others.

In 1998, Mexican railroad workers in northwestern Mexico initiated a series of strikes in a final, desperate attempt to preserve their jobs, union contracts, and wages.

The strikes counted with the support of the telephone workers, the teachers, and the other national unions. The strikes even forced the governor and the three major parties in the Sonoran legislature – the PRI, PAN, and PRD – to join together and back the railroad workers. The 1990's saw two consecutive railroad union chiefs die, the first by assassination and the second by “mysterious accident” However, despite not exhibiting the same level of violence as in 1958, this final government push against the Mexican railroad would come to mean its end, at least as the people knew it. The depredations of new private owners have left much of northern Mexico and Sonora without passenger train service. Most significantly, neither the new owners nor the Mexican government have fully honored the pensions of lifelong railroad men and women, like my grandfather. He died peacefully last year, only months after my grandmother, surrounded by family. Despite never having received his full pension, he never blamed his beloved railroad. In the end, his example taught us that real affirmation can only truly come from within.

The day of his funeral, he did receive a much deserved honor from the men and women of the Mexican railroad. In a surreal example of Sonoran poetic justice, his coffin was carried through Nogales, Sonora to his final resting place – not by men, nor by a hearse – but on the top of one of his old trains, as its whistle cried one last time for a loyal friend.

Francisco Salazar Fierro
Latin American History
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico

How has your family or personal history contributed to your interest in Latin American Studies? Submit your responses for the next issue of LIMON
En la rudimentaria pista de aterrizaje, el único punto de contacto con el resto del país, un avión aterrizó cargado de hombres, armas y terror. Los paramilitares llegaron de cielo, para convertir a este pequeño caserío en un infierno. Su macabro recorrido empezó por las casa vecinas a la pista, de allí empezaron a sacar a golpes e insultos a sus moradores, y siguieron por la carretera del lugar, haciendo lo mismo en cada casa. En medio de un temeroso silencio, todos los habitantes fueron llevados a la plaza central. Allí, los hombres fueron separados de sus esposas e hijos. Ese fue el inicio de una de las tantas masacres que estos grupos ejecutan en Colombia, pero triste había despegado de una base del ejército, convirtiéndose en una prueba más de la complicidad total entre los grupos paramilitares y los militares, ¿o lo mismo?

“Lo que sucede con esos grupos representa uno de los capítulos de impunidad mas vergonzosos de la historia.”

mente célebre por el grado de violencia que se dio, pues además de violaciones, linchamientos, esos “hombres” utilizaron lo que se convertiría en su símbolo del terror: la motosierra, con la que descuartizaron a la mayoría de sus víctimas.

El reporte oficial, con gran cinismo, anunció “el asesinato colectivo de colaboradores de la guerrilla”, dejando entrever quiénes estaban detrás de esa acción. Tiempo después se supo que el avión Estos grupos nacieron el los años ochenta, en una oscura combinación de terratenientes, narcotraficantes, políticos y ejercito. Su intención fue empezar una campaña antisubversiva, asumiendo un contra axioma de lo que planteó Mao Tse Tung. Él dijo: “el pueblo es a la guerrilla, lo que el agua es al pez”, pues el raciocino de los paras fue simple: quitarle el agua al pez. Así se dio comienzo a lo que aún hoy en día ubica a Colombiía entre los países con mayor número de desplazados y violaciones de los derechos humanos.

“Los culpables de horribles masacres y narcotráfico ... aspiran a ocupar puestos públicos,”

En este momento, lo que sucede con esos grupos representa uno de los capítulos de impunidad mas vergonzosos de la historia. Pues el actual presidente, con claros orígenes de narcotráfico y paramilitarismo, diseñó una ley de sometimiento que le da la los paramilitares la opción de entregar las armas a cambio de recibir indultos, y em-

(Continued on page 9)
pezar “proyectos productivos”, como por ejemplo, compañías de seguridad privadas. Es decir, vuelven a tener armas, pero esta vez bajo un manto legal, y incentivados por aproximadamente $4000 dólares que se le da a cada ex combatiente.

Muchos pueden aducir que esto es mejor a tener grupos de paramilitares cometiendo masacres a lo largo y ancho del país. Pero, aún sin saber si seguirán masacranddo, lo cierto es que es una negociación entre iguales. Los paramilitares nunca enfrentaron al estado, y este nunca los enfrentó, pues ellos defendían su status quo. Sus víctimas, los miles de civiles que asesinaron, son los únicos que no aparecen en la negociación. Pues por uno de esos artículos oscuros de la ley, ningún paramilitar está obligado a confesar nada, lo que garantiza que las familias de tantos desaparecidos sigan en una eterna incertidumbre acerca del destino final de sus seres queridos.

Los culpables de horrendas masacres y narcotráfico, varios de ellos pedidos en extradición por EE.UU, aspiran a ocupar puestos públicos, lo que tendrán garantizado, pues bajo la amenaza que existe en estas regiones, solo se presenta un candidato. Es así como el país queda poco a poco a merced de estos grupos, pues consolidan su poder económico, político y militar. Por suerte, el panorama por fuera de Colombia no es tan impune, Human Right Watch y Amnistía Internacional ya se pronunciaron contra la ley. La Unión Europea la está estudiando, y dentro de los EEUU hay pronunciamientos bastante críticos, que al menos hará que estos mercenarios piensen dos veces antes de salir del país.

Manuel Burgos
Latin American Studies
Bogota, Colombia

Volunteer Opportunities with Immigrant and Refugee Families

The Immigration Department of Catholic Charities is the only non-profit in the state of New Mexico that offers free legal services to immigrants who are in the process of formalizing their status. In addition, they hold campaigns aimed at educating the population on their legal rights, as well as providing therapy and support to immigrant women who are victims of domestic abuse. Catholic Charities also provides support in the areas of housing, ESL training, education for children and adults and counseling for low income families in Albuquerque disregard their place of origin, legal status or religious affiliation.

Volunteers are always welcome!
For more information call: (505) 247-0442
Or visit: www.catholiccharitiesasf.org
Lula lá... E Agora?

By Alfredo Schwartz

Brazil! Yes, Brazil, the largest country in Latin America is now living the largest political crisis since the impeachment of its president, Fernando Collor de Mello, in 1992. It has now been almost four months since the first accusation of corruption in Lula's government took place. In short, Brazilians have just found out that their largest hope for change is a fraud, and now realize that this issue has become so important that it demands serious thoughts and discussion.

Brazilians have just found out that their largest hope for change is a fraud

First, it has already been proven that Partido dos Trabalhadores - PT (Workers' Party) used illegal money in Lula's political campaign in 2002. Second, after being elected to office, the PT used public money to pay what was called, "Mensalão." This was a monthly payment by the PT to politicians of minor opposition parties to persuade them to vote in favor of the PT's proposals. Finally, the government tried as hard as it could to stop the investigations of the corruption, because it involved a large part of the PT's top members and many of President Lula's friends. All of whom of course held high paying positions in almost all state run enterprises of Brazil. The most involved enterprises being Petrobrás (Brazil's Largest Oil Company), Bank of Brazil and Correios (Mail services).

Some of Lula's supporters may say that the president did not know anything about the corruption in his government and party. Come on! Lula might not be highly educated, but he is obviously not stupid. His eagerness for power was so intense that the PT (extreme left) joined hands with the Liberal Party (extreme right). Can someone explain that to me?

Nevertheless there are some questions that Lula should be considering nowadays. What should I do now that I am the president? What should I do about my right hand advisor and friend, José Dirceu, being the head of the largest corruption and scandal that Brazil has ever seen? What should I do now that all of my political advisors are just like those whom I had blamed as being the problems of Brazil?

My goal with this article is to create a space for thoughts and discussion about the current Brazilian reality. Here is a list of the issues related to the case.

How can it be explained that Brasilprev, Bank of Brazil's largest...
investment fund, purchased a company owned by Lula's son at an unex-
plainably high price?

The CPI (Parliamentary Commission of Investigations) of "Mensalão"

The CPI of Correios.

Marcos Valério's money washing ser-
vices for the PT.

Lula's lack of leadership in ad-
dressing the problems with the popu-
lation.

These are just a few.

Alfredo Scwhartz
LAS-MBA
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Feel free to respond and send your thoughts to madriz@unm.edu for the next issue of LIMON.

If you visited a Latin American coun-
try and brought back coins, bring to
the LAII and contribute to the new:

Latin American
Coin Collection

We value
devaluated currency!

SOLAS EN VIVO

Solas en Vivo is a project carried out by the diversifying events committee.
Our goal is to encourage active participation of Solistas in community events and
to promote an experiential appreciation of Latin American
and New Mexican culture.

On our emails you will find information regarding:
Community Events
Art Performances
Field Trips
Potlucks
Movie Nights and discussions
(your idea)

For any ideas or suggestions email: solasenvivo@hotmail.com
Interview with Amanda Wolfe

LIMON and SOLAS welcome Amanda Wolfe, new academic Advisor for LAS students.

Where are you from?
I grew up in Oklahoma, from there I moved to Texas where I did my undergraduate work and then I moved to Florida, where I have been living for the past 15 years. I did graduate work there. I completed my M.A. in Political Science and finished all but the dissertation for my Ph D in Political Science, which I do not plan to finish. The last 8 – 10 years I worked at the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida in Gainesville where I was the associate director.

Have you had any personal experience in Latin America?
My concentration was comparative politics with an area focus on Latin America. My research was primarily on Women’s Movement, and the Democratization Process across Central America. I have traveled quite a bit throughout Latin America: I did research in Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico and then I have done further travel in Brazil and Costa Rica.

What brought you to UNM?
A couple of things brought me here: The reputation of the program at UNM is very good. From working at the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida, I worked with other Centers around the nation and I have always known the reputation and the quality of the students and the here. It is a program that I have always admired. Also, I wanted to live in the southwest. This is a part of the country that has a lot to offer and I like the connection to the border, so the two came together.

What do you find different about the LAS in UNM, compared with the University of Florida?
I find the students to be much more focused and mature in their approach to their studies. I found that many more students come here students with an awareness of what they want to do with their degree. That can be relatively unique in an interdisciplinary area studies program. Students are often attracted to area studies because they can go in many different directions. While that is exciting it can also mean that you can get pulled into so many different directions that it can be hard to focus. I have not found that to be the case here.

What do you expect to be the hardest challenge in this position?
Two things: One is living up to Joanie’s reputation. She was here for so long and did such a great job, that students obviously have a lot of affection for her. That is going to be the hardest thing. The second hardest thing is learning the bureaucracy and staying on top of it. That has a large a large impact on students ability to get through the program in the time they want to get through it.

What excites you about this position?
Working with students. In my previous position I only worked with students a portion of the time. It is something I really enjoy and wished I could do more of.

Do you have any piece of advice for students?
My biggest advice is to not take advisement lightly. Stay in touch with you committee members, as well as with me, to make sure that you get through the pro- gram on time and meet all the requirements.

My other piece of advice is, to have a focused program of study, but have fun. This is one of those times in your life that you will look back on very, very fondly. I think that one of the most important things is to make it your own program of study and enjoy it along the way.

DOB:
April 28th 1969

Favorite Food:
Anything with Avocado.

Favorite Place in Latin America:
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Chichicastenango, Guatemala

Favorite Book:
Bobos in paradise

Favorite Movie:
Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory (original version)

Hobbies:
Cooking and Hiking

Family in New Mexico:
Partner, Marie.

Random Fact:
Has two dogs and one cat who are part of her family
Want to do something exciting? Would you like to spend a few weeks or even a year abroad in a foreign country? The Latin American and Iberian Institute has various options for studying in Spain, Mexico, Central and South America, including Brazil! You can spend a semester or a year abroad doing a 1-on-1 exchange program, or you can go to Mexico or Spain and study for the summer or over Christmas Break. You will receive UNM credit, can use Financial Aid for most programs, and if you are an undergraduate you can use your Lottery Scholarship to pay for the semester exchanges. You will have to pay for your own personal expenses and for your travel, housing, insurance, and books, but for the most part, you won’t be paying more than you would here in the USA.

Graduate Students can usually get credit for some of the summer sessions, and talk to Amanda Wolfe about doing a semester abroad.

We are having a Study Abroad Fair on Tuesday, October 4 at Dane Smith Hall downstairs in the Atrium area. Several representatives from our programs and students who went abroad, as well as new in-coming exchange students will be there. Come and meet them! Also, we are having an information session on November 3 from 4:00-5:30 pm in Dane Smith Room 234.

Our information can be found at http://laii.unm.edu/study.php. You can link to universities and download applications, and look for up-coming photos of the programs and reviews written by students. We want to make our website as user-friendly as possible. Check it out!

Application deadlines are October 1 for the Spring Semester and February 15 for the Fall Semester.

For more information please contact Manuel Burgos (fmburgos@unm.edu) or María Muñoz (mmunoz3@unm.edu) at the Latin American and Iberian Institute, 801 Yale NE, Tel. 277-2961 or 277-8542, FAX 277-5989. Take advantage of this opportunity, you won’t regret it!
Contra la pared
where you post your announcements

Help us build the Calendar of Latin America

SOLAS-en-VIVO is calling for photo submissions that will be used in this 12-month bilingual calendar. Profits from the sales will help fund future SOLAS activities and events.

We are looking for photos that illustrate the essence of Latin America—its landscape, culture, and traditions. The quality and diversity of this calendar depend on the photos YOU submit. Here's how:

1- Drop off any print photos at the LAILI building (801 Yale NE) in the mailbox labeled "Koller". Please include your name and the location/context of the photo. It will be returned.

2- Send digital images (JPEG) via e-mail to solasenvivo@hotmail.com

Please submit before OCTOBER 15th, so we can have them printed and ready to sell by December. Share your travels and unique experiences...Express, educate, SUBMIT!

Congratulations to
Solas Student Yann Kerevel and
Maria Jose Bosanko
who got married on August 6, 2005 in Villa de Tezontepec, Hidalgo, México.

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SOLAS EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

16
"Liberation y Liberalismo: New Democratic Organizing in Central America"
Brown Bag discussion by Richard Wood
LAIIL 12:00 noon

Welcome for International Students from Latin America and Spain
LAIIL 3:30-5pm

22 Movie and discussion “Voces Innocentes.” Set in El Salvador, in the midst of the country’s civil war, a young boy must decide between enlisting in the army or joining up with guerrillas.
SOLAS pod – 7:00 pm

30 FRG Informational Session. Brown Bag
LAIIL 12:00 noon

OCTOBER

7 "Popularizing Quijote: Festival Internacional Cervantino"
Brown Bag by Angela Marino.
LAIIL 12:00 noon

SUB Lobo A - 7pm

21 "Paleo-Liberalism and Its Discontents " A historical talk about economic liberalism in Brazil by Professor Richard Graham
LAIIL 12:00 noon

NOVEMBER

4 "Human Rights and Migration in Guatemala,” with Patrica Meznare, director of the National Table on Migration in Guatemala (MENAMIG)
LAIIL 12:00 noon

11 "Braving Isolation and Silence: Mexican immigrant women in the U.S. Midwest speak out about their needs and assets," with Ilia Rodriguez, Assistant Professor of Communication and Journalism at UNM.
LAIIL 12:00 noon

18 "Zapata Vive: Constructions of a Cultural Hero PHD student in art and art history Teresa Avila discusses her exhibit of images of Emiliano Zapata.
Johnson Gallery – 12:00 noon

21 "Male Homosexuality in Colonial Latin America."
Discussion by Pete Sigal.
History Commons Room – 2:00 pm
SOLAS
Student Organization for Latin American Studies