Preliminary Findings: ENLACE de Mujeres Negras de Honduras (ENMUNEH)
Garifuna Women and their Community-Based NGO in Tela, Honduras

By Paul Joseph López Oro
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“¿Porqué nombraron la organización ENLACE de Mujeres Negras de Honduras en vez de ENLACE de Mujeres Garífunas de Honduras? Es que primo, no importa si sos negro inglés, negro criollo, negro francés, garífuna o cualquier otro tipo de negro en Honduras al fin del día todos somos marginados y discriminados y especialmente la mujer negra.”

Bertha Isabel Arzú Cacho, one of the co-founders and executive director of ENLACE de Mujeres Garífunas de Honduras (ENMUNEH) shares with me her thoughts on the complexities of blackness in Honduras and discusses the larger Black Diaspora among Garifuna communities and beyond. She also acknowledges the gender constraints that Black Honduran women experience in spite of the distinct trajectories of blackness in Honduras. The common national discourse of blackness in Honduras tends to simply define Garifuna communities as the only black (negro de raza) presence in Honduras. However, Honduras has a vast and complex historical trajectory of distinct black communities participating in the slave labor and creating new racial hierarchies within the nation decades prior to Independence. Within this racial discourse of divided and conquered blackness, (negra/o de raza, negra/o fina/o, triguen/a, prieta/o, morena/o, mulata/o) the present Afro-Honduran social movements and grassroots organizations such as ENMUNEH, Organizacion Fraternal Negra de Honduras (OFRANEH), and Organizacíon de Desarrollo Etnico Comunitario (ODECO) are challenging these racial hierarchies and false sense of racial democracy by including other groups of the Black Honduran Diaspora and indigenous allies. In this paper, I examine the intersectionality of race, gender, and class in the lives of Garifuna women in traditional Garifuna communities in the Bahia de Tela, which include San Juan, Tornabe, Triunfo de la Cruz, Encenada, and the city of Tela.

In Honduras, there is a
Letter from the SOLAS President

Hola Solistas,

As we head into the new academic year, SOLAS is working to continue the traditions developed by past members and to create new connections between students, faculty, and the community. The Brown Bag Lecture Series, monthly meetings, happy hours, and the Sin Fronteras Film Festival planning are off to a good start.

Because the Latin American Studies program is interdisciplinary, my hope for the year is to increase collaboration between SOLAS, academic departments, and other student organizations. We can increase our academic understanding and awareness of important issues through joint event planning such as fundraising, special lectures, and the Sin Fronteras Film Festival.

However, on a campus as large and dedicated to social justice issues as UNM, large-scale collaboration can be difficult given our specific interests and the tendency to withdraw into one of the many great organizations and/or departments on campus. The upcoming 2008 Presidential Elections should remind us of the power of solidarity. It’s coming together in solidarity that allows for deeper, more effective movements to change the social, political, and economic standards facing many members of our society.

I hope Solistas will join me this year as I work to strengthen those grassroots ties on campus and within our community. The first action we can take is casting a ballot for this historic 2008 election, volunteering, and encouraging others to do the same.

Sincerely,

Lisa Burns

Letter From the Editor:

Queridos lectores de Limón:

Espero que todos la estén pasando bien y estén contentos con sus clases.

Estoy muy orgullosa de ser editora de Limón, creo que Limón es una gran oportunidad para todos los estudiantes, profesores y la comunidad de Albuquerque en general para expresar sus opiniones, publicar fotografías e incluso para compartir sus intereses tales como investigaciones, pasiones, viajes, etc. Limón es un boletín para ustedes y por lo tanto espero lo utilicen, principalmente ahora que tantas cosas están pasando en EEUU, Latinoamérica y en el mundo, no duden en enviarme sus opiniones, ideas o cualquier cosa que sea importante para ustedes. Esta es su oportunidad para hacer la diferencia en el campus, Albuquerque o incluso en Nuevo México.

Muchísimas gracias a todos por sus pasadas y futuras aportaciones.

Atentamente,

Abby Díaz
SOLAS Events—Fall Semester

Wednesday, October 22 at noon in the LAII: Brown Bag Lunch – Veronica Iglesias, with a Masters Degree in Mesoamerican Studies, will present a talk about her current research on feminine shamanism in Latin America. Her research considers women doctors, their professional knowledge, rites of passage, deities, and the evolution of the profession especially in consideration of their relationship with shamanism. Refreshments will be served!

Wednesday, October 29 at 11:45: Brown Bag Lunch – Professor William Fleming, from the Community and Regional Planning Program, will lecture on “Watershed Restoration in Ecuador.” Dr. Fleming will discuss how the largest reservoir in Ecuador, the Poza Honda constructed in 1970, was developed without any environment or social planning. The result of the dam was the displacement of 2,000 farmers to unsustainable lands adjacent to the reservoir and excessive eutrophication (algal growth) and sedimentation. The economics of the project were found to be unsustainable and water quality problems predictable and unfortunate. The dam project illustrates a poignant example of bad environmental and social planning. Refreshments will be provided.

Thursday, November 6 at 1:00 in the LAII: Brown Bag Lunch – Scott Crago, M.A. student in History, will discuss his recent summer field research on the indigenous Mapuches in Chile. Crago received a Tinker-LAII field research grant to conduct the archival research. Refreshments will be provided.

Tuesday, November 11 at 1:00 in the Willard Room of Zimmerman Library (main level): Brown Bag Lunch – Dr. Christine Sierra, from the Department of Political Science, will be giving a talk about the recent U.S. elections and their possible impacts on southwest political policy.

Wednesday, November 12 at noon in the LAII: Brown Bag Lunch – Kelly Jenks, the final of three Greenleaf Scholars to UNM will be presenting her research. Refreshments will be provided.

Wednesday, November 19 at noon in the LAII: Brown Bag Lunch – Andrea Plaza, from the Southwest Creations Collaborative in Albuquerque, will be speaking about the role of the Collaborative as a social enterprise employing low income women from Mexico. She will discuss how Southwest Creations has developed corresponding family support programs to address women’s specific educational, health, and community engagement needs. Refreshments will be served.

Wednesday, December 3 at noon in the LAII: Brown Bag Lunch – Dr. Julie Sykes, from the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, will be giving a presentation on her recent research on language acquisition. Refreshments provided!

Unless otherwise noted, all Brown Bags are held at the Latin American and Iberian Institute at 801 Yale SE.
El colectivo Escúchame Rugir
And the Peace & Justice Center
Host

A benefit event
To Support Zapatista Women’s Health

Women to Women
K’uniltik: Liberación y Dignidad
Saturday, November 15, 2008
4–7 pm, $10 No one turned away
St Francis Xavier Parish Hall
810 Arno SE

For more information
Or to volunteer
Contact 505 610-4293

The Escúchame Rugir Collective and the Peace & Justice Center will be hosting our annual benefit event supporting Women’s Health and Midwifery in the Zapatista territories in Chiapas, Mexico. The event is called K’uniltik: Liberación y Dignidad benefiting Women to Women, a project bringing women from our community to share skills and resources with women community health providers in the autonomous regions. Please join us for an afternoon of music, pozole, information and community at the St Francis Xavier Parish Hall from 4pm to 7pm on Saturday, November 15, 2008 located at 810 Arno SE.

The Women to Women project has been working in solidarity with the Zapatista autonomous health project since the year 2000. We have been training women health workers on the general topics of women’s health, family planning, as well as the practice of gynecological exams including pap smears. Our most recent trips have been focused on the practice of midwifery.

In spite of the many obstacles they face, a few of the women we have worked with have become important care providers in their regions, taking charge of municipal clinics and attending births. These women have expressed a need for further training as well as material support for ongoing care such as pap smears and birth kits.

We are asking for your generosity in responding to this request for material support. Our goal is to raise $3000. This would provide a fund for pap smear testing which would allow for 20 pap smears for each of the 11 municipalities that form part of the region where Women to Women is working (that’s a total of 220 pap smears), 2 small birth kits for each municipality containing the items they have requested (stainless steel scissors and cord clamps), and antibiotics for each municipality to combat infections which can lead to preterm labor.

In the Zapatista territories, the idea of "parejo" is strongly promoted. This means an equal distribution of resources and support. In the region where Women to Women is working there are 11 municipalities, which means that all material support will be divided by 11, so that no municipality is left out. With this in mind, consider donating enough to pay for 11 (or 22 or 33!) pap smears. Each pap smear costs $5, so 11 pap smears would be $55. A birth kit with the items they have requested costs $22, so a kit for each municipality would cost $220. If you are unable to contribute monetarily, consider donating something for our silent auction!
The University of New Mexico participates in an international exchange program where over 100 countries agree to send 5 students from an university for 5 of our U.S. students for one semester.

The Latin American and Study Abroad Program held an International Student Dinner on September 5th, where 30 students from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Spain were able to enjoy a bite to eat and mingle with faculty members and other UNM students.

These students come with different interests and majors but rely on a close-knit community of students both from the U.S. and other countries to feel welcome, and get a meaningful experience during their stay.

There is a Living and Learning program in Redondo Village where U.S. and International students share their cultures, opinions, and passions.

The program also plans trips to the Grand Canyon, Santa Fe and Taos. Students also take the opportunity to visit some of the best-known places in the U.S. during schools breaks like New York, Chicago and Las Vegas.

A program like this not only provides benefits for an international community but it also brings the world to UNM where U.S. students can learn more about the world and the people in it.

If you are interested in becoming involved with this program please contact SOLAS!
Opinion: The Elections

Casa Blanca En Juego. A disparar irrelevancia...
Por: Pablo Lopez (elalmapensante.com)

A sólo dos meses de las elecciones presidenciales en los Estados Unidos, Republicanos y Demócratas desenfajan el desprestigio como arma principal de campaña y desatan la batalla del absurdo.

Con la corona en juego, era de esperar que los dos principales partidos políticos norteamericanos comenzaran con los típicos golpes bajos de fin de campaña.

Obama ha sido acusado en varias ocasiones de ser una celebridad más que un candidato político. Un aviso publicitario de TV (principal medio de ataques) cuestionando la capacidad de Obama para ser el líder de una nación tan poderosa, dio el puntapié inicial a la ya pre-anunciada trifulca. A su vez, los Demócratas han manifestado en numerosas oportunidades que elegir al candidato Republicano sería apostar a más de lo mismo. Ambas afirmaciones no tendrían nada de anómalas si fueran expresadas de un marco de respeto, pero a ésta altura del partido sería ingenuo esperar consideración.

Ahora sí, la campaña se encuentra a toda marcha y en el nivel de ignorancia que los políticos quieren, ya que aunque no lleguen a ponerse acuerdo en muchas cosas, un punto es sagrado: la manipulación del voto debe ser llevada a cabo desde una misma base.

Los dimes y diretes no tienen tregua, Republicanos y Demócratas se mantienen alertas ante cualquier error que pueda ser cometido en el bando contrario. Una palabra, gesto o acción dudosa puede transformarse en municiones enemigas. Un ejemplo reciente fue el comentario del senador Obama que afirmó que, “Por más que un cerdo se ponga labial, sigue siendo un cerdo”, esto, en clara alusión a los comentarios de Sara Palin quien dijo que, “la única diferencia entre una madre (Hockey-mom) y un pitbull es el labial”. Obama por supuesto desmintió cualquier coincidencia.

A menos de veinticuatro horas del comentario del Senador Obama, en un acto de apoyo a los Republicanos, se expresó enfáticamente que “Eso son comentarios de un niño de quinto grado, y no quiero un niño que quinto grado gobernando mi país”.

Estos son sólo pequeños ejemplos del curso que ha tomado la lucha por la Casa Blanca. Tristemente esto no es nuevo en la política actual, la cual ha encontrado en el desprestigio una forma luctuosamente eficaz para llegar a los votantes. Prohibido hablar de las cualidades del partido, las propuestas, los planes, etc., y el que osa hacerlo pagará las consecuencias con un futuro silencio.

Estas elecciones contarán con la mayor participación de votantes de la historia, y aunque dudo que llegue un 65% a las urnas, el pueblo sigue olvidando quien manda y no exige respuestas relevantes. El primer tema a resolver es la economía, la cual atraviesa por la peor crisis de los últimos 70 años. La guerra, un capricho en el que miles de vidas siguen siendo apagadas. La política internacional, una pirámide tambaleante que espera impávida sobre una frágil capa de hielo. Y aunque para los latinos el tema de inmigración es prioritario, ¿Está Sara Palin capacitada para llevar las riendas de los Estados Unidos en caso de que algo ocurriese con McCain?

Demócratas: Barack Obama es la persona más carismática del mundo, hasta sus contrincantes han aceptado eso, y aunque para los detractores eso no es importante, la facilidad de comunicación que tiene ha llevado a muchos países a considerar nuevas relaciones o bien, a mejorar las ya existentes, todo esto en caso de que Obama fuera electo. Es un joven idealista con mucha pasión, lo que inspira confianza e identifica a una gran parte del pueblo. Conjuntamente, su plataforma profesa ser capaz de ejercer el cambio de política que el país necesita. Obama sería el candidato ideal, pero su inexperiencia en un puesto de mayor rango lo coloca en desventaja al momento de tomar medidas. Al mismo tiempo, su juventud es uno de los instrumentos principales con las que cuenta la oposición; joven, por lo tanto inexperto en muchos temas, principalmente en política internacional. Y el interrogante es: ¿Está Obama preparado para tomar enormes decisiones?

Sin necesidad de grandes análisis podemos ver que los Estados Unidos se encuentran en un pozo histórico, hundiéndose lentamente y por varios frentes. La situación en la que se encuentra el país tiene un sólo responsable: el pueblo. Con este en cuenta la pregunta obligada es: ¿Está Sara Palin capacitada para llevar las riendas de los Estados Unidos en caso de que algo ocurriese con McCain?

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En noviembre una nueva oportunidad llegara a la puerta de todos. Espero el pueblo vote a conciencia, y gane o pierda el candidato en el que confiaron, mantengan un ojo en el gobierno y, no lo dejen abusar del mando con una sonrisa como lo hizo Bush. El país está en la cornisa y únicamente el pueblo puede hacer algo respecto, pero… ¿están listos para actuar, o jugarán el papel de tontos…?”

Por: Pablo Lopez (elalmapensante.com)
Latin America is irrelevant because, in this emergent multi-polar world, it has not sufficiently integrated to constitute a major block that can articulate its shared interests in a forceful and coherent way. As they engage in diplomatic negotiation and statecraft, the proponent regional poles of power do not have to seriously heed Latin America as an equal. The formidable positions of the US, the European Union, the Russia Federation, China and India demand careful consideration by all parties. Latin America, on the other hand, has not achieved such status due to its incomplete integration.

Derbez says that the obstacles to integration stem from three situations currently encountered in Latin America: disagreement and competition among divergent models of integration, the failures of Latin American businesses, and the still wanting democratic character of Latin American nations.

Latin America confronts the need to integrate, its various players have initiated different models for regional integration. First there is the NAFTA model, which represents the traditional posture of turning towards the US. Because of an entangled history and geographic determinism, Mexico is torn between this US-centric model and one that looks south for alliances. The problem with the NAFTA model is that it would necessarily subordinate a Latin American block to the North American block in global interactions.

An alternative option for integration is MERCOSUR, which is the South American free trade organization spearheaded by Brazil. Although its locus of power is decidedly southern, it is similar to NAFTA in that it remains trade focused and relies on nation-states as the units of membership. The third model of Latin American integration is represented by ALBA, the “Bolivarian” alternative to the Free Trade Area of the Americas, rolled out by Venezuela and Cuba, and now counting Nicaragua and Bolivia as members. ALBA differs from the traditional country constituted and trade focused alliances in that it involves people-to-people integration on energy, education and health issues. Overlooking national boundaries and integrating populations rather than markets, ALBA is a decidedly Marxist model, says Derbez.

The disagreement on which model to follow has, in part, prevented Latin America from more fully integrating, and thus from developing a unified voice that commandingly advocates for the region’s common interests on the world stage. Curiously, Derbez notes, the three-way divergence that has stalled integration on the continental level is reminiscent of the fractious tripartite conflict found in Mexico’s domestic politics, where the PRI, PAN and PRD regularly enter into intense gridlock.

Derbez proposes that if a consensus model of integration is not arrived at, then it may be up to the business sector to exert Latin America’s influence on the world. The problem with the so-called multilatinas is that they are generally more dedicated to distribution than to innovation. Suitable examples are found in Mexico where some of the most successful companies distribute telecommunication goods and services or specialize in rational distribution of food products, but do not invent novel technology. Until Latin American industry begins to offer revolutionary products, it will remain on the margins of the world’s balance sheets and attention spans. (Interestingly, where international business is involved, Derbez does not express the same discomfort about borderless integration that he did in reference to the ALBA case. Implicitly, Derbez seems to approve of capital ignoring political borders, but frowns on social movements doing so.)

A final characteristic of Latin America that impedes regional integration, common cause, and unity of purpose is the anti-democratic tendencies still found among the continent’s political leadership. Derbez points out that the excesses of presidential-
ism still rear their ugly heads.

Supposedly, Latin American citizens have confidence in strong leaders that make firm decisions, regardless of whether they violate institutional norms. So we see Latin American presidents acting increasingly dictatorially, in defiance of constitutional limitations and other branches of government. Examples include Hugo Chavez reconstituting Venezuela’s Supreme Court and proposing an end to term limits, and Alvaro Uribe gaining extra terms by meddling with the legislative and judicial branches. Derbez takes pains to note that this anti-democratic nature finds expression in both right wing and leftist administrations. (However, Derbez fails to explain why such an anti-democratic trend occurs especially in Latin America. This makes his contention rest rather shakily on a premise of discredited essentialism.)

This anti-democratic prong of Derbez’s thesis seems to assert that as long as domestic institutions remain weak, designs for integrationist institutions will not gain traction.

Despite the impassioned rhetoric and strategic vision exhibited by Latin American leaders, the region has yet to integrate effectively. Disagreements over the route to follow on whether to take the form of a common market or to adopt a more humanist community model, on whether to adopt a US-centric perspective or a more southerly orientation have delayed the realization of Nuestra America. Also, the failure of Latin American businesses to develop a reputation for innovation has prevented that sector from serving as an influential de facto representative of the area’s mutual interests. Finally, the disregard for democratic institutions at the national level has not only further entrenched political stereotypes about the region, but also slowed progress towards the formation of hemispheric institutions. According to Derbez, the totality of these dilemmas has obstructed the path to integration.

However long Latin America continues to be fragmented, it will not be able to formulate coherent claims on the world stage; it will not command the deference given to other major power blocks in the prosecution of international affairs. In a word, Latin America will remain irrelevant.

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**SIN FRONTERAS!**

* A Celebration of Latin American Independent Films!

* We need a planning group regardless of major or program, as long as you have an interest!

* If you would like to be a part of this group please contact Lisa Burns (lburns@unm.edu) or Patricia Kent (pattyannkent@yahoo.com).
The New MA-LAS Students
Class of 2010!

Patty Kent
I graduated from UMASS Amherst in 2006. My Concentrations are Community & Regional Planning and Political Science. In 2005, I completed field work in Argentina on the Recovered Factory Movement. My research interests include civil society, "new" democracies, and community development.

Rachel Droste
Josué Aciego

My concentrations are Anthropology and Gender Studies. I did my undergrad in International Business and Latin American Studies at Howard University in Washington, DC, and spent a lot of time at the Smithsonian Museums throughout DC. I'm interested in race, gender, and Afrocentric and Native American expression and culture in Latin America. I've been in Albuquerque for 2 months, and love it here. I'm originally from the suburbs of Boston, Massachusetts.

Tarah Kesse

Brianne Bigej
Bridget Mullins
Andrés Sabogal

In December, 2007, I graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, a small college in the Ohio cornfields, with a dual degree in Non-Fiction English and Spanish. Less than a year later the LAS Program here at UNM drew me all the way across the country. I'm here because the program speaks directly to two of my life interests: community outreach and the intersection of cultures here in the United States. I am more committed and feel better prepared to help advance immigrants' rights and access to community services in the United States.
dominant stereotype of Garifuna as only fun-loving
blacks who only dance punta, drink gifiti, make babies,
and are HIV positive, a stereotype that has been used to
justify their general exclusion from economic develop-
ment plans of the state except as service workers and
tourist attractions. Garifunas’ have
an extensive history of active in-
volvement in the Honduran econ-
omy through the production of
bananas, plantation labor, ship-
ping, North Coast industries, ser-
vices, teaching, and nursing. In
response to both local and national
marginalization, Garifuna commu-
nities have formed a number of
group communities to combat this sort of racism
and the economic onslaught on their communities.

These social movements are largely based on
economic issues such as the recovery of Garifuna lands,
establishment of Garifuna businesses, and other forms
economic development in Garifuna communities, but
they are also combating racial, cultural, and gender dis-


 lination through the implementation of bilingual
education, recognition of Honduras as a multicultural
nation, and respect of Garifuna history and cultural dif-
ference from the mestizo and ladino mainstream popu-
lation.

Among these grassroots social movements organiza-
tions is the emergence of the first, community-based
non-governmental organization by and for Garifuna
women in the Bahia de Tela, ENLACE de Mujeres Ne-
gras de Honduras (ENMUNEH). ENMUNEH is dedi-
cated to the cultural, political, economic, and gender
empowerment of Garifuna women specifically target-
ing the unprecedented population of HIV/AIDS posi-
tive Garifuna women and children. Due to the exclu-
sion of Garifuna and other black/indigenous women in
the national Honduran movement


 for women rights, an entirely dis-
tinct grassroots-social movement
emerged for Garifuna women in the
Bahia de Tela. Garifuna women in
the Bahia de Tela organized and
founded ENMUNEH in response to
creating their own space to address
their own struggles as Garifuna
women who are marginalized by
their race, ethnicity, gender, as well as devastating lev-
el of poverty, which are increasing illiteracy and
HIV/AIDS rates in their communities.

Drawing on Foucauldian analysis, these social
movements are both economic struggles and struggles
over meaning and representation. In my research, I ex-
amine the empowerment impact that ENMUNEH has
in the lives of Garifuna women in the Bahia e Tela.
Through one-on-one interviews, community work-
shops, and focus groups with both ENMUNEH staff
members and community participants, this is an ethno-
graphic study of the lives of Garifuna negotiating their
racialized and gendered spaces within a greater social
movement in their community-based NGO both locally
and nationally. The analysis of ENMUNEH as an agent
of social change has had an impact on their lives and
racial identity as black Honduran women.
UNM Latin American & Iberian Institute Hosts Forum with Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

By Carolina Ramos

As a part of its mission, the Latin American & Iberian Institute (LAII) seeks to develop links with the international community that reflect our unique cultural and geographical position in New Mexico. Dr. Susan Tiano, Interim Director of the LAII, invited Dr. Sandro Calvani, Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), to participate in meetings with representatives of the University of New Mexico, the Mexican Consulate and local non-governmental organizations. The meetings took place in April of 2008 and were successful in bringing together stakeholders interested in developing projects and policy to address human trafficking, immigration, and trauma and stress recovery among immigrant youth.

Dr. Sandro Calvani has significant experience dealing with international criminal and social issues particularly in the fields of public health, drug control and crime prevention. Prior to his appointment as Director of UNICRI, Dr. Calvani led the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Colombia, where he worked with the Colombian government on ending trafficking in human beings among other things. He has also served as representative for the UNODC in Bolivia, the Caribbean, the European Union and Bangkok. He joined the United Nations as Director of the WHO Panafican Disaster Preparedness Center in 1988.

Participants in the day-long session with Dr. Calvani included representatives from the Latin American & Iberian Institute (LAII) and its Center for Latin American Resources and Outreach (CLARO), The UNM Institute for Social Research, UNM School of Law, the UNM School of Medicine, the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute (SHRI), UNM's Department of Family & Community Medicine and UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Also participating were Sociology Ph.D. Candidate, Billy Ulibarri, and J.D./MA Candidate, Carolina M. Ramos, whose research focuses on human trafficking. Local NGOs participating in the discussions included ENLACE Comunitario and El Centro de Igualdad y Derechos.

Issues of international crime and human rights are particularly important to New Mexico given the state's role in the development of policy in the border region. Susan Tiano has worked extensively on U.S./Mexico border issues and continues to work with international governments and non-governmental organizations on research and policy development. She organized the meetings to give participants an opportunity to discuss particular political and regional concerns with one another and with Dr. Calvani.

The United Nations has an explicit commitment to promoting collaboration between civil society, NGOs and governmental organizations in order to develop a comprehensive global approach to combating human trafficking. Dr. Calvani provided valuable feedback regarding international human rights law and best practices for the development of policy to address human trafficking, irregular migration and human rights issues effecting immigrant communities. He also expressed his interest and support for the LAII's proposed projects, which include an upcoming conference on human trafficking.
OCRE
Hilos de luz
se desvanecen
entre las ramas.

Lejanía de horizonte
blanco
desvalido.

El ocre infunde
vida.

Todo fue
Todo es.
Todo permanece.

ARENAS Y SOLES

Voy por la vida
buscando la piedra,
la ola en una playa
perdida
ya para siempre.

Ahora son otras
arenas y soles
las que me sostienen.

LAS RAMAS SECAS

Las ramas secas
con su silencio
nos traen el ayer.
Pasados sólidos
de otros mundos.
Yo fui.
Era.
Ahora soy.