El 16 de noviembre de 1989 seis padres jesuitas, su ayudante y la hija de esta fueron asesinados por miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas Salvadoreñas. Los militares, frustrados por una ofensiva de la guerrilla que se les había complicado, decidieron ir tras los que ellos consideraban ser los “autores intelectuales” de la insurgencia. Y es que a los militares no les sentaba nada bien que los jesuitas apoyaban el final pacífico de la guerra, donde la guerrilla formaría parte del sistema político nacional. Así mismo, no les cruzó por la mente que la muerte de los jesuitas tendría repercusiones a largo plazo. ¿Y por qué tendrían que preocuparse? ¿Acaso no habían cometido tantos crímenes bajo la excusa de que estaban protegiendo al país del comunismo? Entendían que militares de bajo rango pagarían, a corto plazo, los platos rotos. Y eso fue lo que sucedió. Cuando se firmaron los acuerdos de paz y la ley de amnistía general fue aprobada, todo quedó “perdonado.” Todo quedó impune.

Ha pasado mucho tiempo desde la muerte de los padres y las heridas de la guerra no han sanado, precisamente porque esta idea de que todo quedó “perdonado” es absurda. Las heridas siguen abiertas y poco a poco están desangrando a la sociedad salvadoreña. Entonces, cuando hace unas semanas el juez de la guerra, Eloy Velasco, del juzgado Central de Instrucción de Madrid, pidió la extradición de militares de alto rango implicados en el caso jesuitas, el país entró en un shock total. El juez Velasco, basó el pedido de extradición en dos puntos: que no hubo juicios justos en el Salvador y que el caso no es amparado por la ley de amnistía debido a que es un delito de lesa humanidad.

(Historia continua en página 8)
¡Hola mis compañeras/os!

Welcome to the new academic year! I hope you all had a restful summer break, and are not getting too stressed out during the beginning of the school year! The fall is a great time of the year in New Mexico – from yelling at Old Man Gloom (Zozobra) to burn in Fort Marcy Park, to watching the hot air balloons rise at the Albuquerque Balloon Fiesta. Hopefully, you all have been able to partake in these eventos nuevomexicanos.

Within the student organization, SOLAS also held elections for officers for the 2011-2012 academic year. For your convenience, I have listed your SOLAS Officers below:

**SOLAS Vice President:**
Kathryn Peters, MALAS/MCRP ’13

**LAII Executive Committee:**
Kristen Mattila, MALAS/MCRP ’12

**SOLAS Representative for LAII Grants and Awards Committee:**
Susan Stanley, MALAS ’12

**SOLAS Representative for LAII Operations Committee:**
Kiri Mathsen, MALAS ’13

**Sin Fronteras Exploratory Committee:**
Kiri Mathsen, Kristin Mattila, and Deborah Sposito (MALAS ’13)

The SOLAS calendar of events has also been packed with meetings, social events, and Brown Bag lectures. We kicked off this semester with our traditional Welcome Back Happy Hour for new and returning Solistas to meet and get to know the incoming Latin American Studies graduate students. Our monthly meetings have also produced exciting opportunities as we explore the re-establishment of the Sin Fronteras Film Festival and pursue a myriad of academic and community outreach initiatives. Particularly, SOLAS will be sponsoring the screening of the documentary “Not in Our Town,” an initiative highlighting how communities are working together to stop hate violence – with a particular emphasis on the Southwest and the U.S.-Mexico border.

Since the beginning of September, SOLAS has been fortunate to have had several great Brown Bag Speaker Series, given by UNM students, faculty and staff. In early September, we learned more about graduate student research funding opportunities from representatives of UNM’s Office of Graduate Studies (OGS) and Office of Career Services. Also, we have had wonderful Brown Bag lectures from two UNM graduate students discussing their recent academic research in Colombia and Argentina.

We have several other events coming up in the semester. Our next official meeting will be November 1st at 4PM, so I highly suggest you all join us and enjoy the free pizza and drinks! Also, our Brown Bag schedule is action-packed this semester! So, definitely keep an eye on your email as we progress through the semester!

As always, if you have any questions or concerns about SOLAS please do not hesitate to get in contact with me. Also, feel free to let me know if you have ideas for SOLAS events, community service opportunities, or any other cool functions we could do!

Hasta la próxima,

Greg Gonzales
President, SOLAS
solas@unm.edu
¡Saludos a mis compañeros!

This issue of LIMON comes out just in time for the mid-semester blues. I hope it’s a diverting distraction from the mundane mid-terms, papers, and projects. There was nice amount of student contribution in this issue, so keep up the interest folks!

I would like to thank all the contributors featured, and especially thanks Carolina Bonilla who helped me edit the Spanish feature. This issues presents a wide variety of content from a review on the film “Will the Real Terrorist Please Stand Up,” to a piece on summer travels. Please check out the LAII/SOLAS calendar of events for the semester. There are a lot of unique opportunities throughout the UNM community to broaden your Latin America knowledge base.

As always LIMON wants your IDEAS, your OPINIONS, your EXPERIENCES. If you are interested in featuring your writing in a future LIMON, please contact me at chalpin@unm.edu. Buena suerte on mid-terms!

Gracias por leer,
Elizabeth Halpin

SUMMER 2011 REVIEW

K eith Lanser (MALAS ’12) worked with other UNM graduate students and the local non-profit Teaching for a Better Tomorrow in Las Mesitas, Honduras. Keith’s project involved international, national, and local educational norms. Specifically, he held an educational session with the teenagers of the community and assisted the teenagers as they produced a permanent advertisement for the community that stressed the role of education as a means to eradicate poverty.

(See more Summer 2011 Student Reviews on page 12)
SUMMER IN NICARAGUA

By Carmella Scorcia, Department of Spanish & Portuguese

This summer I traveled to Granada, Nicaragua where I volunteered with the educational center Casa Xalteva. Casa Xalteva is a wonderful program dedicated to promoting education to local children. It also offers Spanish lessons for those interested. Volunteers help the students by assisting them with their homework, teaching English classes, and playing their all time favorite, baseball! This is exactly what I did. I worked, studied and played with the kids of Granada. I enjoyed every day walking through the colorful streets being greeted by warm smiles and people who were genuinely interested in talking with me and other foreigners. I lived with the director of the program and his family in a neighborhood filled with life. Each evening the kids came out to play in front of the house at the basketball/soccer field. This is where I spent my evenings. Outside on the sidewalk is where we talked and played for hours. Many of the locals play the guitar, and in exchange for a few English lessons, my neighbor Inez happily taught me some guitar lessons.

My last evening in Granada all the kids were out, and those I hadn’t met before treated me as if I had always been part of their lives. Everyone was scrambling towards me, wanting to be the first that I go with to meet their family. I had met many of the locals before leaving, but it seemed that each day I was discovering something new - someone new to talk to, to play with, to laugh with.

I remember going to buy ice with Julissa, a local neighborhood girl. I went with her thinking we would go to the local Pulperia or thrift store. Instead, we went to a neighbor’s house that had a freezer filled with ice. While Julissa was asking for ice, I remember seeing one of the local neighborhood girls. She was smiling so brightly and happily, and I remember thinking, “This is where she lives.” I looked around the cardboard walls and smiled back at her. It didn’t matter where she lived. All that mattered was that they opened their house to others. This is what I remember of Nicaragua; bright smiles, warm, open, friendly gente de Nicaragua.

I went to Nicaragua to assist and teach others, when really the greatest lesson of all was that of what the locals taught me. If only we could all live much simpler, we could appreciate more of what this life has to offer. For this, I will always remember la gente de Nicaragua.

For information on Casa Xalteva visit: http://www.casaxalteva.org/
One Man’s Terrorist is Another Man’s Freedom Fighter: A Review of “Will the Real Terrorist Please Stand Up?”

Reviewed by Mary Hudgens Henderson

The Cuban Five are:

a) A Cuban salsa band
b) An all-star basketball team from Cuba
c) Cuban spies that have been jailed
d) Cuban spies that have been *unjustly* jailed

If you have not been following events in the Cuban community of South Florida in the past fifteen years, you may have answered A or B like the people interviewed by Danny Glover in the opening scene of the “Will the Real Terrorist Please Stand Up.” In case it has been a while since your History of Cuba class, this would be a great film to brush up on US-Cuba relations, while enjoying archived footage of Eisenhower telling Cuba to just shoot down anything that flies into their airspace, and Kennedy acting coy before the Bay of Pigs debacle. It falls short for viewers who expect a documentary to weave the thread of history and facts into a coherent story in order to make their own informed decision.

The film’s principal merit lies in its purpose as a public awareness campaign against the imprisonment of Cuban men for reasons that were obfuscated behind the community’s desire “to burn a witch.” The film makes a case, suggested by the title, that the label ‘terrorist’ has been misapplied to these five Cuban citizens who were arrested in Florida in September 1998 for espionage. They have languished in prison since their harsh sentencing in 2001 by the biased Miami courts. The film attempts to leave the viewer in a huff about the injustice of it all, and succeeds in doing so for viewers who were already in a huff before they saw it.

This film feels like two different documentaries put together. The first half is a historical overview of the Cuban revolution and its aftermath that is satisfying and makes sense. It offers an interesting example of how the United States government uses pawns (frustrated Cuban exiles) to do its bidding (overthrowing that pesky communist regime), while denying it knows anything at all. Unfortunately, the other half is a conglomerate blob of interviews and facts that lose the narrative thread; leaving the casual viewer adrift in the sea of pro-Castro veneration. For audience members who are already acquainted with the story of the Cuban Five, perhaps the disconnected and jumbled interviews with government officials and exiled rebels will supplement rather than distract their pre-formed opinions. (Continued on page 11).
UPCOMING LAII & SOLAS EVENTS

FRIDAY, OCT. 7
“An Instrumental Account of S-Lentition in Two Dialects of Colombian Spanish”
Brown Bag Speaker Series with Dr. Richard File-Muriel
Time: 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM
Location: Latin American and Iberian Institute Library, Building #165
Sponsors: Sponsored by the Student Organization for Latin American Studies (SOLAS)
Notes: Light refreshments will be provided.

MONDAY, OCT. 10
“Una teoría de la cultura para las naciones periféricas” (A Critical Theory of Culture for the Nations of the Periphery)
Time: 4:30 PM to 6:00 PM
Location: ART (Building 184), Rm 1018
This is the second presentation in a series of specialized talks given by one of the most important art critics and art historians in the history of Brazil, namely, Professor Luiz Renato Martins, an expert on Art History, Art Theory, & Visual Media at the University of São Paulo in Brazil. The author of scores of articles on modern and contemporary art from 20th century Brazil and/or France and Russia from the late 18th century through the early 20th century, Professor Renato Martins has published in many of the leading art journals from around the world. Currently the London-based journal Historical Materialism is preparing a large collection of his essays to appear in English by having his articles translated from the original Portuguese, French, and Spanish in which he wrote them.
Sponsors: Ministry of Culture in Brazil, UNM Department of Art & Art History, LAII

TUESDAY, OCT. 11
“Brasilia y la forma-livre o las longas raíces del formalismo en Brasil” (Brasilia and Living Forms or The Deep Roots of Formalism in Brazil)
Time: 4:30 PM to 6:00 PM
Location: ART (Building 184), Rm 1018
This is the third and final presentation in a series of specialized talks given by one of the most important art critics and art historians in the history of Brazil, namely, Professor Luiz Renato Martins, an expert on Art History, Art Theory, & Visual Media at the University of São Paulo in Brazil. The author of scores of articles on modern and contemporary art from 20th century Brazil and/or France and Russia from the late 18th century through the early 20th century, Professor Renato Martins has published in many of the leading art journals from around the world. Currently the London-based journal Historical Materialism is preparing a large collection of his essays to appear in English by having his articles translated from the original Portuguese, French, and Spanish in which he wrote them.
Sponsors: Ministry of Culture in Brazil, UNM Department of Art & Art History, LAII

FRIDAY, OCT. 21
“Examining the Relationship between Transitional Justice Mechanisms and Democratization through Field Research in Chile Regarding Academic and Human Rights Communities”
Brown Bag Speaker Series with Felipe Wilson
Time: 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Location: Latin American and Iberian Institute Library, Building #165
Sponsors: Sponsored by the Student Organization for Latin American Studies (SOLAS)
Notes: Light refreshments will be provided.
UPCOMING LAII & SOLAS EVENTS CONTINUED

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26
“When the American West Turned South: Development and Dispossession in the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands, 1853-1929”
LAII Affiliated Lecture Series with Andrew Offenberg, Yale University
Time: 12:00-1:00pm
Location: Zimmerman Library, Waters Room

FRIDAY, NOV. 11
“Mexico...A Legacy of Refuge for Jewish Immigrants”
Organized by the Anti-Defamation League with support from the Mexican Consulate and the LAII
Time: 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM
Location: Zimmerman Library, Waters Room

THURSDAY, NOV. 17
“No Mexicans, Women, or Dogs Allowed: The Rise of LULAC and the Mexican-American Civil Rights Movement”
Presented by Cynthia Orozco
Time: 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Location: Mesa Vista Hall (Building 56), History Commons Room

MONDAY, NOV. 21
“J.D. Robb’s Imperative to Collect: Towards an Archival Ethnography of the Robb Archive of Southwestern Music”
LAII Affiliated Lecture Series with Raquél Rivera, City University of New York
Time: 12:00-1:00pm
Location: Zimmerman Library, Waters Room

TUESDAY, NOV. 29
“Maya Mobility on the Frontier of Colonial Yucatán”
LAII Affiliated Lecture Series with Adam Kaeding, Boston University
Time: 12:00-1:00pm
Location: Zimmerman Library, Waters Room

NOVEMBER & DECEMBER SOLAS BROWN BAG SPEAKER SERIES
FRIDAY, NOV. 4 with Dr. Kimberle López
FRIDAY, NOV. 11 with John Howard White
FRIDAY, NOV. 18 with Benjamin Abbot
FRIDAY, DEC. 2 with Jennifer Cardinal
Time: 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM
Location: Latin American and Iberian Institute Library, Building #165
Sponsors: Student Organization for Latin American Studies (SOLAS)
Notes: Light refreshments will be provided.

*Schedule subject to change*
For detailed updates visit: http://laii.unm.edu/node/134
Adriana Sanchez reports on the Hispanic Leadership Network Conference “Rebuilding the American Dream”

According to the most recent census report the growth of Latinos in this country is continuously increasing and creating many challenges and opportunities for the rest of the population. The current statistics show the Latino presence in the United States grew 43 percent in the last ten years. In 2000 Hispanics were 35.3 million compared to a 50.5 million in 2010. Its share of the total population rose from 13 to 16 percent; in the same period the non-Hispanic White population increased by only one percent.

“If Republicans don’t increase their presence among Latinos in four to eight years the discussion will no longer be what strategies can we use to win New Mexico, instead it will be what can we do not to lose Texas” says Dan Judy, Vice President of McHenry and Associates, a political and consulting firm in Washington DC. Politicians and business owners are not blind to these demographic transformations, and seem to be caught between the changes in population numbers and the rhetoric that has worked for generations to attract and preserve traditional voting blocks and audiences.

With the election of Susana Martinez, the first Latina Governor in the country, New Mexico is catching national attention from diverse political fronts that may disagree or celebrate her raise to power, but see in her an opportunity to increase and advance the ideologies of their political parties particularly among Latinos. (Continued on page 9)

el Caso Jesuitas (continuación de la primera página)

El presidente del partido de derecha, ARENA, Álfredo Cristiani, sostiene que escuchar los pedidos de justicia que vienen desde España es abrir una caja de Pandora que destruiría la estabilidad del país y su soberanía. Pero la realidad es que si este caso es abierto la ley de amnistía será cuestionada más y la puerta quedaría abierta para que otros casos puedan ser escuchados. Y esto perjudicaría especialmente a los militares, debido a que, según el informe de la Comisión de la Verdad para El Salvador, más del 80% de las muertes violentas, durante la guerra civil, fueron cometidas por las Fuerzas Armadas Salvadoreñas.

El juez español ha demostrado que los fantasmas del pasado quieren un poco de justicia. Ahora el caso está en las manos de la Corte Suprema de Justicia salvadoreña que tendrá que decidir si los militares serán extraditados o no. Entiendo que no puede haber justicia para todas las víctimas pero hay casos simbólicos, como el de los jesuitas, que podrían traer un poco de paz al país.
Rebuilding the American Dream

(continued from page 8)

The group Hispanic Leadership Network (HLN) formed recently by advocates of the Republican Party aims to increase and invigorate conservative Hispanic voters. In late September 2011 it hosted in Albuquerque one of its largest recruiting campaigns in the Southwest. The event brought to the city several political stars such as the Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal, Former Attorney General Alberto Gonzales, and current New Mexico Governor Susana Martinez who spoke about how she left the Democratic Party to become a Republican.

Jennifer Sevilla Korn, (HLN) Executive Director says that conservative values resonate with the values that most Latinos already have such as family values and a sense of personal responsibility. Former US treasurer Rosario Marin, advocated a similar message to Korn regarding the approach that Latinos should have when talking to other Latinos. “It’s not about the issues, it’s about sharing the values,” said Marin multiple times during the conference.

Thalia Catano, a UNM philosophy student who was simultaneously protesting the conference in front of the hotel expresses her discontent with some of the laws and rhetoric that has been used by the GOP to talk about issues regarding immigration. “I’m a US citizen, my mom is a citizen of this country, but my father got deported. I guess I’m the next generation of US citizens that are trapped in the immigration debate.”

Among Republicans the consensus on how to address immigration is the elephant in the room that everybody sees, but few dare to talk about. Even Marin calls it the “I” word when it comes to discussing immigration issues. During the immigration panel of the event, positions on immigration were wide and diverse. Raul Labrador, a Puerto Rican immigration lawyer and current congressman from Idaho, said that he would not favor an amnesty plan. His solution is to ask anybody who is here illegally to leave the United States, and then come back into the country the legal way. Labrador argues that undocumented immigrants learn to live clandestinely and teach their kids the same lifestyle. For him amnesty will be rewarding undocumented immigrants for their crimes.

The demographic trends that keep changing and finding common ground among Latinos may represent a bigger challenge than expected particularly when the division of ideologies can be seen everywhere. During the main gala of the Night where Martinez was the keynote speaker, a group of documented and undocumented protesters started screaming, “We Want Jobs, we need drivers licenses!” In response, the participants of the conference chanted back, “USA! USA! USA!” The protesters yelled back “We are the USA too!”

Woman, hair like wheat in the sun,
I don’t know where your cadaver’s face is,
where they transformed your body into something else,
where you spat in your torturer’s face,
or where your final battle cry
reiterated to the executioner our uncompromising decision.
I remain without the greeting of your touch,
without the smell and form of your presence,
with the hope — objectively absurd —
and with this real passage of days,
walking with you, without touching you.
Despite this, and however strange it may seem to you
and hurt them, you are here, gigantic,
you are the slogan, fist and song,
And we continue forever.

- Written for Irma Flaquer

La Raza Unida & Cambio present
2011 South Valley Dia de los Muertos MARIGOLD PARADE
REVELEMONOS LOS MITOS
UNMASKING THE DREAM

Sunday November 6th
4-8pm
Parade starts 4pm at the Bernalillo Sheriff’s Sub Station (Centro Familiar and Isleta)
Music, Altars, Food and Art Vendors at the WESTSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER 1250 Isleta Blvd SW

La MUSEUM OF SPANISH COLONIAL ART PRESENTS:
"NEW MEXICO COLLECTS: PRIVATE TREASURES"
ON EXHIBIT UNTIL FEBRUARY 27, 2012

2011 Local Food Festival and Field Day
a celebration of food from the ground up
Sunday, October 9th 2011
11am - 4pm
Gutierrez-Hubbell House and Demonstration Farm
6029 Isleta SW (3 miles south of Rio Bravo)
Locally grown produce, products, and vegetable seedlings
Live music | Workshops on seed saving, food preservation & more
Book readings and signings | Free local food samples | Local short films
Tons of activities for kids | A local seed exchange | DON'T MISS IT!
The historical overview serves the purpose to explain the context of the Cuban Five's 1998 arrest in Miami. By the 1970s and 1980s, as the disorganized interviews finally get across, the anti-Castro exiles in Miami were operating more or less like loose cannonballs that the US had turned a blind eye to. In these years Miami looked more like Beirut because of the constant bombings targeting Cuban exile. Frustratingly, at times it was hard to follow who was bombing who, the anti-Castros bombing the pro-Castros or the other way around. However, the point to get across was that the Cuban community was being terrorized relentlessly, and the US government did nothing to prosecute the bombers, some of whom walk free today.

In 1996, Cuba finally took Eisenhower’s advice and shot down two of three airplanes invading its airspace. The planes were flown by members of the anti-Castro organization *Brothers to the Rescue* that had a habit of dropping political propaganda leaflets. Four Americans were killed, provoking a bitter response from the Cuban-American community in Miami that eventually culminated in the arrest of the five Cuban spies sent by Castro to infiltrate *Brothers to the Rescue*.

Up until this point, the film has spent much time on developing the context for the arrests. When it actually deals with the Cuban Five, you only get a vague sense of what the spies were doing in Miami in the first place. The film then rushes to portray the five Cuban agents as freedom fighters who have the right to defend their country and regime since they were acting against organizations that were plotting Castro’s downfall. The audience does not get the chance to digest this information before the film lurches on to the 2001 sentencing. Focusing on the particularly severe punishment of one individual who received two life sentences plus five years, the film aptly notes there may have existed hope for leniency. After all, the Cuban Five were not spying on the US government, but on anti-Castro organizations. September 11 eliminated any chance of compassion against suspected terrorists, and the film ends by echoing human rights organizations that call for their release.

If you consider yourself a defender of the revolution, you will enjoy the leftist tone and the filmmaker’s obvious sympathy for pro-Castro efforts. If you consider yourself a casual viewer, you will doubtless get lost in the labyrinth of who-bombed-who and why-didn’t-anyone-do-anything-about-this outrage. Indeed, for the casual movie-goer there is insufficient direction to arrive at your own conclusion, i.e. whether or not these men were defending their country or illegally spying on our territory. However, this film most likely receives a low incidence of casual viewers to begin with. As a special interest film with a distinct pro-Castro leaning, the filmmakers may have expected the audience to bring their own stash of background knowledge to this film. They may have set up the interviews and sparse narration as a filler for what the viewers already know. If this is so, then there was no need to spend half the film on a lengthy summary of the Cuban-American relations in the immediate wake of the 1959 revolution.

In sum, for viewers interested in Cuban and Cuban-American history, the first half of this film offers an excellent overview of Fidel’s revolution and the American response. The events of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s are less clearly depicted, and you may leave the film confused about who to support. While the film advocates the release of the five men, we must admit that even in James Bond films the threat of arrest is part of the job description for international espionage, especially when the spying is done inside such an antagonistic and cantankerous nation as the United States. One hopes that these five men knew that before they signed up for the project.
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 Greg Gonzales at Latin American & Iberian Institute
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SUMMER 2011 REVIEW

Elizabeth Halpin (MALAS/MCRP) split her summer between Switzerland, Morocco, Andalucía, Rome, Tuscany, and Chicago visiting family and friends. Some highlights were traveling to Casablanca on a bus with beef-eating Moroccans, experiencing el coridor del los torros in Granada, and being bullied by Italian speaking Swiss bus drivers.

Mary Hudgens Henderson (PhD Spanish Linguistics) spent her hard-earned savings on a trip to two countries: Spain and India. She got to see the highlights of Madrid and Barcelona while staying with host families, and jostled elbows with India's rickshaw drivers in Delhi, Jaipur and Agra. She perfected her haggling skills and came back with an increased appreciation for solid bowel movements and trash-collection services.

LIMON welcomes Ideas, NEWS, Pictures, Article Submissions, Art, Political Opinions, Poetry, and the like regarding Latin America