By Alex Acerra

Vicente Fox has finally come to UNM to deliver a speech. Originally intended to be the graduation speaker last year, Fox’s appearance was canceled perhaps due to campus opposition from a variety of groups. While the campus prepared for his visit, once again his controversial nature was reflected in the pages of the Daily Lobo. SOLAS’ own Max Fitzpatrick wrote a scathing editorial about Fox’s legacy and UNM complicity in helping to cement a revisionist view of the former president. Tensions were high on campus, and various groups mobilized to protest different aspects of the visit, from Fox’s human rights and economic records, to the amount he was being paid to visit.

Ultimately, Fox spoke at two public events during his time at UNM. He spoke in the morning at Popejoy Hall, focusing mostly on the importance of immigration reform and speaking at length about his own immigrant history. Interestingly, Fox spent the first few minutes of his speech predicting that the twenty first century would be “The Woman’s Century,”

(Continued on Page 10)

GOVERNOR BILL RICHARDSON SPEAKS ON US-CUBAN RELATIONS AT UNM

By Kellie Baker

On September 15th, the Latin American and Iberian Institute hosted New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson on the UNM main campus. A large crowd of students, faculty, staff, and community members gathered at Dane Smith Hall to welcome the Governor.

Richardson spoke at UNM following a recent trip he had made to Cuba to promote trade between New Mexico and the island. While Richardson did speak in reference to the State’s economic position with Cuba, he also spoke at length about his own political and personal views regarding United States and Cuban relations. Ironically enough, Richardson’s talk at UNM came shortly after it was announced that President Obama had extended the US-Cuba trade embargo for yet another year.

(Continued on Page 7)
Oi Solistas!

Welcome to a new academic year. I hope that the beginning of the semester has been rewarding thus far. Fall is always an exciting time in Albuquerque with Chile season, the State Fair, Halloween, pumpkin ales, and Balloon Fiesta to keep us all busy.

The past six months have been both exciting and devastating for many both living in and studying Latin America. The June coup d’état in Honduras continues to be a controversial issue for many, as Manuel Zelaya returned to his home country in September. Recent legislature enabled the interim government to shut down radio and TV stations that have incited "social anarchy" or "national hatred." Interior minister Oscar Matute has said that the law "doesn't represent any kind of control of the media; no journalist, no media outlet, can act as an apologist for hatred and violence." While negotiators have claimed that they are making progress, there is no word on how the presidential elections, due to take place next month, will proceed.

The Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Buenos Aires hosted the second international gathering on The Workers’ Economy entitled “Work and Self-Management in Times of Global Crisis” in August. The four day conference attempted to answer such questions that arose during the first international gathering in 2007 such as the possibility of constructing new strategies new strategies and tactics for local and global struggles against capital on the basis of the numerically marginal experiences of self-management and the workers’ economy to date. Tables of experts spoke on issues regarding cooperativism, recovered factories, the crisis of unionism, the relationship between academia and social movements, and the prospects for developing a social economy based on need and not on profit. Overall, the gathering was a success and proof of the survival and perseverance of the worker’s struggle.

Congratulations to Rio de Janiero for winning the bid for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games and the 2014 World Cup! While the city begins to undergo serious infrastructure to support the creation of 12 new stadiums around the country to support the players of the World Cup, estimates on the cost of hosting the Olympics range, averaging around 16.1 billion dollars. Although Brazil recently purchased $10 million in IMF bonds, eliminating it’s debt and diversifying it’s foreign reserves, the cost of hosting the Olympics may outweigh the benefits. As the largest economy in Latin America continues to grow, we will have to wait and see. According to President Lula, “We know what we need to do. The word from now on is work, work and work.”

We have a lot of exciting things planned for the rest of the semester, especially our newly formed recreational, international soccer team! Take a break and join us on Tuesday and Thursday nights! Also don’t miss our weekly lecture series! The first week in November we will be decorating our own calaveras! In November, the Latin American and Iberian Institute will host the Animal Symbolism in Mesoamerican Codex Tradition Conference. Ten speakers, representing research institutions in both the U.S. and Mexico, will consider the pre-Hispanic meaning of animals from the perspective of language, archaeology, and art. Check out the website for more information!

I hope you have a great rest of the semester,

Patricia Kent
LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

We’ve got a great line-up to offer our readers this issue. With all of the high profile visitors to UNM, writers have had the opportunity to reflect on Bill Richardson, and Vicente Fox, two well known and perhaps controversial figures. Included in this issue are articles from UNM students who have presented their work at conferences abroad, interviews with new faculty members, poetry, and even a review of a local salsa band! Don’t miss our section on events in our community, nor the opportunity to volunteer with organizations helping Nicaragua or our community here in Albuquerque.

As always, LIMON remains as outlet for your creativity, dear reader. From music reviews to opinion pieces and reflections on current events, LIMON caters to the whims on the LAII community. If you have an event that you would like to publicize, don’t hesitate to contact me. I hope you enjoy what we’ve done in this issue, and that you may contribute in the future.

Sincerely,
Alex Acerra
LIMON Editor

SOLAS Speakers Schedule Fall 2009
(Formerly SOLAS Brown Bag Lecture Series)

Note: We do the best we can to set dates for these lectures in advance, however speaker availability may change. The current dates of all speaking engagements can be found on-line at: http://laii.unm.edu/solas/lecture-series/

Tuesday, October 27th at 3:00 PM in The Amigos Scholar Room (3rd Floor, SUB), Visiting Mexican Diplomat for Legal Studies at UNM School of Law, Fernando de la Mora will give a presentation titled, “Mexico, the United States, and the Border Violence Conundrum”

Thursday, November 12th at 2:30 PM, immigration lawyer MaryAnn Romero gives a presentation on her law practice Kretz & Romero. Read more about what they do on their website: http://www.krpclaw.com/About_Us.aspx

Thursday, November 19th at 2:30 PM, Andrea Plaza from Southwest Creations will give a presentation on what it means to run a business as a social enterprise. Southwest Creations Collaborative (SCC) is a successful contract manufacturing business with an ambitious social mission: to end poverty and create intergenerational wealth. Founded in 1994 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, SCC has pushed the boundaries of both the social enterprise model and the nonprofit model of foundation-funded social change. Come here and learn about this unique business model working right here in Albuquerque!

Wednesday, December 3rd at 2:30 (Location TBA), documentary filmmaker and photographer, Jason Jacks will share his recent video and still works from his expeditions to the US-Mexico Border with us!
What got you into your current field?
I’ve always been interested in politics, to some extent. As a kid, I used to read tons of newspapers and magazines on sports and politics. This led me originally to expect to become a journalist. Across time, I realized how poorly trained journalists tend to be in Argentina, which had me search more reliable options. Thus, after finishing high school, I enrolled in Political Science more for curiosity than for other grounds, and that’s what I’ve been doing for the last fifteen years. For almost obvious reasons, my interest was originally restricted to Argentine politics, but I slowly started regarding other cases in the area, such as Brazil and Mexico. Fortunately for comparatists, the area permanently offers new events that make a scientific approach necessary, a fact that makes our jobs much more dynamic than many others. Nevertheless, this statement doesn’t deny the fair aspirations of many ordinary citizens to live in a more politically “boring” region.

What are your current projects?
I’m in the process of rewriting parts of my dissertation to send several chapters to journals, with the ultimate goal of making a book out of it. As well, I have several other research lines open. Right now, I’m finishing a paper about Argentine Senators’ legislative performance before and after the 1994 Constitutional reform, where direct election was introduced. I was amazed by the literature on the 17th Amendment and I’m trying to compare the Argentine case with some of the implications of the U.S. literature. Some of my other projects involve analyses of Argentine sub-national legislatures, roll call and co-sponsorship ideal point estimations, and the impact of gender quotas over legislative performance.
This August, the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and the Open Learning Program at the University of Buenos Aires hosted the second international gathering on The Workers’ Economy entitled “Work and Self-Management in Times of Global Crisis.” The four day conference attempted to answer such questions that arose during the first international gathering in 2007. These questions addressed the possibility of constructing new strategies for struggles against capital on the basis of the experiences of the workers’ economy to date, how to incorporate precarious workers, the role of women and academics, as well as what practices have worked best to build long-lasting relations of mutual support and learning?

Tables of experts from Argentina, Germany, Cuba, Canada, and Brazil spoke on issues regarding co-operativism, recovered factories, the crisis of unionism, the relationship between academia and social movements, and the prospects for developing a social economy based on need and not on profit. Celia Guevara de la Serna, Che Guevara’s closest sibling, spoke about the new forms of capital crisis for workers. In terms of turnout and scope of content the event was a success and proof of the survival and perseverance of the worker’s struggle.

The gathering took place shortly after the The Second Latin American Meeting of Worker-Recovered Factories convened in June. At this meeting over two hundred workers gathered at the National Library in Caracas and made an appeal to stand in solidarity with workers in Iran, where mass privatizations threaten worker’s rights. According to estimates, about 167 privatizations took place in 2007-2008, and 230 more in 2008-2009, including petrochemical companies, banks, telecommunications, and the insurance sector.

I was lucky enough to sit in on an intimate question and answer session with Eduardo Murúa, one of the strong, yet controversial, leaders of the movement in Argentina. A leader of the Movimiento Nacional de Empresas Recuperadas, Murúa has a history of working with the Peronist leftist group the Montoneros and fought with the steelworkers union against the increasing bureaucracy. He believes strongly in the cooperative movement. Today the movement remains split, with a more management, union oriented faction of the movement functioning under Luis Caro.

As we sipped bitter cafécitos and smoked, Murúa told us about one of the things he is most proud of: the cultural production now taking place inside of the industrial factory. He explains that I.M.P.A (Industrias Metalúrgicas y Plásticas de Argentina) began incorporating the community into their cultural consciousness in 1998, claiming the first cultural center of its kind. The cultural center sprang from the muy raro cultural experiences from within the factory. He explains, “something was happening here,” a sort of cracking of their heads open in response to the lack of public policies reaching their community. They began to incorporate a community health center as well as a nontraditional school that now instructs 150 community members in the cultural aspects of cooperativism. Murúa has participated in extreme actions such as occupying the President’s Secretary’s office to demand concessions to the workers. He has met with President Kirchner as well as Chávez. The Venezuelan government has contributed funds to the international cooperative movement, providing estimates of 5 million USD to Uruguay and 10 million USD to Brazil. The movement in Argentina has received an estimate of 40 million USD from Chávez, which the Argentine Ministry of Work refuses to let the cooperatives access. Despite I.M.P.A’s success, now one of the largest producers of aluminum with contracts with local bus companies and airlines, Murúa summed up the

(Continued next page)
reason for the second international gathering of the worker’s economy by explaining that “We got rid of the boss, but the boss of the economy is still here. It’s a lie that we work without a boss.”

The four day event ended with a panel entitled: Worker’s Organizations facing the Changes in the Organization of Work by Capital. During this panel, a passionate Canadian union organizer spoke about the need for a cooperative pension scheme. He lamented that many of Canada’s pension plans, including the government sponsored plan, Canada Pension Plan (CPP), and a couple of the nation’s teacher’s pension plans, are invested in the Canadian mining company GoldCorp, now working in Honduras. As he yelled into the audience in English, quickly translated into Spanish, participants clapped and raised their hands with questions and lengthy comments. What would a cooperative pension plan look like? How do we invest in one another? How can we maintain control over our capital, instead of allowing it to control us? At the end of that last, long day it seemed that after discussing many of the issues that plagued us, we were left with more possibilities and even more questions as to how to implement them.

References:
Murúa, Eduardo, Question and Answer Session, I.M.P.A (Industrias Metalúrgicas y Plásticas de Argentina), 11 August 2009, summarized by the author.


One of Governor Richardson’s first comments was to say that he was in favor of dismantling the United States’ trade embargo with Cuba, which drew widespread applause and support from the crowd. Richardson supports a dramatic change in US-Cuban policy, but advocates that it should occur in a step-by-step manner. According to Richardson, there are many small steps that both Cuba and the United States can undertake on either side in order to pave the way to lifting the trade embargo and drastically improve diplomatic relations along the way. While the views the Governor expressed during his talk would be radical to some in the conservative political establishment, the steps he recommends the US and Cuba take are small, and when viewed piecemeal may seem insignificant. However when put together they represent a very large, positive shift in US-Cuban relations.

The steps that Richardson outlines for the United States are primarily ones that can be implemented through executive order by the president, which would circumvent the need for time-consuming deliberation by the Congress. He commended President Obama and his administration for easing travel restrictions for Cuban-Americans returning to the island, but recommends that the crucial next step in improving humanitarian relations is to allow ‘purposeful’ travel to Cuba. This would permit students, teachers, artists, and other US citizens the opportunity to begin a process of cultural exchange. Another small step that the Governor advocated that the US take is to begin easing trade restrictions agricultural and medical products to Cuba.

While Governor Richardson offered many ideas that the US should take to remedy its harsh Cuban policy in an effort to eventually lift the embargo, he was quick to point out that he doesn’t believe that the US should make concessions and not demand anything in return. Richardson stated plainly that Cuba is in fact guilty of human rights abuses, and will need to remedy them for full diplomacy to return. One of the smaller steps that Richardson sees the Cuban government being capable of is lifting travel restrictions on US government employees stationed in Cuba; currently they are not allowed outside of Havana. Additionally, the Governor strongly recommended that Cuba re-evaluate its own policy toward citizen travel to the US. Essential to Richardson’s plan for diplomacy through “small steps” is the idea that open travel will allow citizens on both sides to dialogue more freely, who will then help to push for the bigger changes, such as lifting the embargo.

The phased approach to improving US-Cuban relations that Governor Richardson advocated during his talk at UNM constitutes a series of pragmatic yet progressive steps that each country can feasibly undertake. Given the Governor’s experience in international negotiations and his commitment to Cuba he is certain to continue to be a powerful voice for more progressive US policies toward Cuba. All of UNM is lucky to have had him as a guest on our campus.
¿Cuando formó la banda?
Hace quince años desde formó la banda en Las Cruces, New Mexico. Al principio, la banda tocaba flamenco y un poco de una fusión latina (salsa, merengue, bachata, cha-cha, y cumbia). Originalmente, eran cuatro, pero ahora somos siete en la banda.

¿Qué clase de música tocan?
La mayoría, como 70%, de nuestra música es salsa. También tocamos bachata, cumbia, cha-cha, merengue y un poco de rock. La música de Nosotros tiene su base en música de Puerto Rico, Colombia, Venezuela, y Cuba, entre otros.

¿Cuáles instrumentos usan?
Usamos sax (alto y tenor), trompeta, guitarra eléctrica con sintetizador, tres cubana (guitarra), bateria, tambora dominicana, güirra dominicana, güirra de salsa, y maracas.

¿En cuales lugares tocan?
Depende de la semana, pero tocamos en The Copperage, Albuquerque Hilton, Milagro, Q Bar, El Farol, Corazón, y el Teatro de Las Cruces. Siempre tenemos un horario corriente de nuestros espectáculos en nuestra página http://www.nosotrosmusic.net/.

¿Tienen canciones originales?

¿Cuáles son sus inspiraciones musicales?
En Costa Rica, mi padre cantó en una banda, y por eso, la música siempre ha sido algo importante en mi vida. Yo empecé con una banda cuando tenía 17 años, cantando y tocando música.

¿Cuáles diferencias tiene la salsa en comparación con otras clases de música?
La salsa es música que le gusta todos, y es la música latina que más vende en todo el mundo. Creo que es un ritmo que le invita a bailar.
¿Cómo es un buen espectáculo?

Un buen espectáculo es cuando la gente va a ver la banda y no se queda sentado y se pone a bailar. Para mí, me gusta cuando Nosotros toca música original.

¿Si alguien quiere bailar a salsa, que lugares le recomendará?

**Albuquerque:** The Cooperage (viernes y sábados), Sauce (miércoles), Martini Grille (martes)

**Santa Fe:** Mambo Room (sábados en The Lodge o en Hotel El Dorado, dependiendo de la semana), Milagro 139 (miércoles)

Check out Nosotros on Friday, November 6th, the opening night of The Latin Underground, New Mexico’s premiere salsa event. The Latin Underground will take place in the Rio Grande Ballroom, an underground ballroom at the Albuquerque Hilton. Doors open at 7:30pm and will close at 1am. Tickets are $10 at the door.

For more info. visit [www.thelatinunderground.com](http://www.thelatinunderground.com).

To see videos of their music and their upcoming concert schedule, check out [http://www.nosotrosmusic.net/](http://www.nosotrosmusic.net/).
(Vicente Fox Continued...) a view that may have surprised some given his notoriety for making politically incorrect remarks. It may be that the criticism in the Daily Lobo surrounding remarks construed as sexist played a role in this discordant preface to his larger speech.

The UNM community, to its credit, behaved admirably. Protests were vocal yet peaceful and largely respectful, which speaks to the character of the student body. As an academic institution, it is crucial that controversial figures be engaged respectfully by the community. Throughout the lead-up and visit, the UNM community did itself a service by acting responsibly and respectfully, and allowing for Fox to be the one to make mistakes.

SOLAS FALL EVENTS: A PHOTO ESSAY

Keira and Alex work hard to entice a fellow student to join SOLAS

Ryan snags the last piece of pizza at one of SOLAS’s monthly Happy Hour events.

PLAY FUTBOL WITH SOLAS!

THE SOLAS FUTBOL TEAM IS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD WOMEN AND MEN TO JOIN OUR CO-ED SOCCER TEAM. SIGN UP IN THE JOHNSON CENTER, AND SEND AN EMAIL TO AACERRA@UNM.EDU IF YOU ARE INTERESTED!
Friends, if you know of students that might be interested in doing volunteer work at **Enlace Comunitario**, we are looking for tutors who would be interested in tutoring our youth leaders on Monday evenings from 4:00 pm to 5:30.

You can learn more about Enlace Comunitario on our webpage: www.enlacenm.org or by emailing mwills@enlacenm.org or contacting:

Sandra Ortsman  
Associate Director  
Enlace Comunitario  
Tel: 505-246-8972 (ext 12)  
Fax: 505-246-8973

(Preference for bilingual English/Spanish tutors, but not required).

**From Books to Brilliance** is a newly formed non-profit organization dedicated to promoting literacy in impoverished communities by creating and maintaining lending libraries. To date, FBTB is working with villages in Nicaragua. We are looking for volunteers to help with graphic design work and grant writing. Interested in helping? Email Kim Covill for information: kmc@frombooks.com
The Student Organization for Latin American Studies is an organization that promotes social, political, and cultural issues pertaining to Latin America in scholarship, in activism, on the UNM campus and in the broader community. For further information contact SOLAS president Patricia Kent at solas@unm.edu

**POET’S CORNER**

Moravian Blues, 2000/2001
Contributed by David Wilde
wilde@unm.edu

**May day, 2001-8.00am-10.30am**

van gogh....

in the white teapot, steel bowl of walnuts and lime-to-olive green table cloth laying by simple dimensions across the oak table demands the attention to the wandering eye of this furniture, not oral but visual and quietly passing the time by existence, the kitchen old and utilitarian looks and feels like any robust household built in 1913. it is the way of beating time, cheating the father of clock-watching sun rises dusks and dawns to keep this tradition alive, chemically active and biospherical in organic harmony-breathing time-breathing.

**Dawn-2/2/01**

lundenberg, moravia
dogs barking wake the dawning light, breclav is awake for travelling bicycles at pre-dawn dogwalking expeditions making a way for the south moravian winter, the frontiers of river-dawdling and white emancipation of gypsies

**2/21/01 8.25am**

(for pavla)
dusky moravian maiden, lusty alluvial blackness rich soil for fertile primordial ordeals of fire, ice and brimstone cauldrons light the laughter of sin, caught by a pagan mystery,
palava hill sweeping aside all modesty, sacrificial virgins stand in a row like ripe corn or bursting vines preparing for the feast, the plumpest of rewards for this season the southern girls stand ready for duty and blood-letting in the time for children, the time for renewal, the time for spring.

**LIMON welcomes IDEAS, News, PICTURES, Article Submissions, Art, POLITICAL OPINIONS, POETRY, and the like regarding Latin America!**