

**2018 SLAS Annual Conference**  
22-23 March 2018  
University of Southampton, Winchester Campus

**PAPER ABSTRACTS**

**Acosta, Diego**

Citizenship in Latin America from a Comparative Historical Perspective: Current Evolution and Spanish Influences in Its Origin

This paper offers a long-term glance at the evolution of citizenship in Latin America, tracing the Spanish influences on legal frameworks in the new continent and the evolution of norms. This study compares the legal regulation of citizenship in ten countries in South America (all except Guyana and Suriname) and Mexico. It explains the influence the 1812 Spanish Constitution had in the construction of the figures of the national and the foreigner. It also elaborates on current debates and legislation update on issues such as dual citizenship, discrimination between naturalized citizens and those being nationals by birth, and the conditions to obtain (and eventually lose) citizenship, highlighting the peculiar understanding of the *ius soli* principle in most countries.

**Albaladejo García, Nadia**

Mattering maps: Intercultural Spaces for/of Co-Creation in Remedios Varo and Leonora Carrington's *El santo cuerpo grasoso*

Hay artistas que se consagran tan sólo por un aspecto concreto - y no necesariamente más importante - de su producción global' (Castells, 1997: 11) Castells' opening words in her book which compiles some of Remedios Varo's writings, speak of the shadow her paintings have cast over her other artistic productions. Remedios Varo, born in Catalonia, arrived in Mexico in 1941 as an exile fleeing the Spanish civil war who was welcomed to the country under Cardenas' policy towards refugees at the time, in particular Spanish Republicans after the Spanish Civil War. Varo, like many other exiles, remained in Mexico as it offered her the fertile ground in which to freely create most of her works. While Varo is celebrated for her paintings, she was also heavily involved in collaborative projects, some of which were plays as was the case with 'El santo cuerpo grasoso', written with life-long friend and British exile Leonora Carrington. This paper sets out to perform an analysis of 'El santo cuerpo grasoso' to examine the way in which different national identities artistically interact with one another and fabricate their own 'mattering map', only made possible thanks to such collaboration.

**Alberto Feliciano, Carlos**

Resistência Cotidiana Como Elemento De Formação Dos Movimentos Socioterritoriais

No mundo atual o regime alimentar está sendo dominado e controlado pela técnica e capital sobre a natureza, privilegiando a produção de produtos de base primária, centrado na monocultura de exportação metamorfoseada em commodities da cana de açúcar, soja, milho etc. Portanto, a luta dos movimentos socioterritoriais hoje se tornam mais complexas. A bandeira de luta também parte para luta na assertiva de conquistar o direito de produzir alimentos para alimentar pessoas. No Brasil, lutar pelo direito de produzir alimentos é uma luta pelo território (para não ser expropriado) e pela vida (para não ser assassinado). Como podemos compreender essa luta, tendo como parâmetro a resistência cotidiana dos movimentos socioterritoriais diante das ofensivas ações monopolizadas pelo capital internacional em uma aliança com as classes latifundiárias, empresarias e o Estado? Esse questionamento se faz presente partindo de uma observação do avanço do capital internacional impulsionando a compra e arrendamento de terras devolutas com a perspectiva de legitimação de um processo de grilagem na Região do Pontal do Paranapanema, e com isso sufocando resistências e projetos alternativos a essa lógica.

### **Ali, Patricia Veronica**

Los Movimientos Sociales Como Practicas de Resistencias y organizativas de los excluidos en América Latina.

Desde la década del noventa, con la consolidación de las políticas neoliberales en América Latina, han surgido organizaciones sociales nucleando a los expulsados del sistema formal de la economía.

En Argentina para lograr mayor visibilidad los cortes de rutas mediante piquetes tomaron un protagonismo especial e inédito.

Los movimientos sociales son organizaciones que se diferencian entre sí desde lo Ideológico, práctico, organizativo, propositivo.

La mayoría se desarrollan en espacios urbanos y tuvieron origen en ámbitos territoriales y espaciales específicos. Dentro de esta variedad de organizaciones resulta pertinente analizar una organización surgido en un ámbito rural en una provincia del norte de Argentina que nuclea principalmente a población de origen indígena: la Tupac Amaru Las demandas de esta organización están centradas en la tierra, para construcción de barrios con todos sus servicios, además de instituciones escolares y de capacitación laboral, y complejos deportivos.

Este trabajo se propone analizar comparativamente la estrategia de lucha y los modelos propositivos de la Tupac y del movimiento piquetero de la provincia de Buenos Aires.

### **Al-Lamee, Noor**

A research project in international health that explores the perceptions of women survivors of sexual violence on support services provided by faith-based organisations in Colombia.

In Colombia, sexual violence lends itself to numerous reasons, however its' distinct use during the armed conflict as a weapon of war coupled with gender inequality, make it a major public health problem and a global concern. However, failure of the Colombian state to implement laws and provide effective after-care to survivors means many cases remain unreported and women continue to suffer. Faith-based organisations are taking an active role in supporting these women and raising awareness around this issue.

The aim of this study is to explore women survivors of sexual violence perception on the services provided for their recovery, by local churches. This includes understanding the impact of sexual violence on their lives and their needs.

17 semi-structured interviews and 3 interviews with members of the faith-based organisation were conducted in the North Coast of Colombia. Thematic analyse was used.

Findings amongst all participants include depression, anxiety and in some cases suicidal thoughts, however, most women reported the positive impact of church within their lives. This study outlines key recommendations to improve the support provided to women survivors.

### **Altmann, Philipp**

Localization of global scientific Knowledge – or: how global theories became local buzzwords.

The production of scientific knowledge is organized around transnationally relevant theories. Neglect or ignorance of those theories generally leads to a rejection of the correspondent studies by fellow scientists. The production of transnationally relevant theories happens mainly in the Global North and is influenced by the institutional frameworks and the academic culture there. The process of transnationalization of a given theory is therefore an act of globalization of one specific locality.

Transnationalized theories are not simply accepted in other countries, but go through a process of localization by agents and institutions there. They are translated into local culture and local academic sphere. This presentation will study the process of localization.

### **Alvear Atlagich, Fernando**

Genealogía de una ruptura. El proceso de la renovación socialista en Chile.

Desde mediados de la década de 1970, la mayoría de la izquierda chilena, tanto en Chile como en el exilio, comenzó un profundo proceso de transformación ideológica que fue conocido como la renovación socialista. El artículo expone los resultados de una investigación sobre la emergencia de

los discursos y prácticas de dicha renovación en Chile y de su posterior desarrollo hasta finales de la década de los ochenta. El trabajo de investigación implicó la revisión de una parte de la extensa bibliografía del período, así como entrevistas a personajes claves del proceso, específicamente tres secretarios generales del Partido Socialista de Chile y prominentes sociólogos y científicos políticos de izquierda que ocuparon un lugar destacado en el proceso.

El trabajo concluye que las condiciones impuestas sobre el país por la dictadura militar condujeron a una modificación de la estrategia política de la élite político-intelectual que llevó a cabo la renovación y, con ello, a una transformación de las ideas que les servían de sustento, sin perder de vista que en la génesis del proceso concurren diversos factores y condiciones de posibilidad tanto del contexto nacional como internacional.

Anson, Katherine

Fragmented Bodies, Divided Cities. Civic Literature and Urban Segregation in Bogota, Colombia during the Consolidation of the Nation

This article proposes that a literary corpus surrounding the configuration of the Latin American national subject conditioned the spatial organization of the region's capital cities. I evaluate the understanding of citizenship in the national state consolidation period, as an ideological product to define it as a pragmatic exercise of spatial embodiment that rested on individuals' everyday mobility in space. Specifically, I analyze the case of Bogota, Colombia through the lenses of manuals of good manners, journal articles and, maps, and illustrate how the corporeal normative behaviors prescribed by discourses of political subjectivity gave rise to a fragmented cartography of the city, which legitimized the elite's right to governance and limited the participation of those with non-normative identities within the political borders of the national community.

### **Antillano, Andres**

Violencias entrecruzadas: Comprendiendo las analogías entre el barrio y la cárcel en Venezuela

En diálogo con los trabajos de Wacquant (2001) y Bourgois et al (2013) nos proponemos discutir los reenvíos, equivalencias e isomorfismos de la violencia y sus usos en dos contextos distintos pero con analogías estructurales: una cárcel controlada por los propios reclusos y un barrio violento controlado por una pandilla. A partir de un trabajo de campo comparativo de más de tres años de duración, proponemos que los rasgos de exclusión, erosión de la capacidad regulatoria del estado y disposición de rentas, permiten la intelección de los distintos sentidos que la violencia adquiere en cada uno de estos contextos: como forma de captación y gestión de capitales precarios, permitiendo la valoración del sujeto excluido por su competencia para desplegar y ejercer violencia; como forma de soberanía criminal, permitiendo la regulación de las interacciones ante la incapacidad estatal de ejercer coerción y control, y como medio de extracción de rentas disponibles en el territorio y en la población.

### **Anzanel, Giulia**

Narrar la nación: una reflexión sobre la historia en la literatura mexicana actual

En un contexto de reflexión historiográfica en el que el Neohistoricismo intenta desvelar las relaciones de poder y subordinación escondidas en la escritura de la historia revelando su carácter narrativo y la Nueva Novela Histórica se ocupa de ofrecer una versión de la historia que valore la visión de los vencidos y marginados, los libros de Álvaro Enrigue, *El cementerio de las sillas* (2002) y *Muerte Súbita* (2013), equiparando técnicas e hilos narrativos así como vidas heroicas y existencias comunes, desvelan la artificialidad de la construcción histórica y mítica y, por tanto, el carácter narrativo de las identidades nacionales. Al mismo tiempo, el libro de Mario Bellatin *Shiki Nagaoka, una nariz de ficción* (2001), desenmascara la falsedad y la insuficiencia de la narración y mostrando que ni siquiera en la escritura se puede creer, revela la desconfianza con respecto a la posibilidad de escribir una historia o, más en general, la Historia (patria), vaciando la verosimilitud de las construcciones nacionalistas e impulsando una reflexión sobre la posibilidad de pensar la identidad como actitud performativa más que como adhesión a una comunidad imaginada y a un modelo impuesto.

**Aracena Salgado, Pedro**

Una interpretación alternativa a la justificación de garantías penales en el derecho administrativo sancionador para Chile

This paper provides a brief description of the state of affairs on the issue of implementation of fundamental rights of the citizens in administrative penalty procedures, based on some statements of the Chilean courts of justice. Here it is proposed uprightly to abandon the search for a "supposed natural or ontological identity" between administrative offense and criminal offense. Under these assumptions, we conclude that a rational understanding of the tools that the administration has, to determine their duties, can finally help as a clarification of the historical relationship between administrative penalty and punishment.

**Arista-Zerga, Adriana**

The sun amidst the dark: memory, tradition and cultural heritage during the internal armed conflict in Peru.

In this paper, I would like to share the progress of my current research project, which seeks to identify the relationship between memory and cultural heritage during armed conflict. It starts from the idea that cultural elements, related to periods or stages of an armed conflict, could be elements that articulate the past and also could become a meeting point, from the perspective of the victims themselves, and society in general. This work will focus on the study of the testimonies gathered for the preparation of the Final Report of Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Peru-CVR, an institution created in 2000, that was mandated to analyse the political, social and cultural conditions, as well as clarify the events of the internal armed conflict, from 1980 to 2000 years. This work is an analysis of the testimonies, in seeking cultural references, both tangible and intangible, in order to be able to know what happened to the cultural heritage during the internal armed conflict, and how it could recover story/stories that, eventually, could become symbolic compensations for many people who lost everything.

**Azaola, Marta Cristina**

Breaking the public-private divide in education. The perspectives of affluent and disadvantaged upper-secondary students in Mexico.

Upper-secondary (USE) schooling in Mexico acts as a socio-cultural filter despite being a compulsory part of the education system since 2012. In the academic year 2013-2014 only 54.8% of youngsters between 15 to 17 years of age were enrolled in USE. School dropout in this level is the highest of the Mexican education system as a whole (14.8% in the academic year 2012-2013) and only 47% of enrolled students manage to graduate from USE. It could be argued that those who access and accomplish this level are already privileged regardless of the type the school they attend. Although in Mexico, as in many other countries, private schools of good quality are for the privileged sectors of society and public schools of lesser quality tend to cater to the popular and working-classes. Through deep semi-structured interviews conducted in four USE private institutions and two USE public institutions, this study explores the traditional public-private school divide from the point of view the students. Ten USE students and seven senior-staff from public and private institutions participated in the interviews. The preliminary findings show a willingness of collaboration across public and private spheres.

**Back, Charlott**

Tribunal Internacional pela Democracia no Brasil: o julgamento de uma farsa jurídico política  
Mergulhado em uma crise econômica, política e institucional, em 2016, o Brasil é vitimado por um golpe jurídico parlamentar que rompeu irreversivelmente com sua jovem democracia sob a aparência de legalidade. Em julho, a Presidenta Dilma Rousseff, eleita pelo voto popular e afastada do governo por crimes inexistentes, aguarda o resultado do processo de impeachment, adiado de acordo com os interesses dos usurpadores da democracia brasileira, enquanto esta se afasta cada vez mais do povo e se aproxima dos interesses do capital transnacional. Intelectuais e juristas se uniram aos movimentos

da sociedade civil nacional e internacional para organizar o Tribunal Internacional pela Democracia no Brasil. Tal iniciativa integra um tipo de resistência que atua à margem da institucionalidade, e, por meio de procedimentos análogos a um tribunal, julga condutas que violam normas internacionais. Para confrontar o silêncio das instituições nacionais e internacionais em condenar o golpe, o Tribunal explorou o processo de impeachment e todos os argumentos usados tanto na defesa como na acusação, com especial atenção para as ilegalidades ocorridas no processo. O presente *paper* pretende apresentar, nesse sentido, a definição dos tribunais internacionais de opinião e, posteriormente, analisar as atividades e as conclusões do Tribunal Internacional pela Democracia.

### **Barbosa, Sergio**

Nenhum direito a menos: o "# Unidos contra o Golpe" no WhatsApp

O objetivo geral deste artigo é investigar como o uso das tecnologias da informação e comunicação (TIC's), em particular, o WhatsApp, vem se apresentando como elemento central para a convocação e a mobilização de ciberativistas nas democracias contemporâneas. Para tanto, será focado de que forma alguns usuários de um grupo do WhatsApp em Florianópolis organizaram protestos, no que se convencionou denominar usualmente de "ciberativismo". O método de investigação é constituído pela "netnografia" do grupo do WhatsApp, análise de quinze entrevistas semi-estruturadas e reflexões sobre as postagens do grupo analisado. Dessa forma, ressaltamos as motivações quanto ao uso político do WhatsApp, valendo-se de procedimentos metodológicos de cunho amplamente qualitativo. O referencial teórico adotado é a teoria do "movimento das praças" do sociólogo italiano Paolo Gerbaudo. A partir desta experiência empírica, pretendemos averiguar se os múltiplos usos desta plataforma de tecnologia móvel representaram novas formas de participação política traduzidas ou não em mecanismos de ativação da cidadania e repolitização do social.

### **Barrow, Sarah**

Military Rule and Cinema Legislation in Peru in light of 1968

In October 1968, the Peruvian Army unseated the constitutionally elected government of Fernando Belaunde Terry, replacing him with the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces, with Juan Velasco Alvarado at its helm as President until 1975. Despite anticipation that this coup d'état would work in favour of the country's oligarchies, in fact this regime set out to make progress on basic social and economic reforms that previous elected governments had been unable to complete. Several of these involved culture and indeed in 1972, a new Cinema Law was introduced that promised to stabilise and develop infrastructure for an industry that had hitherto faltered for much of the twentieth century and lagged way behind its regional competitors.

This presentation explores and analyses the context for the introduction of this legislation, highlights some of its key players such as campaigning filmmaker Armando Robles Godoy, and surveys some of the directors and films (such as Francisco Lombardi) who benefitted from a law that promised subsidies, guaranteed screenings and much more. Most importantly, it considers the legacy of this legislation on contemporary Peruvian cinema.

### **Bastone, Paula**

O golpe e a terra

Em meados de 2016 o Brasil sofreu um golpe parlamentar, tendo implicações nos direitos e usos da terra. Contudo, esse cenário já vinha se agravando durante a gestão do Partido dos Trabalhadores. Porém, após o golpe, vários direitos dos povos e comunidades tradicionais já assegurados pela Constituição foram retirados. O artigo visa analisar o impacto do golpe nos conflitos de terras, tendo como foco a questão dos povos e comunidades tradicionais na Amazônia seus direitos a terra. Será analisado também o papel e o impacto de instituições públicas ligada aos conflitos de terra, como a polícia federal, o Incra e a Funai.

### **Bazzurro, Leonello**

Chilean neo-avant- garde poetry against the "Neoliberal Dictatorship": Juan Luis Martínez's political collages.

Juan Luis Martínez (1942-1993) was a neo-avant- garde Chilean poet who composed five books of concrete and visual poetry in Valparaiso, Chile. He wrote his work between 1965 and 1993, that is, under a dramatic political context marked by the crisis of Allende's socialist project (1970 - 1973), the violent advent of Pinochet's Dictatorship along with the setting up of the neoliberal economic order (1973-1990) and the so-called "return" of democracy (1990). Martínez's philosophical poetic is characterized by a fragmentary, conceptual, ludic and impersonal "writing" that has disoriented the literary critic and the literary institution. By working with non-sense poetry, object-books, collages, and serial visual poetry, Martínez tried to erase his own authorship in order to allow the emergence of a political and collective voice. In this presentation, I aim to put on display and analyze Martínez's political collages published 19 years after his death, in *El Poeta Anónimo* (Sao Paulo, 2012). I intend to argue that Martínez's collages express in a single but hermetic image the durable historical link between the political and the economic order which characterizes the singularity of the Chilean history in the local Latin American context; that is, the alliance of totalitarianism and neoliberalism (the new "neoliberal dictatorship") that has been in force since the 80's. However, instead of embracing any utopia or just a democratic longing, Martínez's collages show the poetic-political revolution ("the return of Marx and Rimbaud") as also a naïf and commodified illusion.

### **Benavides, O. Hugo**

Los que se van: Masculinity, Sexual Desire and Globalization on the Ecuadorian Coast

The collection of short stories, *Los que se van* (1930) represented the lives of cholos and montubios who suffered great forms of socio-economic exploitation, as well as, racial discrimination. It explored how these coastal Ecuadorian subjects, as part of a global capitalist cycle, enabled the developed world to exploit local production and impose unequal mercantile exchanges. Cholos and montubios, as ex-colonial subjects, were reconstituted in similarly oppressive manners within the neocolonial forms of global exchange. The book looked to give voice to these forgotten male subjects. However, far from disappearing cholos and montubios are still very much part of the coastal Ecuadorian ethnic landscape. My objective, therefore, is to understanding how the patriarchal gaze and sexual desires constituted these subaltern masculine subjects in ambiguous gendered ways, allowing them to be constituted as both oppressive and oppressed at one and the same time; especially when you read this literary project alongside dozens of ethnohistoric accounts of the region that describe, in great detail, a long standing tradition of homosexual desire that may very much continue in the region today.

### **Betancourt-Mendieta, Alexander**

From the literate world to the institutions: studying Latin America from Latin America in the first half of the XX century

The proposal of this paper is to present in a synthetic way the forms that the study of Latin America had in the first half of the XX century in the context of the magazines promoted by "Hombres de Letras" as in the case of *Revista de las Indias* (1936-1946) and some companies that preceded it and were contemporary, in contrast to the projects to study Latin America in the framework of the activities developed by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which gave rise to specific projects such as the *Revista de Historia de América* (1938 to present) and the project of write of the History of America sponsored by this institution that gave rise to different methodological and ideological discussions

### **Bonilla Medina, Sandra Ximena**

Racial identity and educational practices in the context of Colombia

This is a research report that examines the relationship between race and education in Colombia.

Through conceptualising educational practice at a multi-level: macro (policies and curriculum), meso

(media) and micro levels (teaching practice), the study explores how (racial) discourses and practices at these levels appear to affect teachers' understanding of racial identities and how this is manifested in their understanding of teaching practices. Based on interviews with sixteen state school teachers in the city of Bogota, teachers' experiences and ideas on issues of race and education are analysed. The study uses critical discourse analysis and draws on critical race theory, whiteness and postcolonialism. CRT and Whiteness explore how racial identities are structurally constituted while postcolonialism interrogates constructions of those identities in relation to colonial historical events. This approach made of CRT and Whiteness Studies have rarely been applied to explore educational issues in Colombia. It is argued that racist discourses tend to be reproduced through educational practices since structures maintain power relations and those relations shape teacher's views.

### **Borges Buarque de Hollanda, Bernardo**

Football culture and sports history in Latin America: an overview

The paper deals with the discussion about the idea of Latin America, showing how this debate is manifested in the context of the region's professional football. The argument we propose is that the design of a Latin American unit encountered difficulties regarding the construction of identity throughout its history, more precisely between the late 19th century and the end of the last century. If the geographical territories often cross historical periods of continuous exchange between unity and fragmentation, approximation and distancing, the Latin American case draws attention to the particular characteristics of its colonial heritage. Without being only a dimension of the past, such influences became more complex throughout the 20th century, when the emergence of the United States as a hegemonic power began to have decisive effects on Latin American economy, politics, and culture. Our purpose here is to suggest that, although USA's hegemony is uncontested in all contexts of collective life in Latin America, its presence was not felt regarding modern sports, especially in the practice of professional football, through intercontinental tournaments of clubs and National teams.

### **Boudewijn, Inge**

Affected Women's Tales of Struggles, Resistance, Change: Large Scale Mining in the Northern Peruvian Andes

The Cajamarca region in Peru is home to the Yanacocha gold mine. While initially not widely resisted, discontent with the mine has grown due to lack of promised economic development and rise in pollution and associated disease. In 2012, Cajamarca was home to large-scale protests regarding a proposed new mine, fuelled by concerns over pollution and calls for alternative forms of development. My research aims to highlight the experiences of Cajamarca women, examining everyday changes they make, observe and deem important as a result of their involvement in anti-mining activism. Identity is central in the stories women tell. Women activists oppose extractivism by contrasting local with global and relating this to history. They also draw upon their identities as women directly by relating the 'feminine' to nature and the 'masculine' to large scale mining; opposing the mine from the standpoint that women, as (potential) mothers, have a deeper understanding of the value of life, as well as a closer interaction with nature in their traditional tasks. By examining this I aim to contribute to the discussion on the circumstances and challenges women face in the context of large scale mining.

### **Boufkhed, Sabah**

Exploitation of migrant workers in manual low-skilled jobs: Conceptualising an overlooked social determinant of health using concept mapping with Latin American workers in London

The current use of 'modern slavery', 'human trafficking', 'precarious work' and other terminologies as separate terms rooted in concepts of 'exploitation' impedes the identification of potential victims of 'exploitation' and of their specific health issues. With the 2015 Modern Slavery Act, the United Kingdom has aimed at leading the fight against modern slavery and exploitation. Literature has described migrant workers in low-skilled jobs at higher risk of labour exploitation. They may be facing serious negative health impacts, yet there is no clear definition of 'labour exploitation' available for

health research. Therefore, a mixed methods research aiming at designing a sound conceptual framework of 'exploitation of migrant workers in low-skilled jobs' has been developed to address this gap for migrant workers in manual low-skilled jobs. This paper presents the results of a group concept mapping with Latin Americans working in manual low-skilled jobs in London. The structured conceptual framework of 'exploitation of migrant workers in manual low-skilled jobs' generated by Latin Americans in London will be presented. Dimensions and sub-dimensions of the concept will be discussed.

### **Brablec Sklenar, Dana**

Santiago Waria Mew: Understanding long-term Mapuche voluntary associational membership in Santiago de Chile

In this article, I analyse the reasons for a long-term membership in voluntary ethnic associations of Mapuche people living in Santiago de Chile. I suggest that the constructed nature of ethnicity leads the Mapuche to create and join ethnic associations in an urban milieu. When participating in the events organised by their associations, usually in the form of cultural-based workshops, the Mapuche engage in a series of activities that require interaction and cooperation with their fellow members. A relational good approach acknowledges the relevance of inter-personal interactions over other pecuniary-based accounts to explain membership durability. This qualitative research draws on data gathered through participant observation in eleven Mapuche associations and thirty-four interviews with Mapuche association members. The study reveals that the Mapuche sustain long-term membership based on three accounts: identity recovery struggle, leaving an identity legacy and bonding with their ethnic peers; all of them identified as relational goods.

### **Broderick, Ceire**

Imaginar el pasado, decir el presente: Chilean Historical Narratives Negotiating Contemporary Identities.

The historical novel plays a pivotal role in contemporary Chilean narrative, with authors seeking the means to understand the origins of their nation, in order to comment on current socio-political anxieties surrounding diversity and inclusivity. While these historical novels have been set in a number of periods throughout Chilean history, of particular importance is the colonial period, which initiated the formation of the hybrid ethnicities, cultural traditions and political tensions that prevail today. Contemporary Chilean society struggles to integrate its heterogeneous ethnic population effectively. Contemplating the colonial period in which this diversity originated, authors provide oblique commentary on this struggle to unite the disparate elements of the nation. I consider how Gustavo Frías uses his novels *Tres nombres Para Catalina: Catrala* (2001) and *Tres nombres para Catalina: La doña de Campofrío* (2003) to engage with the struggle with ethnic diversity in contemporary Chile. Focused on the infamous figure of Catalina de los Ríos y Lisperguer, these novels construct new forms of hybridity, challenging dominant discourses that seek to establish ethnic hierarchies.

### **Brown, Katie**

The Story of My Teeth: Collaborative Storytelling from the Local to the Transnational

At one level, *The Story of My Teeth* (*La historia de mis dientes*) is rooted firmly in Mexico, written for and partly about workers at the JUMEX factory. However, the novel is also about canonical writers across global history, international art markets and the value of storytelling. The plot reflects the unusual conception of the novel. While living in New York, Mexican author Valeria Luiselli sent texts to be read by workers at the JUMEX factory in Mexico City, asked for their discussions to be recorded and then incorporated workers' comments into new drafts of the text. A further layer of transnational collaboration was added as Luiselli and translator Christina MacSweeney worked together to rewrite the novel in English. MacSweeney wrote an extra chapter for the novel, which has since been included in translation in the second edition of the Spanish text. Through analysis of the novel and its multiple rewritings, this paper explores how *The Story of my Teeth* balances the local and the transnational.

### **Brown, Matthew**

Engagement and Impact in Latin America Studies

This paper will sketch a history of the activities that are now sometimes called 'public engagement' and 'impact' carried out from within UK-based Latin American Studies, from the Parry report to the present-day. The paper will draw on institutional reports, the institutional studies of SLAS by Rory Miller, Tony Kapcia's British Academy report, published REF2014 case studies, and oral history interviews with key members of the UK Latin Americanist community. Existing studies of the development of Latin American Studies in the UK have understandably tended to marginalize activities of impact and engagement in favour of research and teaching activities. The paper will argue that UK-based Latin American Studies has since its Cold War origins been a particularly 'engaged' discipline whose contributions in terms of 'impact' *avant la lettre* have been poorly understood and have not always corresponded with the UK government's declared policy towards Latin America.

### **Cabrejas, Eva**

Creative Encounters: Zapatista indigenous women and their engagement with cyber culture

This project examines Zapatista indigenous women's engagement with both internet and social media networking platforms which they use as political tools in defence of their identities and in resistance to the official versions emanating from different forms of state media. To investigate this engagement I will analyse the first digital project featuring Zapatista indigenous women called "Zap Women", a CD Rom project which featured a recording of their views on the 1st January 1994 uprising. I also study the corpus of material which includes local Chiapas broadcast media, for example community radio programmes from the Internet such as "DesInformémos" which is platform for sharing indigenous women's opinions and experiences and is based on Chiapas women's rights, culture and communication. Finally, I will also examine "Radio Pozal", "Radio Zapatista" and "Radio Pacífico", whose broadcasts are part of Selva Lacandona.

### **Campbell, Courtney**

The Northeast Needs Football, Too

This paper examines newspaper coverage of the campaign to bring a World Cup match to Recife in 1950. Throughout the first half of 1950, north-eastern newspapers printed a flurry of conflicting opinions on whether and how the city of Recife would host a World Cup event. If granted a World Cup match, as a *Folha da Manhã* article pointed out, "the attentions of the whole world" would be on the Ilha do Retiro stadium, whose construction relied on donations and volunteer labour. Newspapers explicitly discussed the importance of positively representing the north-eastern region "the region with the highest infant mortality and lowest life expectancy rates in Brazil" on an international stage through a World Cup match. In this way, the successful campaign became a centrepiece for a discussion of regional inequalities, representation, inferiority and pride. It did not culminate in consensus or horizontal camaraderie, but rather emphasized that attempts to define and represent the region were multivalent and reflect a constant negotiation of geographic scale "from the local and regional to the national and global - in everyday understandings of a sense of place.

### **Cannon, Barry**

The South American Right: Powerful Elites and Weak States.

Why is it that in South American governance markets make states, more than the other way around? My answer is that South American elites prefer it this way. It allows them to enhance and expand their power in all areas of governance - in the ideological, economic, military and transnational areas; to use these to protect it when left governments challenge it; and, ultimately to embed neoliberalism as the region's *de facto* form of governance, to the extent that politics cannot disrupt it. In this way, I argue that South American elites are essentially right-wing and this helps us understand better why markets trump states in South American governance.

**Carrillo Nieto, Juan José**

The construction of "autonomy" in indigenous peoples in Mexico: ways of resistance against the neoliberal project (1982- 2017).

With the trend of the Mexican political and economic project towards neoliberalism (1982-), the relationship between indigenous peoples and the Mexican State changed. The opening to the global market has meant the impulse of a highly violent political and economic project against the indigenous peoples of Mexico, whose resist neoliberalism in many ways. The objective of this communication is to explain how the use of "autonomy" in indigenous peoples is increasing as part of these resistance strategies, and how "autonomy" has different meaning as per the type of needs of each community. To achieve this objective, this paper will first present an explanation of the call of the National Indigenous Congress (1996) and the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (2002) for creating autonomias, and afterwards, different cases of exercising this so-called "Autonomy" will be presented, as well as the possible meanings they may have for the Mexican political system.

**Carter, Thomas**

On Olympism and Revolution: Cuban nationalism and global aspirations manifest in international sport politics.

This paper examines the love/hate relationship between the International Olympic Committee and the leaders of the Cuban Revolution over the past six decades. Sport was a crucial pillar in the Revolution's ideology, alongside health and education. It also mirrored many of the values espoused by the IOC. Both the IOC and Cuba were attempting to assert legitimacy and international presence in the 1960s and 1970s in Latin America only to follow divergent ideological practices that culminated in a clear split in the 1980s. Then the two appear to kiss and make up with Cuba's triumphant successes in the 1990s after a twelve-year absence from the Olympic Games. The paper concludes with a series of questions as Olympism faces new challenges and the Revolution evolves with generational changes in leadership..

**Cattan-Lavin, Magdalena**

Rethinking the traditional: A dialogue between Chilean Craft and Design.

When addressing the status of craft in the contemporary scenario, its relationship with design becomes relevant. The rise of the discipline in the early twentieth century came to establish a new process of production bounded to the industry, changing the aesthetics of daily objects by erasing traces of the human hand (Risatti, 2007; Greenhalgh, 1997; Dormer, 1997). However, despite the fact that core values of craft and design seem to be opposed, partnership initiatives had increased transforming divergences into opportunities for collaboration, bringing complexity and originality into the craft practice (Niedderer and Townsend, 2015). In the Chilean scenario, these projects are usually run by state institutions aiming to improve the market capability of the artisanal communities, while intending to enrich and innovate the final products (CNCA, 2011). Although these projects are regarded beneficial, there is a lack of critical debate concerning the ethics of collaboration and the dichotomy innovation-tradition in what is considered contemporary within the Chilean crafts. Therefore, the paper asks: How design dialogues with craft? What are the actual implications of the partnerships?

### **Celestina, Mateja**

Development-induced displacement and resettlement and Mapuche-Pewenche's place attachment. 15 million people annually are believed to lose their assets and place due to 'development' projects. Development-forced displacement and resettlement (DFDR) has been criticised for the negative socio-economic effects it has on people; however, the implications and the context in which the process unfolds are broader. Focusing closely on an indigenous community in Chile, the Mapuche-Pewenche, who were resettled as a result of a dam construction over a decade ago, this paper will analyse their attempts to make and remake place. The Chilean state has historically prioritised external markets and 'development' over the question of indigenous rights and environmental sustainability. Little is known about the direct effects of DFDR on people's way of life, how the Mapuche-Pewenches' DFDR sits within Mapuches' historically disadvantaged position, and how it is influenced by the current tensions between the Mapuche and the state. Namely, dispossession and resettlement have been accompanied by resistance to which the state has responded with oppression. Drawing on data collected through interviews and drawings, the paper will examine the processes of Mapuche-Pewenches' place attachment

### **Chambers, Paul**

The darker side of decoloniality: a critique of the coloniality of knowledge in the Latin American decolonial project.

The Latin American decolonial project as developed by Walter Dignolo, Enrique Dussel, Anibal Quijano, Santiago Castro-Gómez, Ramón Grosfoguel, and Catherine Walsh, amongst others, claims that the persistence and embeddedness of colonial domination manifest in a range of injustices related to the imposition and hegemony of so-called Western/Cartesian epistemology and science over other, local forms of knowing. This paper calls into question this claim, arguing that the thesis of the coloniality of knowledge and its related alternative epistemological proposals are conceptually confused, incoherently stated, and historically one-sided. Contrary to decolonial claims, I argue that any philosophy and praxis of liberation in Latin America is best served by rescuing, not delegitimizing, the epistemological legacy of the Enlightenment.

### **Cherfaoui, Arezki**

Latin American Studies in France: Institutional Change and Epistemological Renewal.

This paper introduces the trends of French Latin-American Studies from the vantage point of an institutional innovation: The project of the Institut des Amériques (IdA) which was founded in 2007. It is based on the epistemological ambition of bridging the gap between North and Latin American Studies, according to a Braudelian tradition of decompartmentalization of disciplines, themes and areas, which allows to analyse different dimensions of globalization. Comparative studies are encouraged to renew methodological approaches and scientific objects. Decompartmentalization also occurs at the institutional level as research centers merge, joining North and Latin Americanist researchers and fostering new cooperations. The third level of decompartmentalization is addressed from the strategy of local implementation of research centers in the Americas. This triple decompartmentalization leads us to present an assessment of the trends of Latin American Studies on the basis of statistical, ethnographic and thematic data gathered from the most recent research, and more generally in a context of deep changes in the field of area studies in France.

### **Chisholm, Jennifer**

Title: Where the Favela Meets the Forest: The Impact of Environmentalism on the Housing Rights Movement in Rio de Janeiro

My PhD research examines the strategies that Rio de Janeiro's favelas (informal settlements) located in nature reserves use to resist eviction. I have found that state-backed environmentalist projects in the city are ostensibly about conservation but are in truth concerned with re-territorializing spaces, like favelas, that have fallen outside of government control. For favelas in nature reserves, the primary goal of governmental forces is to take back control of public land through eviction. In this paper, I explain

how community activists within the housing rights movement have responded by shifting their strategies to align themselves with the environmental movement. For example, there is a rising trend in favelas that are located near or in protected areas of re-forestation projects, clean energy projects, and eco-tourism. I believe that these efforts have a dual benefit of community development while subverting the elite narrative of favelas as antagonistic to the environment. I have also found that the strategy among activists has been to challenge the government's claims to stewardship of these lands and to position themselves as the real protectors of the environment.

### **Coello-Balthasar, Zairis**

Water, Poverty, Pricing Policies- Case study: Tegucigalpa, Honduras

The water supply for the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, has been insufficient for decades and is in urgent need of investment. The state-owned water company, SANAA, has not been able to expand or maintain the current network in spite charging a tariff system for their service. This paper reviews the tariff policies to gain a better understanding of the causes and consequences of the financial limitations and the lack of investment. Results reveal the biggest debtor for water services is the government sector. The lack of investment in the water infrastructure has particularly affected the health and living standards of the urban poor. The water sector is under reforms offering opportunities for new administrative policies.

### **Colectivo de geografía crítica**

Reterritorializaciones desde un Atlas crítico.

Ecuador se caracteriza por una economía primario-exportadora que se remonta a la colonia y se ha mantenido hasta la actualidad. En los últimos 10 años el Estado ha re-impulsado este modelo, mientras de forma contradictoria se mantiene un discurso gubernamental de búsqueda de cambio de matriz productiva. Este periodo ha desencadenado en la agudización de conflictos por el territorio, por iniciativas de megaproyectos mineros, petroleros, agroindustriales, entre otros. Buscando reflexionar sobre estos conflictos, las luchas por el territorio y aportar herramientas para los movimientos sociales, en los últimos dos años como Colectivo de Geografía crítica hemos venido elaborando un Atlas de conflictos territoriales en el Ecuador que nos dé una mirada amplia de los conflictos, pero a su vez, sirva para 'luchar mejor'. Partimos con 25 casos, registrados en una cartilla para la defensa del territorio. Buscamos analizar conflictos por el territorio, los actores involucrados, las desterritorializaciones que se generaban y las luchas en cada espacio, que repercutían en reterritorializaciones y, en muchos casos, posibles espacios de esperanza.

### **Colodetti G. Silveira, Helena**

Constitutional change as "ordinary politics": the pitfalls of a semi-rigid Constitution for democracy in Brazil co-authored with Christian Schallennmüller.

The present article aims at using Ackerman's dualism of ordinary and extraordinary politics as a contrast to understanding processes of constitutional change in Brazil. The authors intend to highlight the insufficiency of Ackerman's model for a country that holds a semi-rigid constitution, with extensive social rights provisions, and a more reluctant democratic political culture.

Since the hyper-constitutionalization of economic and social provisions compels whichever government to set its ordinary policy program at a constitutional level, ordinary politics must be conducted – to some considerable extent – on constitutional grounds.

The paper concludes that this scenario is the antithesis of Ackerman's model, for which deliberative "high lawmaking" would extrapolate classical legislative channels of constitutional change. In Brazil, the feeble deliberative quality of constitutional amendments and the intermittent republican behavior of parliament and presidency lead to the deleterious effect of leveling down the constitutional text to ordinary legislation, compromising its normative supremacy and legitimacy.

### **Corrêa Bernardon, Andressa**

The human mobility, the migration and refuge and its influence on the economic and population formation of Brazil co-authored with Beatriz Gershenson

The paper addresses the theme of human mobility, highlighting the migration and refuge and its influence on the economic and population formation of Brazil. It characterizes the refugee process in Brazilian society and the challenges for the guarantee of the human rights of refugees in Brazil. The stories of humanitarian displacements are part of the development of the world, which is not different in Brazil since its colonization, with historical repercussions in the current context and it can be characterized as a humanitarian and timeless problem. Currently, there has been an expressive increase in the number of refugees, reflecting in oppressions and violences that prevent the enjoyment of the right to live for thousands of human beings who are forced to leave their countries of origin. People abandon their stories with seeking the right to survive in an unknown country. Besides, the refugees face new oppressions in the host country, which, at the same time that receives them, don't provide decent living conditions, exposing this population to various forms of violence.

### **Deller, Armandina Maldonado**

Espiritismo and Cuban 'national consciousness' from the late colonial period to early independence: A national presence with little academic attention.

This paper will question the role of religion, namely espiritismo, as "one of the ideological factors facilitating the growth of a national consciousness", (Olmos & Parasvini-Gerbert 2003:177). It will ask, why has it not been researched as intently as other religious practices (i.e. Santeria), if it is believed to have contributed to Cuba's national identity? In brief, this paper will endeavour to provide a glimpse into research conducted on the topic and highlight some of the past methodologies - including the islands uneven research distribution. For example, "The eastern rural zone of Cuba., was described as undergoing a 'spiritual epidemic', as people turned to Espiritismo..." (ibid:178) and is also known as 'the cradle of the nation', but is overlooked and called 'backwater', lagging behind Havana. Granma, a province located in Oriente (the east) has been chosen as a case study, due to its historical significance, in an attempt to look deeper into the argument that "some Cubans and scholars believe Espiritismo is the most widely practiced religion on the island" (Warden 2006, 25-26), but academically, it holds little international presence.

### **Diaz de Leon, Alejandra**

Mejor solo que mal acompañado; Migrant families in transit in Mexico

For most social capital researchers, the family is the strongest form of social capital and the most efficient and useful group in crisis situations. However, this is not the case with transit migrants in Mexico. Families that migrate together, even those without children, have a more difficult and dangerous experience than individual migrants. Based on six months of fieldwork in the southern and northern borders of Mexico and in Tucson; this paper aims to show that families are not always the most efficient type of social capital in contexts of stress and violence.

In contrast to migrants who left by themselves, families react to the violence in Mexico by closing the family unit and avoiding interacting with others. This isolates them from the migrant community and prevents them from getting up to date information about the road and about new and better strategies to survive, thus making them more vulnerable. This paper analyses the gendered family dynamics, the perceived role of women on the road, and the relationship of migrant families to the wider migrant community and the transit process to understand the causes and consequences of the isolation of families on the road.

### **Doctor, Mahrukh**

Challenges of business interest representation in the midst of political and economic crisis in Brazil  
Business relations with state actors have been at the centre of the Lava Jato investigations, although it would be incorrect to assume that corruption is the main form of business-state interaction. In recent years, democratisation and economic liberalisation exposed business to a very different set of

institutional imperatives when seeking to represent its interests to the state. Although business associations engaged in a series of reforms to modernise their interaction with state actors, they faced a number of institutional and political challenges to their effective implementation. The presentation discusses these reforms and evaluates recent business efforts at interest representation in the midst of political and economic crisis.

### **Duer, Mara**

The right to belong to the land, struggling in the Araucanía.

After two hundred years of the hegemony of property relations, land is still claim and contested under other parameters beyond property access concerns. From the re-framing of colonial landowners to national political elites to the current corporate regime of land governance, land is still at the centre of capitalism intertwined in the colonial politics of space.

Through the use of archival work, secondary sources and interview work I develop the concepts of land as territory and land as patrimony. Land as patrimony from above and land as territory from below is explored as part of a dialect of landed relations articulated around an imagination or an ideology, a system and a practice. Land as patrimony emerges as a novel form of land governance, linked to the expansion of the global market over the global south under the hand of state forces that disregards any social existence "and needless of labour to valorise its capital. On the other side, land as territory shows that 200 years of imposed enclosure (colonial invasion) made the loss of land so prevalent that it became part of the oral history an ideological principle of indigenous claims in the Americas.

### **Duran, Andres**

How to understand the new changes in Latin America.

In recent times, protests and social phenomena have been developed in different countries of Latin America. These generally come from groups that demand from their governments higher levels of transparency, lower levels of corruption in the administration and a best control of fiscal expenditure, all in order to guarantee that the State can guarantee to their citizens universal access to basic social rights, such as health and education. In response to this, several Latin American countries have approved for making changes in their tax and economic structure, seeking to respond to the demands of their citizens. At the same time diverse cultural changes have been developed in the region.

This paper aims to address the importance of conceiving the purpose of Latin American studies as a field of study that allows identifying common factors in the development of the region and how this interacts with social, economic and political phenomena globally. The analysis in this area is made aware of the development of Latin American studies as a subject in which various areas such as economics, sociology, literature, between others, converge.

### **Elias Jimenez, Axel Germán**

The crafting of which nation? Everyday forms of State Formation for the 1968 Olympic Games and the 1970 World Cup.

Mexico was one of the first countries to organise the largest mega-events in the world, back to back. In 1968, the Mexican capital held the XIX Olympic Games, and in 1970 five Mexican cities hosted the World Cup matches. The scholarship on these Mega-events has focused on the state-led initiatives and has considered these as part of the same nation branding strategy. Nevertheless, there was no continuity in the mega-events. This paper uses interviews and archival material from the government, IOC and FIFA to study the involved actors in the preparations for each mega-event and assess the goals of each. The paper asks: What was the idea of nation that the World Cup and the Olympic Games tried to promote? Why did it change in less than two years? The hypothesis is that the strength of the private interests behind the World Cup in Mexico limited the government's engagement with the organisation of the World Cup. This lack of engagement had a repercussion on the images to promote the country and the idea of the nation that the citizenry engaged with. This paper will

contribute to the understanding of mega-events in Mexico and can also help in the reflection of the events in Brazil.

### **Elias Jimenez, Axel**

Performing the Nation through the senses: Nation Building and Exclusion in the heritagisation of Mexican Food, Mexico-United States, 1994-2017.

After UNESCO listed Mexican Cuisine from Michoacan as an intangible heritage of humanity, Mexican cuisine has gone through a wave of heritagisation. This has been an important part of the identity of those born in Mexico and created debates around the concepts of authenticity and nationhood. This paper acknowledges the importance of the debates around authenticity and the way it is consumed, but instead it focuses on the ways that Mexican cuisine has been produced and consumed in Mexico and in the United States. This research will historicise the transnational phenomena behind making of Mexican food in both countries and speak about how state formation occurs on the habitual, the everyday life. The research will study the political repercussion of appearance, smell and taste and the ways in which food has contributed to create a Mexican identity within the country and abroad.

### **Emerson dos Santos, Renato**

Spatialities of Brazilian Black Movement.

This purpose aims to contribute to understand spatialities of Brazilian Black Movement, in its anti-racism struggle. Considering "race" is a social construct, a classification principle that imposes and regulates social behaviors and relations, it has a straight link to Geography, once the latter seeks to understand spatial dimensions of social relations. In this sense, we state that race relations mark the space, are constituted in the space and with the space. Revealing these spatialities is a task for Geography, and we will seek to exploit some analytical possibilities, focusing on the urban space. The resistances and the struggle against racism also involves "politics of space" by that social movement. From the jumping scales held at the Durban's UN Conference Against Racism in 2001 as instrument to put pressure over Brazilian Government (with results as the creation of a Ministry to Racial Equality and a national affirmative action agenda), until the fight to create and mean places as symbols of history and resistance (with results as the recognition by UNESCO of Valongo Quay as a Humanity Good), among others, we can see a set of spatial strategies and instruments, appointing

### **Espinosa Díaz, Camilo**

Monopolies of political power in Latin America.

En el campo de la ciencia política se han desarrollado investigaciones en las cuales en un país cuyo sistema político es democrático, es posible encontrar territorios donde élites políticas o grupos económicos transgreden las reglas de la competencia electoral para controlar la política de su región y marginar a la oposición (Gibson, 2006).

Estas prácticas, que transitan entre la delgada frontera de lo legal e ilegal, constituyen monopolios de poder político. Lo paradójico del asunto es que se dan en el seno de un país democrático.

Desde una mirada subnacional, existen ciertos enclaves autoritarios en los cuales las élites políticas o grupos económicos que detentan el poder son capaces de restringir los espacios políticos a nuevas fuerzas alternativas (Gervasoni, 2009; Montero, 2007; Fox, 1994).

Esta paradoja, es decir, la convivencia de la democracia con prácticas autoritarias, se evidencia en países como México (Gibson, 2006; Cornelius, 1999; Fox, 1994), Argentina (Gervasoni, 2009; Gibson, 2006) y Brasil (Montero, 2007; Borges, 2007). Este paper revisa los casos de estudio de Santiago del Estero en Argentina, Oaxaca en México y de Cartagena en Colombia.

### **Espinoza, Andrea**

Indigenous women, immobility, and silence: Violence against women in a pluri-legal Ecuador.

In Ecuador, the 1998's Constitution recognized customary law as part of the national legal system. This was ratified and expanded in the 2008's Constitution. The changes were part of an international shift,

as in the late 1990s, multiculturalism and indigenous rights become popular terms among Latin American countries expecting to fit in the global movement in favour of minorities rights.

I argue that legal pluralism represents both a victory and a conflict for women in indigenous communities. On one hand, as they are represented by the indigenous movement, it is a recognition of their right to solve their conflicts using their traditions. While, on the other, it allows a double standard to address violence against women as if ethnicity and culture will justify different thresholds for violence. For instance, for mestizo women willing to denounce violence, the law is obligated to provide options as prosecution; whereas, in indigenous communities, customary law will call for reconciliation, before allowing the intervention or punishment by the community assembly. This paper aims to explore how customary law is a gendered battlefield, but it is not recognized as one.

### **Estrada, Marcos**

The role of agricultural policies in the migration processes between Brasil and Paraguay.

Non-migration policies are determining factors in both international migration and transnational practices, and these practices are integral to the development of migration and transnationalism scholarly work. Thus, in this paper, I discuss the impact of land policies of Brazil and Paraguay on the formation of the *Brasiguaios* identities, a group of individuals holding ties in Brazil and Paraguay. This paper presents findings from data gathered as part of a multi-sited ethnography centered in the landless camp Antônio Irmão, popularly known as the 'Brasiguaião landless camp, in Brazil. The first part analyses Brazil and Paraguay's state policies that stimulated the 1960s-1980s migration of Brazilians to Paraguay, formation of transnational practices and identity of this group. In addition, I analyse how policy changes in both countries since the 1980s led to the return of a number of self-defined *Brasiguaios* to Brazil. The final part of this paper explores how the presence of the *Brasiguaião* group is impacting on current Non-migration and migration state policies in Brazil and Paraguay.

### **Evans, Yara**

Violence Against Brazilian Women in London: the pathways into and out of violence

This paper outlines the contours of Violence Against Brazilian Women in London based on recent quantitative and qualitative research, with a view to highlighting Brazilian women's pathways into and out of violence in London/UK. The research adopts a wide perspective on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), encompassing a great variety of forms of violence, as outlined in the VAWG Spectrum (Evans and McIlwaine 2016), to identify the key types of violence Brazilian women experience in London, the risk factors that lead them into violence, as well as tracing any violence experienced in Brazil to understand the connections between violence perpetrated in Brazil and in London. The paper argues for the need to adopt a 'transnational approach' to understanding VAWG that takes into account the underlying patriarchal structures of power and local configurations of the justice system that play a role in the reproduction of gender-based violence, as well as assessing existing provision of services that support survivors of violence. The paper concludes by emphasising the need to move away from a sole focus on the manifestations of VAWG (i.e. reactive) towards continuous and systematic campaigning throughout society for the education of men, women and children about violence and rights to reduce and prevent VAWG (pro-active).

### **Fallas Fallas, Luis Fernando**

Cinema in Central America: A global enterprise.

Central American Cinema (CAC) invokes a geographical configuration as an axis that coordinates and describes a cohesive approach to cinema. Against such premise stand the very films that are meant to constitute it. Even on films awarded by *Áncora* Film Festival as the best of the region such as *Marimbas del Infierno* (2010), *Lih Wina* (2012), *El Codo del Diablo* (2014) or *Xic Vuh* (2014) such belonging is challenged both by their discourses and production dynamics. CAC is not an agency organizing a cinematic movement as these films are mostly the result of individualized objectives and produced along worldwide exchanges. Through the use of Actor Network Theory CAC is proposed as being performed as a brand for a global market with little or no influence regarding an identity

belonging. Cinema is instrumentalizing the region for films' profit. That these films present characters in precarious conditions, that they are scarcely consumed within the region and that the filmmakers have a high mobility present a further complexity. Cinema's fetishisation exploits a colonial notion of region for the extraction of images that are a staple for a global palate.

### **Fernández de Lara Harada, Jessica**

Asian Americas and Latin America: Linkages, disruptions and woven histories between Japan and Mexico through past and present migratory flows.

Societies in the Americas have often claimed to be dominated by European ideas and traditions, but the presence, contributions and trajectories of people of Asian descent in the region problematize this assumption by challenging discourses of nation, race and mestizaje. While critical studies of race in Latin America tend to focus on the black and white and the majority (mestizo) and minority (indigenous) binaries ascribed to the region, immigrant minorities have been conceived as foreigners rather than an integral part of the nation and relegated to studies of ethnicity or class. However, the relation between race and immigration patterns cannot be overlooked for their qualitative/political implications. Adding the experiences of migration to the historiography and sociology in Latin America better captures the intricacies, dynamics and (shared/divergent) patterns of extant multi-ethnic societies in both North and South America. Drawing on migration flows from Japan to New Spain and independent Mexico, this paper sketches a preliminary analysis of their (dis)continuities and implications at the level of the individual, family, community and nation-state.

### **Ferreccio, Vanina**

Socialización carcelaria y conflictividad social: el encierro penal como dispositivo de gobierno barrial. Así como el delito no se encuentra uniformemente distribuido en los barrios de la ciudad de Santa Fe, éstos reconocen también una muy diversa proporción de población encarcelada, de manera tal que muy pocos barrios de la ciudad aportan la mayoría de la población detenida. Se trata de barrios que se encuentran sobre-representados al interior de la prisión y, por lo tanto, el encarcelamiento se presenta como un horizonte "posible" en las biografías de sus habitantes. El presente paper se ocupa, en primer lugar, de la construcción de una cartografía de la población encarcelada tomando como dato principal el barrio de proveniencia del detenido. A partir de allí, se desplaza hacia la exploración de los efectos de la socialización carcelaria cuando esta resulta extendida y, a la vez, territorialmente concentrada en áreas de alta conflictividad social. Finalmente, y dado que existen efectos del encarcelamiento –poco estudiados aún– que pueden relacionarse con el incremento del delito en dichas áreas tornándolas aún más frágiles, este trabajo intenta identificar aquéllos efectos que fragilizan los vínculos sociales tornando el territorio barrial más expuesto al delito.

### **Fijalkowska, Alicja**

Political Science and Latin American Studies in Poland. Current state and perspectives.

Despite the fact that Latin American Studies are considered to be niche in Poland, they are being successfully developed in the largest academic centres in the country, such as the University of Warsaw, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, the University of Lodz, the Marie Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin and the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. Although researchers at these universities are active in the field of conferences and publications, their dispersion between different cities and faculties remains a problem. In 1988 the University of Warsaw launched the Centre for Latin American Studies, the only interdisciplinary unit in Poland specialised in Latin America, which for almost 30 years has been joining the experts from around the country (including political scientists) through seminars and publications. In 2017, however, the authorities of the university decided to close it, which may have a negative impact on the dynamics of Latin American Studies in Poland.

The purpose of the paper is to analyse the current state of studies in Latin American Politics in Poland and to outline perspectives for their further development.

**Franz, Tobias**

Studying 'political settlements' in Latin America - Reflections on an emerging political economy theory for Latin American studies in the UK.

The political settlements approach has recently received an increasing amount of attention in political economy circles of Higher Education institutions in the UK, even leading to the establishment of donor-funded research centres. The University of Edinburgh's Political Settlements Research Programme (PSRP), the Effective States and Inclusive Development (ESID) Research Centre at the University of Manchester, and The Crisis States Research Centre at the LSE have prominently engaged in the theoretical refinement and empirical application of this heterodox approach. However, the large bulk of the political settlements literature focusses on economic development analyses in Asian and African countries. While this research bias can partly be explained by funding priorities, the lack of political economy analysis of Latin America reflects a wider trend in the academia in the UK.

The paper discusses how a broadening of the political settlements theory could not only help in adding explanatory value to the understanding of political economy development trajectories in Latin America, but could also help in establishing new research projects, acquiring funding and attracting students.

**Gajardo, Anahy**

The ambiguous roles of the Diaguita women in contesting an extractive project in the Huasco Alto region (north of Chile).

This paper analyses the ambiguous roles played by some Diaguita women from the Huasco Alto region (north of Chile, Atacama Province) in contesting an extractive project implemented by a Canadian company: the Pascua Lama project (Barrick Gold Corporation). For long regarded as an ethnic group extinct since the XVIth century, the Diaguita of Chile reemerged as an indigenous people in the early 2000's in the midst of their struggle against this mining project. While they did not "exist" about 20 years ago in legal terms and were socially invisible, the Diaguita are now both the third most important indigenous group in Chile, the main opponents of Barrick and the main marketing target of the CSR policies developed by this mining company in the Huasco Alto region. Specially addressed to indigenous women, these programs have made the Diaguita women real emblems of the social policy implemented by the corporation, with the support of the state. My purpose is both to analyse the roles played by indigenous women in this process and the impact of these CSR programs gender and ethnic oriented in the whole process of reconstruction of the Diaguita's Huasco Alto indigeneity.

**Ganson, Barbara**

Guaraní Education and Technological Change in the Reducciones of Paraguay.

This paper will examine the ways in which the indigenous peoples of Paraguay learned new ideas about religion, work, social and political organization from the Jesuits during the early seventeenth century. It will underscore how the Jesuits introduced literacy among the Guaraní and how their lives were altered by the presence of Catholic missionaries. It will underscore the methods by which the Jesuits introduced new concepts through creating generational conflict, gender differences, the destruction of religious idols, and confronting village elders, especially shamans who put up fierce resistance, taking several Jesuit lives. For sources, I will draw primarily upon the work of Antonio Ruiz de Montoya and his *Conquista espiritual* (1639), which was based on his twenty-five years among the Guaraní in the border region of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. I will also analyze Ruiz de Montoya's dictionary and vocabulary for concepts that may help us understand what Guaraní life was like at the time of early Jesuit contact.

**Garavelli, Clara**

Underneath the pavement, the beach': The legacy of the French May in contemporary experimental Argentine film and video.

Video artists of the '60s aimed to challenge the artistic establishment while critiquing the massmediatization of culture. Sukhdev Sandhu wrote in 2008 that 'for artists, 1968 represented a

battle over space. They wanted to free the imaginations of fellow citizens, whose eyes they hoped to open to the increasingly homogeneous and consumerist nature of the society around them'. He concluded that its interest in alternative media, democratization of expression, commitment to new forms of art remained just as pertinent. The 50th anniversary of the events sparks a reflection in connection to a group of Argentine experimental artists. This paper explores David Lamelas' *Time as Activity* (1969-2017); Julián D'Angiolillo's *Condominio* (2003); Andrés Denegri's *Uyuni* (2005); Mario Bocchicchio's *80* (2009) and *La conexión perfecta* (2013); Jorge Castro's *Warp Landscape 3* (2016). All construct new ways of situating ourselves in time and space with the effect of producing an estrangement that ultimately liberates everyday life from the constant advancement of mediated social relations. In doing so, I show how these films offer an alternative way of thinking about alienation.

### **Ghelarducci, Virginia**

Classics and Latin American Studies: Unexpected Encounters and Neglected Aspects.

This paper aims to highlight the "unexpected" encounter between Classics and Latin American Studies, in order to better understand how the classical tradition has influenced the shaping of Latin America, particularly during the early colonial period. In more than fifty years, the research in Latin American Studies has been oriented towards different paths, from the humanities to social sciences, often overcoming cross-disciplinary boundaries. However, little attention has been given to the legacy of classical antiquity in the Americas. Particularly significant was the ambitious editorial project promoted by Boston scholars Wolfgang Haase and Meyer Reinhold in 1993, *The Classical Tradition and the Americas*, that gathers contributions from across Europe, Canada, North and South America covering, among others, history, geography, ethnography, and art. In 2016 a two-day conference and a symposium hosted by UCL and the Warburg Institute focused on the importance of classical antiquity in Latin America, opening new horizons for discussion.

### **Gibbs, Alun**

Implementation of the Colombian Peace Accords: A Case Study of legal attitudes towards the Special Peace Jurisdiction (SPJ).

Final ratification by the Congress of Colombia on the 24th November marked the conclusion of the complex negotiated peace settlement between the Colombian State and FARC-EP but opens the new challenge of implementing and safeguarding the transition to peace after years of armed conflict. At the centre of the transitional justice guarantees in the Peace Accords is the creation of the Special Peace Jurisdiction (SPJ) which has been established to determine and prosecute war crimes and serious violations of human rights (crimes against humanity) perpetrated by both sides during the conflict. Those parts of the SPJ which concern international humanitarian law are to be accorded constitutional status and rulings from the tribunals in the SPJ will be able to be appealed to the Constitutional Court of Colombia.

This paper will present the findings of interviews conducted in Bogotá regarding attitudes of judges; legal professionals who will work within the SPJ jurisdiction and campaign/reform groups towards the implementation and running of the SPJ. The interviews focus on the attitudes of legal actors in relation to: the challenges involved in the plurality of a separate transitional jurisdiction

### **Godoi, Rafael**

Presos, defensores e processos: tecnologias de gestão de populações nas prisões brasileiras. Pesquisas sobre as prisões brasileiras vêm ganhando espaço no debate internacional sobre as formas da punição contemporânea. A experiência brasileira desperta interesse pela escala do encarceramento no país e pela dinâmica das "facções", organizações de presos que exercem amplos poderes dentro e fora das prisões. Ambos os fatores confluem na figuração de uma prisão que estaria sob controle dos presos. A partir de dados etnográficos coletados no interior de penitenciárias e em órgãos do sistema de justiça do estado de São Paulo, procuro questionar tal figuração, descrevendo e analisando o regime de processamento que organiza o fluir da população carcerária – o conjunto de técnicas documentárias que ditam o ritmo de saída da instituição. Explorar os mecanismos que viabilizam a saída da prisão é outra maneira de discorrer sobre como ela retém um contingente cada vez maior de pessoas. A partir de tais considerações serão feitas algumas reflexões sobre a indistinção que se estabelece entre as dinâmicas da justiça penal e da administração penitenciária, bem como entre a condição de presos provisórios e condenados.

### **Gomez, Rocio**

The Dust of the Mexican Revolution: A Global Diagnosis of Silicosis-Tuberculosis. In the Constitution of 1917, workers received protections against occupational disease and subsequent legislation created a list of ailments tied to specific professions. Miners, in particular, suffered exposure to high amounts of dust in their daily work, which led to silicosis-tuberculosis. In 1938, miners and unions pushed to have the chronic condition recognized as a disease of profession, yet doctors and insurance companies hesitated as a global discussion of the illness raised doubts. Separately, silicosis and tuberculosis offered similar symptoms but diagnoses revealed nuances in physiology and causes. Using pamphlets, letters, and meeting minutes, this paper argues that the physiological nuances of the ailment allowed mining companies to silence claims for compensation from ill and disabled workers in Mexico. It examines how a medical conference in Johannesburg debated the responsibility of mining companies to workers' disability as they explored the sources of the disease. Lastly, this presentation explores how global medical history contributes to an understanding of Latin American Studies, leading to new dialogues and exchanges.

### **González Itier, Sebastián**

Chilean Film Festivals: the local circuit of contemporary Chilean cinema. In Chile, there are some film festivals near to seventy film events, including competitive, non-competitive and moving image biennials. However, there exist a few studies about Chilean film festivals. This presentation seeks to examine the role of these film festivals as distribution spaces for Chilean films, and also their role in the creation of new cinephilia and general audiences. These festivals have developed small industry spaces, film labs, work in progress competitions, and a few press interests. Moreover, most of these festivals have held more than five versions, and obtained many public funds for the organisation. This presentation also seeks to explore how Chilean film festivals have become the main screening space for Chilean films. Since the Cinema Law (Law nº 19,981) was enacted in 2004, Chilean cinema has experienced an explosion in film production and the emergence of new film festivals. Chilean film festivals have become an alternative screening circuit, promoting and consolidating film culture.

### **González Jima, Alexandra**

Ethnic boundary configuration and politics: a comparative study on Mexican migrants and Ecuadorian indigenes co-authored with Larisa Lara Guerrero and Miguel Paradela López. This article argues that minorities (i.e. indigenes and migrants) use key aspects of their ethnic identity – cultural elements – to enhance their expansion, recognition and legitimacy. Through a theoretical meta-analysis; first, we argue that Mexican migrants in France and indigenes in Ecuador use elements such as language, music and folklore to highlight their boundaries as distinct ethnic and political groups, showing the varying degrees of social closure and groupness that minorities could employ in

this process. Second, we demonstrate that the use of cultural elements has a direct impact on the recruitment and dissemination of their political movement beyond their enclosed group. Finally, we conclude that identity categories such as culture have a two-fold purpose: as a coagulant of group consciousness and as a strategy of expansion of minorities' ethnic boundaries in order to strengthen their political agendas and activism.

### **Govoreanu, Morgane**

Los Los plantones en la Ciudad de México: espacialidades de las paradójicas políticas de liberalización y silenciamiento de las movilizaciones en la Ciudad de México.

Se interrogan concepciones de ciudadanía y ciudadanía como prácticas vernáculas de esta forma de movilización social dentro de repertorios de acción colectiva. El emplazamiento (Agier; Cresswell) revela paradojas entre liberalización de las democracias neoliberales (Gaudichaud) enfrente de la exclusión (Caldeira) y criminalización (Oemichen) de los movimientos sociales hasta su silenciamiento y desaparición. Serían parte de los avatares contemporáneos de los conflictos de baja intensidad (Sandoval) heredados de los años 1910 (Kinross) hasta las fosas comunes clandestinas actuales. ¿En qué los plantones constituyen trazas de procesos políticos y memoriales dentro de las represiones y desapariciones históricas de oponentes políticos? ¿Evidencian estrategias de silenciamiento mediante políticas urbanas de renovación hasta gentrificación de la ciudad? ¿En qué los plantones cuestionan los estudios memoriales de movilización social poniendo de relieve la importancia de sus espacialidades? ¿Cómo la antropología política de los plantones replantea las relaciones entre violencia institucionalizada y vulnerabilidad percibida (Naepfels) y las relaciones entre sus diferentes espacios?

### **Gray, Struan**

Behind the Neoclassical Façade: A Haunted National Monument in Post-Dictatorship Chilean Film.

This paper will focus on stories of injustice that circulate the Chilean presidential palace (La Moneda), an emblematic site at which narratives of past violence and Chilean exceptionalism intersect. I will first examine the linear temporalities of heritage, progress and healing that underpin mainstream representations of La Moneda, moving on to reflect on the alternate temporal imaginaries offered by film. Texts such as *Brisas* (Ramírez, 2008) and *Salvador Allende* (Guzmán, 2004) strive to desacralize this emblematic location, thereby enlivening the historical alternatives that continue to haunt it. In these films the palace is haunted by images of its own destruction in 1973, as well as the figure of Salvador Allende, whose prophesy of future emancipation sits uncomfortably with the triumphalist accounts of the democratic transition. Through my analysis I hope to explore how site-specific struggles for historical justice are imbricated in resistance to ongoing state repression, and the formulation of alternatives to neoliberal capitalism.

### **Grigera, Juan**

The anatomy of the commodity boom: Argentina and Brazil since 2000.

This paper analyses the changes, political tensions and continuities that result from the past commodity boom, in a comparison between Brazil and Argentina. By looking at the period 1992 to 2010 it tries to understand the differential impact of the commodity boom, comparing the period right before it. It will pay specific attention at the impact and importance of it in taxation, as source of income for the federal level and the impact on the productive structure. On the former, while Brazil has been well know for its 'OECD-like' taxation levels (tax revenue/GDP) and its large public spending and Argentina's tax system fits more comfortably within the patterns of 'developing countries', both systems have gone through significant changes during the neoliberal reforms and later on during Post Washington Consensus regimes. The importance of fiscal deficits, fiscal inequality and fiscal federalism is analysed in the paper comparing synchronically and diachronically the two countries and periods. The paper shows that the importance of reforms in the last decade was exaggerated, and that the external impact of the commodity boom should be properly accounted.

### **Gómez-Zapata, Tania**

The organic Mexican Public Diplomacy in the US before Trump's presidential campaign against Mexicans immigrants.

The November 2016 American elections has been one of the most controversial in the American history. On the first days of November 2016 was uncertain who would have won the elections (Clinton vs. Trump). In the middle of this venture, a discourse against Mexican illegal immigration strengthened Trump's campaign. A new communication strategy was initiated by the Mexican government in the second quarter of 2016 to counteract the damage made to the image of Mexico by Trump's campaign, however it seems to be implemented late and to be a failed attempt. This paper will analyse the circumstances of this event and the strategies developed by the Mexican government to develop Public Diplomacy in the USA to change the negative perception with American audiences, especially Republican voters. Which was the PD strategy before Trump's campaign against Mexicans and which was the strategy implemented to counteract it? Power theories are used to explore the contexts in which this phenomenon takes place: Is the Mexican government's faults the penetration of the Trump's discourse among the voters due to a lack of PD? Why has the anti-Mexican discourse been successful to gain voters in the US?

### **Griffin, Alba**

The Everydayness of Political Violence and the Politics of Everyday Violence in Bogota's Urban Visual Landscape.

The forms of urban intervention that can be found on calle 26 in the centre of Bogota reflect the importance of urban space as a means of engaging with discourses of violence, and range from state sponsored murals promoting peace, to remnants of protests, to more independent street art and graffiti writing subcultures claiming their right to the city. Drawing on interviews with those who produce graffiti and street art as well as those who pass by these urban interventions in their daily lives, I explore the ways in which political violence is understood to be part of everyday life, arguing that disenchantment and discontent mark the narrated experiences of living in the city. But I also argue that graffiti and street art engage with the politics of structural and symbolic violence to question the role of urban society in reproducing violence in significant ways, notably through the ways in which people interpret the legitimacy of different forms of urban intervention. As such, the paper illustrates the complexities of different perceptions of violence and suggests that focusing on the aesthetics of urban space offers greater insight into the textures of violence in everyday life.

### **Gruber Sansolo, Davis**

Socioterritorial movements of the São Paulo coast co-authored with Mônica Schiavinatto.

Between the southern coast of Rio de Janeiro and Litoral Sul Paulista coexists a complexity of uses and occupations. There are important cities, with ports and industries, continuous upright edge of second residences. Surrounding urban areas there is an important extension of coastal and marine protected areas. This territory is inhabited by an urban population, but also by communities of fishermen and traditional farmers regionally denominated of Caiçaras. They also inhabit remnants of slaves, whose lands are protected by the Brazilian Constitution and designated as "Quilombos" and finally there are indigenous lands. The main interest of this work it is the process of territorialisation, deterritorialisation and reterritorialisation of the traditional communities in this region. Also, the recognition of territorial disputes, between traditional communities, protected areas for nature conservation and the urbanization process. The organization of these communities is relatively recent and makes us wonder if the articulations that are developing follow in the direction of being strengthened in these territories.

### **Günther, Maria Griselda**

Adaptation to climate change through water public policies in Mexico.

The growing awareness about environmental problems highlighted in the environmental crisis led to some common positions about climate change: regarding the different dimensions involved; about

the anthropogenic origin of a variety of ecological problems; the need to address environmental problems through national policies and agreements between nations. At the same time, they were also setting conceptualizations related to the way of addressing these problems, how to integrate these diverse spheres that go beyond the concept of climate change. The concept of global environmental change is a starting point cause it considers both natural and social dimensions. Though the central purpose of the work is water policies in Mexico as a key strategy for adaptation to climate change. The same environmental problems have different public responses but these are not necessarily harmonized to address global and local environmental problems. Latin America designed and implemented mitigation and adaptation policies with certain similarities but they have not yet manage to effectively integrate different needed areas and dimensions on consistent and appropriate policies to local and global needs.

### **Gutiérrez, Paola**

La multidimensionalidad del bienestar y el Buen Vivir en Ecuador: el caso del terremoto en Manabí. Durante y después del terremoto de 16 de abril del 2016, múltiples actores contribuyeron en la consolidación de bienestar de las personas afectadas. En el caso de Manabí, la intervención del gobierno persiguió objetivos que se encuentran enmarcados en lo que, normativamente, se conoce como el Buen Vivir. Según análisis académicos, este concepto constituye una aproximación a la multidimensionalidad del bienestar y desarrollo humano. Es un concepto integrador de dimensiones objetivas y subjetivas, el cual es variable y no estático. Un terremoto y sus consecuencias a nivel material, emocional y social conllevan transformaciones en la manera de entender y alcanzar el bienestar. Por lo tanto, es importante considerar, dichas transformaciones desde la perspectiva individual del ser humano, pues el entendimiento del bienestar depende su contexto, experiencias y expectativas y se reflejan en lo personal, familiar, comunitario e incluso nacional. El objetivo de esta investigación es identificar en qué medida la definición académica y normativa del Buen Vivir en Ecuador, ciertamente refleja la búsqueda de bienestar de las personas afectadas por el terremoto en el 2016 en Manabí.

### **Hadjez, Esteban**

Collective participation in health in Huasco, Northern Chile: a critical ethnography of institutional experiences of participation and social movements in a context of environmental conflict. Community participation is often proposed as a strategy for enhancing efficiency of health programmes, for deepening democracy, and for tackling health inequalities. Despite its overwhelming support, research suggests that participation often ends up co-opting local communities and depoliticising health demands. This gap between normative assumptions and empirical findings led to a revision of theories underlying community participation in health. Some authors propose to look at social movements and their potential to transform unequal social conditions that affect people's health. In Huasco, Northern Chile, communities have been historically affected by health problems derived from pollution due to industrial activities. Although the existence of spaces for community involvement within health centres, local health care workers have not provided appropriate responses to these challenges. Furthermore, communities have organised in Movimiento Socioambiental Valle del Huasco to protect their collective health. This critical ethnography examines the strategies of this social movement and its interactions with health care workers within existing spaces for participation in health.

### **Hieske, Julia**

Shaping the Tourist Gaze on Mexico: T. Philip Terry's Early-twentieth-century Guidebooks to Mexico and Their Legacy.

Published in 1909 in both Mexico and the USA, the first edition of Terry's Guide to Mexico came right on time for the centennial celebrations of Mexico's independence from Spain which, in 1910, would bring visitors from all over the world to the country. Since the guidebooks soon became a staple among the many Anglo-Saxon tourists during the first half of the 20th century, Terry's often

Orientalist vision of Mexico influenced how generations of visitors planned their trip, experienced the country and its culture, and saw and treated its (indigenous) population. Representation was used as a tool to attract tourists as well as potential investors, thus, the guidebooks shaped it according to imaginaries of adventure, myth, and exoticism. Terry, whose guidebook was welcomed by Porfirio Díaz and the científicos, met their quasi-imperial fantasies of superiority. As a result, the first editions of Terry's guidebook to Mexico played a vital part in Porfirio's plan to attract American and British investment in order to fund the country's modernisation. This paper shall look at the form and function of Terry's guidebook and the role of its writer within the socio-political context.

### **Hoffman, Bert**

Latin America and Beyond: The Case for Comparative Area Studies.

Comparative Area Studies (CAS) emerges as a new approach in which scholars of Latin American Studies engage systematically with scholars working on other world regions. Adopting a focus on intra-, inter- and cross area comparisons, CAS builds on the traditional strengths of area studies. At the same time it enables scholars to have a stronger impact on overarching conceptual debates and it may provide new bridges between area studies scholars and the academic communities in the regions studied. However, a comparative area studies approach requires systematic cooperation among scholars of different world regions, and adequate organizational and institutional structures to support them.

### **Huffine, Kristin**

The Epic of the Ordinary in Rio de la Plata Mission Life: Everyday Negotiations of Regional Power and the Emergence of the Guaraní-Christian Subjectivity

This paper examines the early moral and ethnographic categories of natural philosophical analysis that helped Jesuits proclaim colonial authority over Indians and land in the Society's Province of Paraguay. Linked closely to narratives of idolatry and miraculous conversion, ethnographic and natural historical studies of Paraguayan Indians and land demonstrated efforts to bring the science of Thomistic theology to a more popular literary celebration of Catholic expansion on the Spanish American frontier. Modifications of traditional religious narratives also served the aims of Indians during the period of the foundation and expansion of the early missions. Suggesting that religious knowledge functioned as a site of conflict and mediation between Jesuits and indigenous elites, this paper examines the production of racial identity in the ethnographic and natural historical accounts of the Jesuits, and the way in which Guaraní alterations to Catholic narratives and Christian devotional life served the efforts to maintain a tradition of Guaraní knowledge and self-reflection together with newer forms of local political and cultural negotiation.

### **Ikemura Amaral, Aiko**

De pollera no se cruza la frontera: labour, race and gender amongst Bolivian migrants in Brazil. Bolivian migration to Brazil is still largely understudied, leading to an impressive absence of data on the number and working conditions of migrants. The Brazilian literature on the issue has often emphasised the labour aspect of the migratory project, describing their working conditions in the garment industry of São Paulo as 'slavery', as well as their integration into the city space and citizenry. It has highlighted that the process of alterisation of the Bolivian community in Brazil involves both their precarious working conditions and their indigeneity. However, slavery and indigeneity are labels Bolivians in Brazil strongly reject. I argue that, to make sense of this, their alterisation must be understood through the profound association between these two features. Turning the discussion to Andean- and Bolivian-focused scholarship on race and indigeneity, and integrating various fragments of the narratives of Bolivian migrants, I discuss trajectories of spatial and social mobility. A central result regards how labour and migration must be understood in relation to race and gender, shedding a new light on the analysis of Bolivian migration to Brazil.

**Jenkins, Katie**

Andean Women Visualising Development: Participatory photography and hopeful perspectives on (and beyond) mining in Peru.

This paper reflects on a participatory photography project conducted with 12 women anti-mining activists in the Cajamarca region of Peru. Over a three-month period, the women activists took photos capturing aspects of what Development means to them in the context of living with and contesting large scale mining projects. In this paper, I critically analyse a selection of the women activists' photos and accompanying narratives, exploring the ways in which ideas such as alternatives to extractivism, sustainable development, and post-extractive opportunities are represented through the women's images. The analysis emphasises the importance the women placed on portraying positive alternatives to mining and moving beyond images of environmental degradation and violence, re-imagining their daily lives through a hopeful lens and an optimistic exploration of what might be possible.

**Jiménez Palacios, Ricardo**

Caracterización de la población penitenciaria en territorios fronterizos de Sudamérica.

La conferencia presenta los resultados de la investigación "Identificación de Factores de Riesgo a Nivel Local en la Población del Establecimiento Penitenciario del Penal de Pocollay – Tacna – Perú" la cual tuvo como objetivo contrastar las características de los internos del Penal de Pocollay con los factores de riesgo a nivel local que se presentan en Tacna como ciudad fronteriza.

La situación del penal fronterizo de Pocollay es equiparable a la realidad de otros penales fronterizos de Sudamérica tales como la Penitenciaría Regional de Ciudad del Este (Paraguay) o el Centro de Rehabilitación Santa Cruz Palmasola (Bolivia); así, la incidencia de determinados delitos – tráfico ilícito de drogas y contrabando – nos llevan a deducir una particular realidad penitenciaria en regiones fronterizas de Sudamérica.

Finalmente, la conferencia pretenderá dilucidar determinados factores de riesgo relacionados a la condición territorial fronteriza para la comisión de los delitos con mayor incidencia en la población penitenciaria de los casos estudiados.

**Jones, Charles**

The Rise of Rosario de Santa Fe, 1852-1903.

At a time when Rosario is once again the most rapidly growing city in Argentina, this paper reconsiders its first boom, during the second half of the nineteenth century, placing the development of the city's port facilities, rail links, urban utilities, and financial infrastructure "in which foreign capital played a central role - within the context of provincial and national politics, paying particular attention to tensions between the immigrant dominated and politically radical port city, with its federalist tradition and aspiration to become the capital of the republic, and the cities of Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, each a rival in a different sphere. Methodologically, the paper aims to integrate economic and political histories of the period.

**Jung, Hoyoon**

The Evolution of Social Science Research on Latin America in South Korea: Past to Present

This study aims to analyze and present the evolution and development of social science research on Latin America in South Korea from the past to the current state. The present study suggests that far less scholarly attention had been paid to studies on Latin American region in South Korea by the 1990s, due primarily to the geographical distance between the regions and a lack of academic interest in Latin American compared to the long-standing popularity of area studies regarding the great powers surrounding the Korean peninsula. However, the 2000s can be marked by the stages of development and intensification of the studies, in terms of both quantity and quality because of the increasingly growing social needs. It is also particularly noteworthy that research topics associated with Latin America in Korean social sciences conducted by the 2000s was more diversified than it was in the previous era; while the latter phase mostly focused on political economy, the twenty first

century witnessed the rise of themes such as neoliberalism, democratization, political parties, labor, elections, drugs, economic reform and many others.

### **Kat, Quintijn**

Latin American agency and US Hegemony: Counternarcotics aid in Colombia and Bolivia.

US hegemony in Latin America is understood as expressed, among other ways, via military aid for counternarcotics purposes. Aid is seen as a tool for maintaining hegemony by making recipient countries more dependent on the US. Colombia and Bolivia both feature among the world's top cocaine-producing countries and traditionally receive a lot of US aid. Contrary to existing studies on the topic that present the US as a dictating hegemon versus weak, passive recipient countries, this paper explores the agency of Colombia and Bolivia and argues that both have taken on an active rather than passive role vis-à-vis the US. Colombia actively invited US military aid as part of Plan Colombia and thereby used the US as a means to reach its end. Bolivia rejected US aid after Morales came to power. In both instances, this paper argues, it was the US, rather than the Latin American states, that took on a passive role, leaving the initiative with Colombia and Bolivia. Therefore, instead of reaffirmations of US hegemony versus passive, subordinate states, both cases (request of aid by Colombia and rejection of aid by Bolivia) should be understood as challenges to the idea of maintained US hegemony.

### **Kim. Soo Hyun**

Education and Women's Health in Revolutionary Cuba: Medical Education, Family Planning, and Feminist Strategy.

Notwithstanding significant political contributions, women revolutionaries in Cuba were often regarded as "auxiliary" and were sexually policed by their families and revolutionary leaders. Women's participation in health care differed from their political participation in that women revolutionaries did not insist on an explicitly feminist agenda. Rather, Cuban women often employed "maternalist" revolutionary tactics, eschewing violence and explicitly organizing as grieving mothers. In post-revolutionary Cuban society, however, women's participation in health care tried to overcome the taboo nature of female sexuality by pushing for sex education. Sex education not only opened up previously taboo topics of sexuality for discussion, but also afforded women significantly enhanced educational and occupational opportunities. This paper compares two fundamental forms of women's participation in a society that has been historically patriarchal and strongly values machismo, suggesting more systematic and inclusive methodologies in the intersectional study of health care, education, and feminism in post-revolutionary Cuba.

### **Labarca, Loretta**

Segregation in the university selection system: an analysis of the current policy. Who is really the beneficiary?

Inequality in Chile is reflected in the wages of the majority of the workforce, workers with university degree normally earn more than 3 times a minimum wage. Considering such disparities, most of young people is looking for better opportunities, and this mean that the university selection system have important consequences in their lives. The current system of selection use a method that consists of three items: one university selection test, the average of grades obtained in teachers' summative assessments in whole secondary and an algorithm that is called "ranking". This last item was introduced few years ago, under the aim of a "more equality in the process of selection" and gives a percentage of "extra points" if a student is positioned in the best half of its own school, and is the same score if he or she is not part of the best half. Results and stats shows that it maintains social segregation, and ranking produces stress besides looks as an injustice policy in selective schools. Moreover, appears that the current policy does not promote social justice as pointed by its advocates, nor creates equal opportunities for those students who belong to disadvantaged areas.

**Labarca, Loretta**

Pionship's Impact on Students' Opportunities To Follow University Studies In Chile.

The present research measures and assesses the impact of the biggest School Mathematical Championship held in Chile every year since 2003 on students' opportunities to pursue university studies. The focus of interest is social justice (considering economic and gender differences) which includes redistribution, recognition and representation through equality of opportunity. Two premises are the base of the concept of equality of opportunity. One premise is the possibility to move through the social order according to individual efforts. The other premise is talent. When it is stimulated and developed is prize-winning, leading to a higher possibility to move through the social order by meritocracy. It is a quantitative study, and the Propensity Score Matching method has been used in order to define a properly control sub-sample. After the matching, differences between means are made to compare the results between control and treated sub-samples. The theoretical framework used to analyse the findings is shaped by the field theories of Bourdieu and Coleman. Findings show significant differences on every factor considered to access university.

**Lara Espinoza, Daniela**

Roots and Legacy of the Practice of Hand Embroidery in Chile: Connections Between Women's Studies, Craft and Contemporary Art from the Second Half of the 20th Century Until the Present Day. This paper intends to contribute to increasing the value of craft-related practices in Chile in relation to contemporary art, providing critical theory that begins to discuss these practices in a close connection with Women's Studies.

The main focus will be the most popular uses of the practice of hand embroidery since the second half of the 20th Century in Chile. Unlike other Latin American countries in which hand embroidery has been used to create bright floral patterns (such as the work of some original communities in Peru and Mexico), Chilean women have infused traditional – and more popular – hand embroidery with a narrative component to represent folklore and daily life situations. An example of the latter can be found in the creation of arpilleras during Pinochet's Dictatorship (1973-1990). Apparently, Chilean artist Violeta Parra started this form of embroidery by the end of 1960 and it became very popular as a women's form of (artistic) expression even to the present day.

The use of popular Chilean hand embroidery will be analysed, in comparison to its use by some contemporary Chilean artists, with a specific focus on topics that portray women's socio-cultural problems.

**Lara, Jose**

The Jesuit Priest Manuel de Jesús Subirana & The Implementation of Neo-Colonial Policies in Honduras.

From the sixteenth to the mid nineteenth century, the northeastern and coastal regions of Honduras (known as La Taguzgalpa) remained, in large part, outside the control of the secular and religious authorities. This changed with the arrival of the Catalan Jesuit Priest, Manuel de Jesús Subirana, to Honduras in 1856. In this presentation I seek to the following: to explain why unlike his predecessors Father Subirana was successful in "reducir" thousands of semi-nomadic and sylvan tribes and in integrating them into the overall population of the State; to describe the effect that his "pro-indigenous" ideology had on the State's policies towards the native populations; and discuss how Subirana's success in this region resulted in renewed conquest and civilizing projects that both facilitated the nationalization of these areas and produced a plurality of discourses pertaining to race. Through the analysis of written accounts by Church, government and military officials, it will be evident why and how Father Subirana was at the forefront of the efforts to integrate the different native peoples –Xicaques, Payas, Tawankas, Miskito-sambos and Caribs– of the coastal terrains of Honduras.

**Laurie, Nina**

Gender, alabanzas and encuentros: Catholic and evangelical music-making in Andahuaylas, Apurimac, Peruco-authored with Christine Lee.

Existing scholarship on the relationship between Andean Catholics and evangelicals has tended to highlight separation, difference, and at times, antagonism, particularly in relation to development (Olson 2007), indigeneity (Canessa 2000) and gender (Gill 1990). We draw on a feminist ethnographic approach (feminist ethno-geography—Nagar 1997), with a particular sensibility to the role of place both in making subjects and producing knowledge (Huang 2004; Tolman and Brydon-Miller 2001; Ogunyankin 2014), to bring to this discussion a focus on worship and music-making. Comparative generational research in Andahuaylas, Peru, marked by the civil war, reveals continuities in practice and spectacle which challenge zero-sum approaches to religious diversity. We compare ethnographic data from evangelical Quechua music festivals of the 1980s with the recent phenomenon of Catholic encuentros, which promote new Quechua music and forms of worship. To what extent do such spaces represent new opportunities for women to innovate and lead? What role does an indigenous identity play? How are they linked to national and transnational politicised agendas?

**Leinius, Johanna**

Defending Life and Territory: Women's Post-Extractivist Alternatives and the Role of Inter-Movement Encounters.

In research on eco-territorial conflicts in Latin America, the effects of extractive projects on local livelihoods and the environment as well as the emergence of post-extractivist-alternatives have been discussed. The role of women in these processes, however, has received comparably less attention. Based on participatory research with Peruvian activists, I trace how women have articulated post-extractive alternatives in processes of convergence between social movements. Firstly, I sketch the context of as well as the gender roles available for women in eco-territorial conflicts in Peru, discussing how indigenous and peasant women's activism predominantly draws on notions of motherhood and abnegation. Secondly, I scrutinize how movement encounters have contributed to the construction of post-extractive alternatives that challenge both the extractive consensus as well as gender oppression. To conclude, I show how the post-extractive alternatives put forward offer a critique that connects extractivism to patriarchy and the exploitation of territory to the exploitation of women's bodies, paving the way for a solidarity politics based on partial connections between different worlds.

**López-Ocón, Leoncio**

The LAGLOBAL Collecting and Display Working Group.

Prof. Leoncio López-Ocón is co-convenor (with Juan Pimentel and Neil Safier) of the LAGLOBAL Collecting and Display Working Group, which is investigating the pioneering role of the Ibero-American world in the sister fields of collecting and displaying knowledge. The group consists of ten scholars based at partner institutions around the Atlantic. The group held an international conference and workshop in Madrid in April, 2017. In this intervention, Prof. López-Ocón will give an update of the working group's proceedings in Madrid and research in progress.

**Lozano-Torres, Jancili**

Why Are Some Municipalities More Progressive Than Others in Advancing Gender Equality?: The Colombian Case

Governments and urban planners still struggle to create a strategy where women's interests are well served (Fainstein and Servon, 2005). In Colombia, where the only form of municipal government is of a Mayor-Council system, the mayoral position holds significant administrative and planning power to define the future of municipalities and their communities. Having this consistent authority across the country, it is important to know why some municipalities are more progressive than others in advancing gender equality.

I analyze the 2016-2019 Master Plans for a sample of Colombian municipalities, seeking for determinants

of gender responsive agendas. As indicators of cities advancing progressive agendas to reduce gender inequality, I explore (1) the existence of a women's affairs office, (2) the percentage of female bureaucrats, and (3) the existence of a public policy for women. The explanatory variables that I explore include economic, political and demographic factors, including labor force participation rate of women, city's literacy rate, city's mean income, mayor's gender, and city's predominant economic activity.

### **Lima, Lilia**

Militancia y educación en la comunidad Conquista do Jaguarão, Brasilco-authored with Moacir Lopes de Camargos.

Con la finalidad de dar visibilidad a las historias del Movimiento de los Trabajadores Rurales Sin Tierra (MST) en la comunidad Conquista do Jaguarão, ubicada en la ciudad de Aceguá/RS/Brasil, este trabajo surge para dar voz a las luchas de este movimiento. De ese modo, llevamos para el ámbito académico las discusiones sobre militancias de izquierda y educación más allá de las perspectivas diminutas y lejanas. Eso es necesario para desconstruir las generalizaciones y los estereotipos frecuentemente encontrados en textos de vises iluministas que focalizan solamente lo hegemónico. La investigación empieza a partir de una perspectiva personal, política y pedagógica de alguien que miró y vivió la realidad del movimiento y lleva en sí misma las marcas de una lucha de clase (el investigador hace parte del contexto que investiga, es decir, se trata de una autoetnografía). Esta lucha empieza desde niña, pues estudiar en una escuela capitalista es perceber que muy a menudo esta deforma el pensamiento del militante y lo hace tomar raíz en sí mismo el sentimiento de inferioridad. Los datos fueron generados a través de grabaciones de los discursos de sujetos que viven en la comunidad.

### **Lima, Valesca**

Power Structures, Inequalities and Popular Participation in Brazil's housing councils.

This paper provides a discussion about participatory institutions, in particular management councils, which are said to enhance popular participation in politics, enhance citizen's quality of participation and improve democracy levels. From data provided by the Institute Pólis and INESC Institute on popular participation in democratic institutions, this paper address two main issues: the model of inclusion of civil society in spaces of participatory democracy and the challenges and opportunities posed to social movements after gaining access to those spaces in Brazil. This paper concludes that, despite advances in terms of inclusion of civil society in participatory institutions at national and local levels, those democratic innovations have not promoted the full inclusion of the poor in decision making process, as the councils does not have much authority to make decisions.

### **Lublin, Geraldine**

Looking at Argentina through the lens of Settler Colonial Theory.

Hailed as a paradigmatic example of mass European immigration, Argentina is one of the few countries in Latin America to emerge in discussions about Settler Colonial Studies. Nevertheless, these analyses focus mostly on economic indicators, which leads to Argentina's settler colonial status being questioned in view of its recurring economic crises. It is clear that this propensity sets the country apart from the former British colonies with which it is compared in this context. When looking at the main tenets of SCT as laid out by Patrick Wolfe and Lorenzo Veracini, however, it is clear that the 'logic of elimination' has been fundamental to the shaping of the country and is still very relevant to its settler colonial structure.

### **Lulkowska, Agata**

The Arhuacos in different light - comparable study of the approach from Colombia and the UK.

This paper explores two approaches to studying the Arhuaco filmmaking in Colombia. The first one comes from Pablo Mora, a Colombian anthropologist and filmmaker who became Arhuacos' mentor and collaborator. Mora lead Amado Villafaña, the director of Zhigoneshi, through his steps to filming independence. At the same time, being an academic and filmmaker, Mora critically reflects on his work with the Arhuacos both in the Colombian context and beyond.

During my last fieldwork in the Sierra Nevada, I participated in a collaborative filmmaking with the Zhigoneshi, exploring their work as a response to the European filmmaking made in their lands. Together with Mora and Villafaña, I engaged in intercultural conversation about the purpose of the process of (self)representation and the way it can circulate internationally. I further reflected on this collaboration in relation to the existing European films with the communities of the Sierra. Such dialogue presented a unique opportunity to critically engage in the comparative study of the way indigenous filmmaking is perceived from these various points of view.

### **Macaulay, Fiona**

Going backwards? Police, justice and human rights policy under Temer's government. This paper examines the key actors and influences on justice sector policy under Temer's interim government, and analyses how these also intersect with the changing composition of the legislature, and with the wave of corruption revelations over the last two years.

### **Malerba, Jurandir**

The conservative revolution: antinomies of the 1817 movement in Pernambuco, Brazil. Historiography and popular memory converge on the understanding that the revolutionary movement that broke out in Recife, 1817 was the most radical insurrectionary movement in the context of Brazilian Independence. Liberal and republican principles formed its ideological foundations. Although of short duration, that event, quickly and harshly repressed, had important developments in the arrangements that culminated in Independence five years later, and the ways of narrating it still play an important role in the construction of local identities. In this paper, the extent of such liberal and republican principles are challenged on the basis of reexamination of the insurgent's heterogeneous social bases, the main actions of the provisional government, and the effective non-existence of a project of future for post-Independence Brazil by the core protagonists of this seditious event that received the seal of separatist by the later hegemonic historiography.

### **Mansell, John**

Decolonising Comparative Politics for a World without a Centre. Over the past two decades the comparative study of politics has become increasingly engaged with the study of the international system. This disciplinary erosion of the boundary between domestic and international politics is to be welcomed in an ever more inter-connected age of globalisation. I argue for a more radical engagement, involving a critical decolonisation of Comparative Politics. The paper focuses on the ways in which comparative analysis has been deployed as part of the colonial project in Latin America from its origins in the final years of the fifteenth century through to the Cold War. On this basis, I identify a consistent ontological narrative of the universal path towards civilisation and modernisation, associated with European tutelage and imitation. I argue for an uneven and combined theoretical approach, in which processes of progress and backwardness, development and dependency are co-constitutive across historical time and global space. Such an analysis moves beyond the ontological Eurocentrism of traditional CP, towards a historical understanding of the political articulation of global capitalist development from region to region in a world without a centre

### **Martinez-Bujan, Raquel**

Gender relations, return migration and the influence of migratory policies. The case of Bolivian immigration in Spain. The article's aims are twofold: to consider the motivations for return migrations to Bolivia from Spain in a context of economic crisis and to explore the impact of recent Spanish migration policies using a transnational family perspective. Migrants' decisions to return home are embedded in the gendered allocation of economic and reproductive responsibilities and patriarchal ideology in Bolivian homes. Spain's tightened immigration regulations of 2007 limited circular migration between the two countries for the majority of Bolivians in Spain. In contrast, a window for citizenship acquisition opened for approximately one-third of Bolivians in Spain between 2012 and 2015. With dual Bolivian

and Spanish citizenship, their freedom to travel between the two countries has afforded them far more scope for meeting transnational family care and provisioning responsibilities.

### **Matos, Carolina**

Democracy, pluralism and the media in South America.

This paper looks at some of the key struggles around the development of public communication policies in various Latin American countries in the context of the growth of political liberalization and rise of market forces throughout the continent. Latin American countries currently are caught up within a dilemma of governance, with some political players pressuring for further expansion of neoliberal politics while others defend a stronger role of the state in development. This article provides a critical engagement with some of the challenges around media reform in countries like Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil, as well as highlighting the important role that new technologies are having in political democratization. It argues over the necessity to deepen the debate on the adoption of media regulation policies for the public interest which are capable of moving beyond simplistic arguments which equate regulation with "censorship", seeing in the experiences of the approval of Brazil's Marco Civil of the Internet bill, among others, signs of a slow trend towards the regulation of policies for the common interest.

### **McNelly, Angus**

Passive Revolution and the Pink Tide: Intellectual Developments in Twenty-First Century Latin America  
Latin America has a rich tradition of intellectual production drawing on Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, from Argentine José Aricó and Juan Carlos Portantiero and the magazine *Pasado y Presente*, through Brazilian Carlos Cortinho to 'Latin American Gramsci', Bolivian critical theorist René Zavaleta Mercado. The turn to the left, the so-called Pink Tide, has inspired a generation of political and social theorists in Latin America to return to Gramsci in order to understand the gains and weaknesses of these progressive governments. This paper seeks to trace Gramsci through Latin American Studies in Latin America during the Pink Tide, from Bolivian Álvaro García Linera framing social movements that brought Evo Morales to power in Bolivia as the movement from a moment of 'catastrophic equilibrium' to a point of 'bifurcation', to Luis Tapia, Massimo Modonesi and Marisella Svampa amongst others who have characterised the Pink Tide as 'transformism'. I argue that a discussion of Gramscian theory in Latin America is more pertinent than ever as this progressive cycle comes to a close, whilst simultaneously demonstrating the limits of such a broad-brush approach.

### **Medina Cordova, Luis**

Chiliquinga or Chiliquinga? Hybrid identities in contemporary Ecuadorian literature.

Although mostly invisible in the wider Latin American context, Andrés Chiliquinga is arguably the most (and only) recognisable hero of Ecuadorian literature. Created by Jorge Icaza in his 1934 novel *Huasipungo*, Chiliquinga embodies what Doris Sommer would call a 'national novel', i.e. a text that even today is considered a source of pride for the national community: an example of deeply 'Ecuadorian' writing. I explore what happens when this indigenous hero of the past is brought to 21st Century USA, a fictional journey described by Carlos Arcos (Ecuador, 1951) in *Memorias de Andrés Chiliquinga* (2013). By analysis Arcos' work and revisiting the original *Huasipungo*, I explore the tensions between traditional and contemporary writing in Ecuador to argue that contemporary narrative not only challenges the national canon, but also urges us to rethink normative notions about Ecuador and the identity of its people. I hold that in the 21st Century's Andrés Chiliquinga we find a representative of 'nation' that expands beyond the borders of itself and of the Latin American continent: a nation in which transnationality and hybridization claim their places in the national imaginary.

### **Mendizabal-Espinosa, Rosa Maria**

When mothers are no longer patients: gender violence during and after encounters with the Mexican public health system co-authored with Francesca Vaghi.

Maternity wards in Mexican public hospitals have been identified as sites of verbal and physical aggressions against women (Smith-Oka 2013; Castro and López Gómez 2010; Jimenez-Corona et al. 2006). Yet, less attention has been given to how this type of violence continues when women need to navigate the healthcare system due to prolonged hospitalisation, or follow-up attention of their child(ren).

We bring together results from two ethnographic studies in Mexican healthcare institutions. Focusing on the experiences of families with premature babies in two neonatal units, and families of disabled children in a charity rehabilitation centre, we argue these 'micro-aggressions' (Smith-Oka 2015) during the puerperium period have contributed to a normalisation of medical mal-practice, and shape mothers' identities as the main (and sometimes only) carers.

Our joint work contributes to the literature on gender inequalities from the perspective of the ethics of care (Tronto 1993; 2013) and makes a call for a better understanding of how, in complex situations around the world, women's rights and children's rights to health should co-exist to a larger degree.

### **Mesquita, Erika**

The perceptions the Ashaninka people about climatic change in the Amazon rainforest.

This article discusses the narratives, representations and experiences of how Ashaninka indigenous people living in frontier Brazil-Peru and understand the effect of climate change in their territory. The Ashaninka' knowledge integrates the perception of different worlds, mixing fantasy and the appearance of supernatural figures. By adopting an ethnographic approach, I followed during 12 months the life of members of this indigenous group in their Reserve Indigenous Kaxinawá/Ashaninka of river Juruá and Apiwtxa, Reserve Indigenous Ashaninka of river Amonia, in the Amazon rainforest. Their complex understanding and (re)presentations of climate change encompass oral history and the knowledge acquired through myths, cosmology and the behaviour of animals and communication of the plants in their habitat, that is, the forest within the border region between Brazil and Peru. Their cosmology is re-created with the transformation the weather local. This research reveals how native and mythical categories play a role in the Ashaninka indigenous groups.

### **Miorelli, Romina**

Staying alive: 1970s Southern Cone exiles in the UK.

This paper seeks to contribute to current developments in the study of the 1970s dictatorships of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. It does so by looking at one specific aspect of the harsh repression that characterised those regimes – exile. Since the UK was a peripheral place for these exiles, understanding this experience can offer a new angle from where to study this exile process. Being politics the core underpinning reason of their exile, the research underpinning this paper has focused on exploring how the contexts of departure and reception as well as the personal and emotional challenges confronted by the exiles affected their political views and practices. Drawing on personal interviews, written testimonies and archival research, the paper presents the findings related to the interplay between the exiles' experiences and the context and the different ways in which these affected the exiles' politics. The paper's main claim is that in spite of the huge variety of the exiles' trajectories and of a gradual disengagement with political militancy, the fundamental ideas that inspired the exiles' political and social commitment before exile have not vanished.

### **Morales, Daniel**

Discursive categorisation and polarisation among Latin American workers. Language and Identity in the Latin American community in London.

The present study seeks to contribute to current studies in sociolinguistics as a discipline that is shifting its traditional focus on a fixed speech community to examine new sociolinguistic systems such as social identity construction, experiential narratives of displacement and relocation (Georgakopolou 2011). It is the intent of this work to closely analyse the discourse of Latin American people living in London where they have come to be referred to as the Latin American community. It has been estimated that 250,000 people of Latin American origin live in the United Kingdom of whom 145,000

live in London but research about them is still incipient (Linneker and McIlwaine, 2011; McIlwaine 2015; 2016). This study focuses on the social references of immigrants' discourse that discloses their situational and relational identities within the service sector where more than 55 % of employed Latin American migrants work (McIlwaine 2016). The intended discourse analysis aims to reveal the inner social layers that might articulate or disarticulate a cohesive social relation between people from different countries and who have been lumped together as one single ethnic group.

### **Morrison, Chandra**

Graffiti Erasure and Cultural Politics in Chile: A Mapocho Mural Controversy.

In January 2011 the Museo Arte de Luz opened along Santiago's Mapocho River. Developed by visual artist Catalina Rojas and the local government to mark Chile's 2010 bicentenary, the light-art museum proposed to revitalise the riverside as a public space. Yet controversy lurked behind the newly gleaming lights: preparations for this public artwork included the erasure of several large graffiti murals painted on the canal walls. This paper examines how the installation of the Museo Arte de Luz systematically removed graffiti muralism from the Mapocho River, drawing out deeper cultural tensions entangled in this aesthetic dispute. Using diverse media circulated in anticipation of and in response to the museum's inauguration, I analyse three interconnected discourses about the project's desired impact on the river – environmental regeneration, historical restoration, symbolic recuperation – to illustrate how the erasure corresponds to official narratives of renewal. Set against escalating episodes of graffiti eradication across Latin America, this mural controversy grants insight into cultural politics underpinning visions of urban art and urban regeneration in the region.

### **Munaro, Luís Francisco**

The Lusophone Republic of Letters: a portrait of the communication networks of the Portuguese exile press at the beginning of the nineteenth century co-authored with Ana Cláudia Suriani da Silva  
The objective of this article is twofold. Firstly, it proposes to investigate the role played by the nineteenth-century exile press in the construction of a Portuguese intellectual community stretched across national boundaries, i.e, a Lusophone Republic of Letters. The great majority of papers were published in London between 1808 and 1822, including Hipólito da Costa's pioneering venture, the review *Correio Braziliense* (1808-1822), which was followed by Portuguese papers such as *O Investigador Portuguez* (1811-1819), *Campeão Portuguez* (1819-1821) and *O Português* (1814-1822). Secondly, from the communication and exchange of ideas among the Portuguese émigrés fostered by these periodicals, this paper will show that, in fact, the networks of communication were much broader, involving other émigrés and British intellectuals, through the dialogues established with British and Spanish publications. As this paper will show, it was through journalism that a growing cosmopolitan network of intellectuals was created in Paris and especially in London at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

### **Murguía Gutierrez, Delia Alejandra**

Sustainability, social contexts and power dynamics in social housing in León, Mexico.

The current provision of social housing in Mexico is of great significance for the sustainable development of the country. The social contexts and the power dynamics that influence social housing are having a negative effect on the city and its inhabitants; essential to understand how the city of León has grown and developed over the last few decades. This paper examines their influence on the current provision of social housing and their repercussion in León; as well as the challenge it represents to achieve sustainability in this city. This research identifies the complexities of these factors and their influence on policies and development of projects.

The link between these aspects and social housing developments, as already mentioned, is an important aspect in social housing procurement. Therefore, understanding these links will help to tackle the issues that prevent achieving sustainability. This is examined through analysis of the background of social housing in Mexico and data collected from fieldwork in León. By exploring these

challenges, this research aims to establish the principal problems that prevent improvement of the current provision of social housing.

### **Nem Singh, Jojo**

Governing Natural Resources.

The paper examines the underpinning pull and push factors that have supported the rise of 'resource nationalism'; as a way of framing policies towards the intensive and extensive exploitation of natural resources for economic growth. A central feature of resource growth policies is the move to maximize and reinvest natural resource rents in order to improve productivity and support sectoral development. The chapter argues, however, that governments were more successful at capturing windfall profits but less so in capital reinvestments and promoting the structural transformation of their export-based economies. At the heart of their policy shift was an emphasis on continuous extraction of resources with few linkages towards the improvement of human capital, innovation systems, and strengthening the manufacturing sector. Hence, the challenge for the future remains the same – to find ways to overcome the sector-specific political economy problems associated with resource exploitation and distributing the benefits of resource boom to the wider economy through strategic industrial policy.

### **Newson, Linda**

The LAGLOBAL Nature and Medicine Working Group

Prof. Linda Newson is co-convenor (with Marcos Cueto) of the LAGLOBAL Nature and Medicine Working Group, which is investigating the pioneering role of the Ibero-American world in the sister fields of natural history and materia medica. The group consists of ten scholars based at partner institutions around the Atlantic. The group will hold an international conference and workshop in Rio de Janeiro in August, 2017. In this intervention, Prof. Newson will give an update of the working group's proceedings in Rio and research in progress.

### **Nolte, Detlef**

The New Minilateralism in Regional Economic Governance: Cross-Regionalism and the Pacific Alliance.

As a result of the stagnation of multilateralism and the crisis of regionalism, states are increasingly resorting to new, "minilateral" forms of economic cooperation that tend to bring together rather a small number of like-minded states, be institutionally more flexible and heterogeneous, and be indifferent to geographical affiliations. South America has not remained untouched by this global phenomenon. In this chapter, we contend that cross-regionalism and the Pacific Alliance represent two prominent manifestations of the "new minilateralism" in this part of the world that are already proving particularly disruptive of the patterns of economic governance laid down in the 1990s.

### **Nunovero Cisneros, Lucía**

Prison Population and Vulnerable Districts Of Lima-Peru.

En el 2000 el Perú contaba con 27 mil detenidos en los diferentes establecimientos penitenciarios a nivel nacional. A diciembre del 2016, dicha población se ha elevado a 82 mil detenidos, lo cual significa una densidad penitenciaria de 230% sobre la capacidad de albergue, así como mayor déficit de servicios penitenciarios y nuevos retos en materia de seguridad y gobierno carceral. En base a las mejoras estadísticas del registro penitenciario peruano se estima que el departamento de Lima registra aproximadamente 50% de los presos del país y distritos como El Agustino o La Victoria muestran una ratio de más de 600 detenidos por 100,000 habitantes. El presente estudio busca identificar las variaciones espacio-temporales de procedencia de la población penitenciaria del departamento de Lima entre el 2012 y 2016. Asimismo, este estudio utiliza la información del Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática de los últimos años a fin de explorar la relación de variables como acceso a servicios de salud, seguridad ciudadana y desarrollo humano a nivel distrital con los niveles de encarcelamiento de ciertas poblaciones de la capital.

**Nuñez-Salazar, Isabel Margarita**

Bargaining patriarchy: Chilean families in a consolidated neoliberal society.

This paper aims to discuss how the patriarchy has been re-articulated and re-negotiated among heterosexual families in Chile. The scholarship develops the intersectional concept where gender and social class are the main core of bargaining patriarchy as well as how both social aspects shape family relationships. Methodologically, this research conducted 50 in-depth interviews and participant observations in households which offer an intimate insight of everyday family negotiations.

During the last decades, Chile has experienced remarkable progress in terms of gender equity. The public policy which has focused on developing equal opportunities of men and women, has achieved a greater legitimacy of gender equality among the Chilean society (PNUD 2010). However, family life and specially gender relations among families such as housework and family responsibilities are the deeper constraints of gender equity currently. It seems that not only the gender inequalities are embedded as a social contract but also these inequalities are re-articulated through gendered conscious agreement due to the fact that this agreement is a mechanism for the maintenance and (re)production of social class.

**O'Brien, Thomas**

Inter-American Relations in Historical Perspective.

Understanding the American mission in Latin America is essential to understanding the process of South American governance. Governance in the region is not simply a contest for power among domestic actors within the confines of the state. The United States has been a powerful player in this process. The American mission to create representative governments and open markets is intended to reduce domestic dissent and counter radical challenges to existing government institutions and practices. At the same time, American imperialism, provided an anti-imperialist rallying point for those groups promoting social and economic equality.

**Oliveira, Amurabi**

The Latin American studies in Brazil: a postcolonial perspective.

Although Brazil is one of the most important countries in Latin America, the field of Latin American studies is still incipient in this country. There are few universities that offer academic training in this field, and exclusively in postgraduate programs. I will seek to analyze the field of Latin American studies in Brazil from three Post-Graduate Programs: Comparative Studies on the Americas, created in 1988 at the University of Brasilia, Integration of Latin America, created in 1988 at the University of São Paulo, and Latin American Studies, created in 2013 at the Federal University of Latin American Integration. I will analyze the history of the formation of research centers on Latin America in Brazil, the profile of the researchers that compose these graduate programs, the main lines of research, and the academic training that they offer. I will try to problematize these data from the postcolonial studies, thinking about the place that these centers occupy within a geopolitics of knowledge.

**Owen, David**

Citizenship in a Globalised World.

This paper offers a theoretical exercise of looking beyond the particularities and ahead of time and future developments in migration issues linking South America and Europe. It revisits some general questions that guided collaborative works, such as: to what extent is cross-regional migration effectively managed today, and how could bi-regional cooperation at various levels be improved? How is the institution and practice of citizenship being re-defined within cross-regional and global spaces? The paper discusses key points on these debates and a series of normative and policy-oriented issues to suggest how to improve the study and the practice of the management of migration flows across the regions. It also offers some suggestions aimed at fostering further discussion on the best practices to shape cross-regional migration flows for the benefit of all societies involved.

**Ozarow, Daniel**

A Foot on Each Side of the Picket-line: The Contradictory Role of Labour Unions in South American Governance.

This paper addresses the contradictory role that South American labour unions have played in the governance process over the last hundred years. Ruling elites have historically sought to tame the autonomous and emancipatory potential of organised labour through cooperativism, dictatorship and liberal democracy. Yet while unions and their leaders have mobilised and radicalised workers against capital, we find that they have also constrained workers' self-organisation, depoliticised the movement and prevented the widespread emergence of a revolutionary consciousness, even collaborating with employers and highly coercive governments against workers' collective interests at certain points. Traditional understandings of labour's role in governance are challenged. Resolving 'the labour question' has been so fundamental to regime formation in South America that reading chapter acts as a beacon to comprehend broader regional governance issues.

**Paez Vacas, Carolina**

Los múltiples significados de la maternidad: discutiendo los encuentros entre madres menores de 14 años y el sistema legal en Ecuador (2007-2017).

El gobierno de Rafael Correa se ha caracterizado por llevar a cabo una amplia reforma de todo el sistema legal en Ecuador. El país también ha experimentado un incremento en las cifras de madres entre 10 y 14 años de edad. La investigación busca comprender la relación entre violencia sexual y maternidad, y los significados de maternidad que son disputados, resistidos o contestados cuando las leyes sobre delitos sexuales y leyes de familia son aplicadas a las jóvenes madres. A partir del análisis sociocultural de casos judiciales de 100 usuarias de una casa de acogida para madres adolescentes y adolescentes embarazadas en Quito, discuto los principales resultados sobre los significados de maternidad: las madres de las niñas son asignadas el rol de protección de depredadores sexuales; las niñas y sus madres son encargadas del cuidado y la crianza de los bebés; el desenvolvimiento de los casos legales llega a un punto clímax en donde las representaciones de niñas dando de lactar a bebés engendrados por violación cumplen un papel purificador. La discusión tiene como referente las literaturas de maternalismo en América Latina y la relación entre violencia sexual y maternidad.

**Paffey, Darren**

Whose city is it anyway? 'Making presence' in Hispanic London.

This paper reflects on fieldwork carried out in London which sought to capture both the linguistic landscape and also to some extent the language practices of Spanish speakers in the capital. My study of the visual environment concentrated on areas known to have migrant populations which has been established in more recent years (Latin Americans in Elephant & Castle/Seven Sisters from the 1970s) as well as over a longer historical period (Spaniards in Notting Hill since the 19th century). I ask questions arising from the experience of using this increasingly popular methodology of Linguistic Landscapes, particularly in a superdiverse context such as London. The discussion also reflects on how this approach helps us to understand issues of 'making presence' (Sassen 2005) as regards two aspects of urban multilingualism: the visual environment or production of texts, and the practices of Spanish-speakers as they engage with the visibility of the language or consumption of texts. How does language 'transform the social landscape' (Vertovec 2007), how do Spanish speakers make claims on these multilingual spaces, and to what extent can sociolinguistic methods and practices show us how?

**Pagnotta, Chiara**

La Amazonia ecuatoriana, los salesianos i el proyecto civilizatorio entre finales del siglo XIX y la primera mitad del siglo XX.

En 1885 Carlos Rodolfo Tobar -en calidad de Subsecretario de Educación- con el intento de incorporar en el Ecuador personal capacitado para dirigir la escuela técnica, patrocinó en el Congreso la llegada de la orden salesiana en el país andino.

A partir del estudio del papel de los misioneros salesianos en el Oriente ecuatoriano en la década de los años Vinte, se pretende mostrar por un lado, la percepción que los misioneros tenían de los territorios amazónicos ecuatorianos y el papel que ellos mismos ejercieron para impulsar las políticas civilizatorias del Estado ecuatoriano en la zona.

Centraré mi análisis en una serie de documentos provenientes, en su mayoría, del Archivo Salesiano Centrale en Roma (Italia) y del Archivo Salesiano en Quito (Ecuador).

La tesis aquí planteada es que hubo una sinergia de intereses y de esfuerzos por parte del Estado -a través de sus gobiernos centrales y departamentales-, de la sociedad ecuatoriana -particularmente en ámbitos regionales y locales- y de la Iglesia católica -a través de la congregación salesiana- que permitió el desarrollo de un proyecto 'civilizatorio' del Oriente ecuatoriano y de su población.

### **Paillacar, Rodrigo**

Research collaboration in Happiness studies in Latin America co-authored with José Edwards, Ivan Ledezma.

Happiness studies emerged as an important interdisciplinary subject in social sciences in recent decades. Based on bibliometric information of articles indexed in Scopus and SciELO, we document the increasing interest of Latin American researchers on these topics, distinguishing country specificities in terms of production (number of articles) and dominant approaches (sociology, humanities, economics, psychology, etc). Both bibliometric datasets are needed to avoid a biased image of the state of the field: researchers in humanities publish in their native language and in journals indexed in SciELO, while economists publish in American/European journals indexed in Scopus. International collaborations are rare, and when collaboration exists, it is more likely with a researcher in a developed country. Using the bibliographic references in the articles, we perform a network analysis to identify key players acting as bridges between specific literatures. We find a large number of articles isolated in the network, suggesting a strong fragmentation. We discuss some implications to ease Latin American collaboration and diffusion to the rest of the researcher community and society.

### **Palma, Tobías**

Chilean television facing a dead-end: A model failing to adapt to TV 2.0.

During the last decade, Chilean television has faced a crisis involving consistent rating decrease, advertisement bailing out, lowering budgets, less original productions and the inability to find solutions within a business model that was successful in the 90s and that the managements refuse to abandon. A common feature of the crisis is the channels' passivity to embrace new broadcasting technologies, what we commonly call 'New Media', driven by the internet, consumption through devices other than the television and a more significant audience engagement. Technologically, the industry is preparing itself for the implementation of DTTV (Digital Terrestrial Television) in 2018 -as a reference, DTTV exists in the UK since 1999- while a significant part of the audience -people younger than 50 with access to internet- are migrating to New Media and abandoning traditional Chilean contents that are not possible to find there. In this context, several streaming experiments and enterprises have been released in 2017, offering a window for Chilean contents that don't reach the channels and a chance to study the behaviour of Chilean audiences within TV 2.0.

### **Pannain, Rafaela**

Sociability networks of communists and peasants in rural armed conflicts in Brazil.

This paper aims to analyze the participation of peasants and communist activists in two armed conflicts in Brazil: the Trombas-Formoso struggle and the Araguaia Guerrilla Uprising. In view of the different forms and motivations for engagement in these conflicts, we will explore the relevance of sociability networks, mainly the ones formed by: a) family ties; b) neighbors; c) communists militants; and, d) peasants and communists. In the testimonies of many participants in the two conflicts, solidarity appears, at times explicitly, as a central element for engagement and continued involvement. Yet, the everyday construction of the movements involved both solidarity on the one hand and

negotiation and conflict on the other. Questions of gender and generational differences were factors causing dissention among the militant communists. And, in the case of the conflict in Trombas and Formoso, the relationship between peasants and communists brought disputes. It is therefore likely that these misunderstandings also had some influence on the construction of engagement based on sociability networks.

### **Paquette, Gabriel**

J.H. Parry, *Imperial History and the Contexts of the Report of the Committee on Latin American Studies (1965)*'.

This paper considers the 1965 "Parry Report", which provided the basis for the institutionalization of Latin American Studies in the U.K., in light of the intellectual, political, and professional commitments of its chairperson, J.H. Parry. Parry was perhaps best known for his work in the field of imperial history: *Europe and the Wider World* (1949) and *The Spanish Seaborne Empire* (1966) were among his notable books. Though he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales while he chaired the Committee on Latin American Studies, Parry had spent the previous decade at university colleges in the British empire, first in the Caribbean and then in West Africa. Soon after the Report was issued, Parry left the U.K. for Harvard University, where he remained for the rest of his life and held the chair of Oceanic and Maritime History. Drawing on material from his personal archive, this paper will use Parry's career and scholarship to better understand the disparate contexts of the Committee he chaired, a committee that ushered in a new era of Latin American Studies in the U.K.

### **Park, Byulorm**

*Sociolinguistic Consequences of Anglophone Education Policy in 1980's Miami: The Occurrence of Calques and Structural Modifications in Recent Cuban-American Spanish*

Since the first post-revolutionary exodus of Cuban migrants to the United States, Cuban-American Spanish has undergone profound linguistic change. Among these linguistic changes, the elements that distinguish the Spanish of the younger generation from that of the older are the increased use of phonologically independent calques and structural modifications, including omission of the definite article and changes in adjective-noun order. This paper traces the sociological roots of calques and structural modifications in the younger generation of Cuban-Americans in Miami-Dade County. The study argues that the older generation's attachment to a cultural politics of preservation engendered a more negative response to American-oriented acculturation. The reluctance to submit to American influence reached its peak in the 1980s as the English-only movement compelled the older generation to intensify its resistance to the prioritization of English proficiency in the Miami-Dade public schools attended by younger Cuban-Americans. The development of original calques and structures that formed as English meanings and grammar transferred onto Spanish is thus situated as sociolinguistic phenomena

### **Patiño-Santos, Adriana**

Reflecting on the negotiation of Latin American identity in a community radio station in the UK.

This paper aims to reflect upon linguistic ethnography (Rampton et al., 2015) as a suitable approach in studying the production and circulation of the media produced by Latin Americans in the UK. Even though this is a part of a wider project covering the production and distribution of various ethnic media (i.e. newspapers, social media), I will focus on the ongoing language socialisation processes in a community radio station located in a small city located in the south of the England. Language socialisation "refers to the process by which novices/newcomers in a community or culture gain communicative competence, membership, and legitimacy in the group. It is a process that is mediated by language and whose goal is the mastery of linguistic conventions, pragmatics, the adoption of appropriate identities, stances (e.g. epistemic or empathetic) or ideologies and other behaviours associated with the target group and its normative practices" (Duff 2008: 310), and therefore demands an ethnographic approach, able to capture both the participants' voices (included the researchers') and the complexities in the ways people navigate new social networks.

**Pereira Martins, Gabriela**

Post-abolition: abolitionist associations as an organizational bridge suspended in time.

The abolitionist associations played a major role during the abolitionist movement, and actively fought to obtain the law that extinguished slavery in Brazil. After abolition did these associations continue to operate in public space? This work from a perspective of the political process aims to analyze the period of immediate post-abolition in Brazil, specifically between May 13, 1888 (date of the law that declared slavery extinct) and November 15, 1889 (date of proclamation of the Republic). The aim is to see if they preserve the pattern of activism built by the abolitionist movement; Argue that associations are an abeyance organizational bridge in time, allowing the transmission of patterns of performance from one period to another, thus promoting the link between cycles of activism; Lastly, to analyze the interactions of contention of the associations with the political institutions, observing the institutional openness and closures that they were subject to.

**Perez, Orlando**

The Place of the Military in South American Governance.

This paper examines the evolution of the military's role in establishing and maintaining state authority. Few state actors have been more central to the development of state capacity and authority in South America than the armed forces. The military as a source of social and political power dates to the Spanish conquest. Military power was central to the subordination of popular will in the context of weak institutions, economic underdevelopment and social inequalities. While the military today no longer rules directly in any of the countries of South America, their political influence still frames the strength of civilian institutions to govern effectively.

**Pericon Enriquez, Osvaldo**

Commodity prices: dependency, shocks, and effects on Latin American countries.

Economic activity in Latin American countries depends greatly on their commodity sectors, such as agriculture in Argentina and Brazil, mining in Chile and Peru, energy in Bolivia and Venezuela. These strategic sectors are usually under the control of the government, which uses revenues to conduct public policy. However, prices of these commodities -such as soy, copper and oil- are not determined domestically, but rather at world markets that are volatile and subject to multiple internal and external shocks. This makes Latin American economies highly vulnerable to international spillovers. This paper studies the booms and busts of commodity prices and how they have affected Latin American countries in the last twenty years, drawing particular interest on the increased volatility observed within these price cycles. While good times in commodity prices -such as the recent boom of the 2000s- have had positive economic effects on Latin American countries, higher price volatility has a negative impact on investment, and therefore affects future economic conditions. Finally, the paper analyses how countries conduct public policies as a response to commodity price shocks.

**Perreira, Anthony**

Lava-Jato and its many repercussions.

The Carwash (Lava Jato) anti-corruption investigation was launched in March 2014 and had gone through 41 separate phases by mid-2017. The investigation, involving the Federal Police, the Federal Public Ministry and the judiciary, including the Supreme Court, has produced an earthquake in Brazilian politics and led to the arrest and conviction of many leading figures, such as former Governor of Rio Sergio Cabral, former President of the lower house of Congress Eduardo Cunha, and Marcelo Odebrecht, the former CEO of the construction company that bears his family's name. President Michel Temer has now been caught up in the Carwash dragnet and charged with passive corruption (bribe taking) in the Supreme Court. The presentation explores the impact of the Carwash on Brazilian politics so far and speculates as to the future trajectory and ultimate outcome of this major investigation.

### **Pereyra Iraola, Victoria**

Prison/juridical files in the field: the role of ambivalence and its effects beyond prison walls.

The paper focuses on the bureaucratic and juridical practices that take place around decisions on remissions and early release of those incarcerated in Federal Prisons in Argentina. Based on a research conducted first within the criminological offices of the Federal Penitentiary offices, and then through ethnographic observations with families of those incarcerated and recently released men from Federal Prisons in Argentina, the paper moves along different sites located outside prison boundaries, to analyse ways in which participants in my fieldwork relate, attempt to resist and comply with prison/juridical files. It contests that these bureaucratic practices work through ambivalence as a form of regulation that transcends prison walls to reach the everyday life of the relatives of those incarcerated. It listens to the ways in which those subjected to imprisonment struggle against the way those subjected to imprisonment (both through primary or secondary socialization) are framed and defined by the imprisonment regime and reflects on how these files convey processes of fear and hope.

### **Perrone, Guido**

Who pays the cost of success in international markets? Economic transfers and fiscal cost of promoting biodiesel production in Argentina.

"Production of soy-based biodiesel showed an exponential growth after the sanction of promotion regime in 2006 which led to Argentina becoming one of main exporters worldwide. This was exposed as a case of successful insertion in international markets, allowing to diversify the export basket while developing activities in which has strong competitive advantages.

The main incentive for this swift development of local biodiesel industry was the tax and regulatory framework. Although biodiesel international prices are lower than those of the soybean oil used as input, companies were encouraged to sell biodiesel because soybean oil's export tax rate is much higher.

In addition, the promotion regime established a mandatory blending of local diesel oil with biodiesel, which is more expensive than imported fuel and higher cost is then transferred to consumers.

Therefore, the successful export path of Argentine production implies a high fiscal cost while import substitution means significant transfers from local consumers.

Given this context, this paper aims to quantify these transfers in order to answer the question presented above: who pays the cost of success in international markets?

### **Pinto Álvaro, Andrés**

Masculinidades –contribuciones, estancamientos y oportunidades desde las comunidades G(LBTIQ).

Este texto se referirá principalmente a las comunidades gay, entendiéndose como gays a los hombres gays. Los paréntesis en el título denotan esta precisión, y denuncian de forma ilustrativa la posición de privilegio que tienen los hombres gays cuando se habla de las comunidades GLBTIQ. Esa posición de privilegio reposa sobre la prerrogativa de base de simplemente ser hombre en una sociedad patriarcal. Esa posición de privilegio no es homogénea y es relativa. A pesar de haber contribuido de forma sustancial a la visibilidad y protección de masculinidades que van más allá de la masculinidad heteronormativa como la única expresión de identidad sexo genérica de los hombres, las comunidades gay han ido estableciendo otras normatividades—basadas en la hegemonía de la masculinidad heteronormativa—que a su vez excluyen, o tienen el potencial de excluir. A través de testimonios personales recogidos en entrevistas, presentaré varios escenarios en los que se despliegan las masculinidades en el discurso y en la práctica de las comunidades gay. El objetivo es mostrar cómo las comunidades gay pueden ser espacios de discriminación y cómo espacios presentados como seguros terminan por no serlo..

### **Pinto Ocampo, María Teresa**

Truth under peace-scrutiny: The Colombian Historical Commission and the struggles over the war origin and nature.

This paper studies the struggles over the truth about the Colombian war and the agency of the intellectuals in these processes. It focusses on the disputes over the origin and nature of the Colombian war that unfolded in Colombian peace process and that were promoted by the creation and operation of the Historical Commission of the Conflict and its Victims (2014). In this Commission fourteen intellectuals were invited to write reports that explained the origin of the war, the causes of its persistence, and the impacts on the population. The question that this paper address is: what can we learn about peace process and truth disputes from the historical accounts produced by transitional truth mechanisms such as the Historical Commission? This paper argues that the peace process and the operation of the Historical Commission generated a momentum to scrutinize the narratives about the war and opened an opportunity to generate a more nuance understanding of the Colombian horrors. Nevertheless, this opportunity was truncated by strong political interests opposed to this more nuanced understanding of war.

### **Piva, Jhonne**

The role of the MST in the re-democratisation of Land in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul through agrarian reform(\* This paper presented in Spanish or Portuguese).

The presence of Brazilian immigrants in Paraguay, often referred to as Brasiguaios, has been important in the development of the region through agricultural production in both countries. Since the 1980s, when the tension over land ownership acquired force in Paraguay, the Brazilian Rural Workers' Landless Movement (MST) in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, has played an important role in the repatriation of Brasiguaios from Paraguay to Brasil. Hence this paper seeks to discuss how the MST, along with the support of religious institutions, has played an important role as a part of an extended network of exchange of information and mutual assistance in various locations. By presenting the narrative of self-defined Brasiguaios who returned to Brazil with the assistance of the MST in 1985 and nowadays, as MST militants, assist in the repatriation other Brasiguaios, it will be discussed the MST's continuous assistance in the return of self-defined Brasiguaios seeking to contribute to the re-democratisation of land in state of Mato Grosso do Sul through agrarian reform.

### **Poets, Desirée**

Brazil is not an indigenous country: On Multiculturalism and Settler Colonialism in Brazil.

This paper assesses the limits and possibilities of multiculturalism in contemporary Brazil through the experiences of political self-organisation of urban indigenous groups and Afro-descendant quilombola communities in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte. Taking a historical perspective through the specificities of Portuguese colonialism in Brazil, placed in dialogue with Settler Colonial Theory, and based on fieldwork conducted between 2014 and 2016, I demonstrate how the prejudice of authenticity, the filter defining who counts as 'ethnic', manages the complicity of multiculturalism with settler colonialism. This prejudice affects both urban indigenous and black quilombo communities, renewing their marginalisation and legitimising the settler colonial state. Furthermore, I demonstrate how this prejudice is not a 'new' invention of multicultural politics but a historical continuity that challenges the 'progressiveness' of Brazil's democratic and multicultural turn. Instead of focusing on the 'settler' in settler colonialism, I centralise the lived experiences and struggles of the two types of ethnic groups, whose intersecting politics are caught within the inescapability

### **Power, Timothy**

The elections of 2018 and scenarios for governability in Brazil.

Six months before the October 2018 elections, the presentation profiles the main contenders for the presidency, their respective vote bases, and their potential coalition partners in 2019 and beyond. The lack of an incumbent candidate in 2018, combined with the government's weak influence over the electoral process, is likely to open space for new candidates "including outsider and anti-system contenders. Moreover, the decline of the PT and the consequent collapse in party identification in

Brazil suggest that political parties will have less influence over this campaign than at any election since 1989.

### **Prieto, Mercedes**

The LAGLOBAL Theory and Critique Working Group.

Prof. Mercedes Prieto is co-convenor (with Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra and Lina del Castillo) of the LAGLOBAL Theory and Critique Working Group, which is investigating the pioneering role of the Ibero-American world in the sister fields of theory or philosophy and critique of knowledge. The group consists of ten scholars based at partner institutions around the Atlantic. The group will hold an international conference and workshop in Quito in January, 2018. In this intervention, Prof. Prieto will give an update of the working group's proceedings in Quito and research in progress.

### **Ramírez, Carolina**

Patronato, the multicultural neighbourhood of Chile": changing process of racialization in (and of) a commercial setting in Santiago

This article examines processes of racialization of space, particularly those connected to the trajectories of inhabitants from different migrant waves and ethnic backgrounds in diverse local urban spaces. Using interviews, participant observation and considering a wider socio-historical background, the entry points are the experiences and perceptions of inhabitants with Palestinian and Korean ancestry, as well as 'local' Chileans in Barrio Patronato, a diverse commercial neighbourhood in Santiago, Chile. Local and public discourses tend to locate them differently in this setting: as legitimate occupants or as invaders; as dwellers or simply business'men'; as fully integrated or separated from their wider context. Such representations involve processes of racialization of place and inhabitants. What is hardly acknowledge by racializing narratives, is the role that broader structural and historical processes, triggered 'from above', play in these actors' positions in place, orientation to each other and their forms of spatial appropriation. Changes in the economic order and forms city planning have also impacted forms of openness to each other and the forms of conviviality.

### **Rea, Sergio**

La Invisibilidad De La Niñez Refugiada En México.

En la actualidad se observan críticos flujos migratorios mixtos en diversos países y regiones, los cuales comprenden el desplazamiento de miles de migrantes, solicitantes de asilo, refugiados, y víctimas de trata de personas, entre otros. México, debido a su proximidad con los Estados Unidos de América, es uno de los lugares en que el fenómeno de la movilidad humana reviste mayor complejidad por ser considerado uno de los corredores migratorios de mayor flujo mundial debido a su frontera sur con Centroamérica y al norte con Estados Unidos. Esto debido a que México no ha sido sólo un país de origen sino también de tránsito y destino de flujos migratorios internacionales. Además, después de la política migratoria anunciada desde la campaña por el actual presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, un mayor número de personas han decidido establecerse en México. Tomando en consideración este contexto, uno de los grandes problemas que afronta la niñez refugiada es su completo anonimato dentro del territorio mexicano, en donde en los últimos años se han registrado un gran número de niños, niñas y adolescentes no acompañados, principalmente de Centroamérica.

### **Riggiozzi, Pia**

Regional Governance in South America: supporting states, dealing with markets and reworking hegemonies co-authored with Diana Tussie.

Since the Great Depression up until current developments, the debate concerning political and economic governance in South America has been increasingly marked by the tensions between 'free trade' versus 'protectionism', politically mirroring a debate between 'market' versus the 'state'. These structural tensions defined the iterative character of South American regionalism. We argue that

regionalism in South America is co-constitutive of states and markets. It provides an institutional framework and a political space where actors redefine norms of political economy to enhance their capabilities and powers of agency over state and market domains.

### **Robles Mengoa, Maria Eugenia**

Identifying Gender Based Violence through Masculinities in the informal Gold Mine of la Rinconada, Peru.

Despite the rich academic contribution on women working in mines, less attention has been paid to the relation between artisanal mining and the presence of gender-based violence. Addressing this gap, this paper identifies the way in which diverse expressions of gender-based violence are manifested within the context of the informal artisanal gold mining town of La Rinconada, in Peru, a geographically isolated place with scarce presence of the state, in which women are constantly the target of economic, domestic, organized and sexual violence.

Drawing upon ethnographic work, I consider La Rinconada through the analytical lens of gender, in order to show how the construction of masculinities that arise from the mining practices influence the gender and power relations of men over men and over women. By looking at the interactions and rituals of masculinity happening inside the mine pit, households and bar-brothels, I aim to identify the different expressions of violence inflicted on women. I refer specifically to, on one hand, women miners, who as wives and single mothers have been socially and spatially segregated, and on the other, young girls who in their majority have been trafficked.

### **Rocha, Roberto**

O estado da inovação na América Latina: análise através do modelo Tripla Hélice.

Os estudos sobre Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação têm encontrado dificuldade em criar mecanismos de avaliação para uma das questões mais urgentes no contexto do desenvolvimento econômico: a inovação. De certo modo, o caminho mais consentido, mas não pouco questionado, é a mensuração do número de patentes produzido por determinado país para aferir o quão inovativo, ou não, ele é. No nível teórico, Henry Etzkowitz e Let Leydesdorff formularam o conceito de Tripla Hélice como instrumental analítico para examinar a dinâmica da inovação, ou seja, quanto mais articuladas estão as hélices Governo, Empresas e Universidades, mais favorável será o ambiente para ocorrer a atividade inovadora. Tendo em vista esse modelo e contrastando-o com outros referenciais teóricos, este trabalho pretende discutir que a pouca ocorrência inovativa no âmbito latino-americano pode ser analisada através do modelo Tripla Hélice.

### **Rock, David**

British Multinationals in Argentina 1930-1985.

The paper summarises the last chapter of a lengthy historical work on Britain and Argentina. Data are available on several British multinationals but Unilever offers by far the best from the firm's archive at Port Sunlight. In the early 1930s, four companies were established to circumvent Argentine protectionism, appearing when older British companies led by the railways from the pre-1914 foreign investment were in decline. New companies contrasted with the old in many ways: Multinationals were subsidiaries tied closely to parent companies; they were geared to internal markets rather than exports and utilised many domestic raw materials; they offered little support for the high-status occupations enjoyed by the "Anglo" population in the past.

As a new form of British company, in 1945 multinationals were intended to rebuild Britain's position as an investor and exporter. The paper examines the extent to which they accomplished this objective over several phases: the pre-WWII period, under Peronism 1946-1955, and after Perón from 1955. The paper examines the following periods in greater detail: (Frondizi 1958-1962), Onganía (1966-1970), and the dictatorship of 1976-1982.

### **Rojas Rivera, Concepcion del Carmen**

Detached Places – 'Modern' Informal Settlements

Informal settlements play an important role in the development of cities, but are rarely treated as part of the urban space. This rejection in both the urban and social realms has created trouble with the way the city and their citizens identify and acknowledge themselves as.

This research aims to uncover correlations between physical and social aspects of place and their impact on the inhabitants' ability to grow attachment to the site. Acknowledging the role of the leadership as a main variable within the social-spatial relationships.

Through grounded theory methodology, semi-ethnographic data collection methods and case studies, this theoretical body of work may help to improve the process of informal settlements relocation or improvement. Analysing the spatial-social relationships with a proposed opposite place-making theory: the spatial – social implications will be analysed not as space being a reflection of what people are, but as people being and acting as a reflection of what space/place gives them.

And seeks to contribute to debates by exploring the production of knowledge about the formation of informal settlements, and how that impacts on the place attachment of the inhabitants. Filling up the knowledge gap in urban theory related to socio-spatial impacts on place attachment in informal settlements, which could nurture future planning policies for improvement and relocation.

### **Ryan, Holly**

Political Street Art and the Power of Ambiguity.

A range of theorists including Oliver et al. (2003), Goodwin and Jasper (2014) and Ramos and Rodgers (2016) have described social movement activity as 'politics by other means'. In so doing, they appropriate Carl von Clausewitz's description of war to emphasize how the aspirations, methods and consequences of political activism represent an extension of conventional institutional and democratic politics. In this paper, I situate street art in Latin America as one example of 'politics by other means', routinely characterized by reference to one of three main characteristics: its social nature; its ephemerality; and/or its relationship to public space. Discussing urban interventions that I have recorded during recent fieldwork in the region, I argue that it may be beneficial for scholars to add a fourth criterion to the list, that of 'ambiguity', which has both an aesthetic and a political dimension and value.

### **Saffi, Clinia**

La representación ambivalente del demonio y la dificultad de penetrar el mundo indígena en Conquista espiritual de Antonio Ruiz de Montoya.

La obra Conquista espiritual se inserta dentro del discurso imperante de la época en el que el objetivo de los conquistadores espirituales de los amerindios era, según las palabras de su autor: "hacerlos hijos de Dios y liberarlos de la esclavitud del demonio." De su propia obra, la imagen de Antonio Ruiz de Montoya se erige como una en la que la virtud, el sacrificio, la renuncia y el acercamiento al ideal ascético resultan de la práctica constante de la entrega absoluta a la misión de evangelizar. Por lo tanto, en la representación de las acciones del autor en esta lucha campal contra el demonio, se constituye la aptitud que lo posiciona en un lugar preponderante en la lista de los misioneros jesuitas competentes que conllevaban el cometido de pelear contra las huestes demoníacas en Paraquaria. En este trabajo hablaremos específicamente de la representación ambivalente en el trato cercano, o sea cara a cara, con el demonio. Podrá apreciarse la apropiación del discurso colonial por parte de los indígenas, lo cual obstruye el propósito de penetrar el mundo indígena.

### **Sampson Vera Tudela, Elisa**

Daniel Alarcón and the Untranslatable.

The subject of Daniel Alarcón's writing is identified without difficulty in the publicity materials that accompany his novels – his is a 'deeply Peruvian' fiction -and yet his marketing also presents him as a 'World' writer. Given that Alarcón writes in English, I propose to explore how naming where his writing is from and where it is going is an act of framing driven by multiple motivations that relate to the place of Latin American culture globally. Working with the idea that literature should have a 'place' – and that that place is, primarily, a linguistic one - this paper looks at the politics of translation in

Alarcón and how it can contribute to our idea of World Literature from a specifically Latin American perspective. The self-translated nature of Alarcón's fiction is key, and I explore the tension conveyed by readings of his work that identify the Latin American content and juxtapose it with what is praised as his command of a taught, crisp, spare English. In an interplay between foreign and domestic style that differs from the more familiar strategies of codeswitching, Alarcón both enables and resists the translation of other parts of the world onto Peru/Latin America.

### **Sanchez Parra, Tatiana**

Women's Fault and Hopeless Children: Children Born of War in Colombia and the Violence that Denies Them.

Children born as a result of sexual violence are part of the realities of the armed conflict in Colombia and, in some parts of the country, they have been labelled by their communities as *paraquitos*. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Cauca, Colombia, in an area that was occupied by paramilitaries between 2000 and 2004, in this paper I state that those naming practices have shifted to unveil other forms of structural violence. I argue that different than in other countries where children born of wartime sexual violence are discriminated against based on local biologies that assume the children to reproduce their "father's evil", in Colombia these children are understood in the community as "potential criminals" not because of who their biological fathers are, but because according to social and moral values their mothers have failed in raising them properly. I explore how local discourses normalise and naturalise wartime sexual violence, at the same time that they have reproduced patriarchal notions of motherhood. Women's experiences during the armed conflict are dismissed, and the particular positionality of children born of war as war-affected children is denied.

### **Santos Pérez, Rodrigo**

Myth in Anglo- and Hispanic Caribbean Spaces: "(Pseudo)Historical" Narratives'

This paper questions boundaries between the Anglo- and the Hispanic Caribbean through their shared relationship to 'myth'. Myth is not only fundamental to aesthetic proposals such as *lo real maravilloso* or magical realism, but has also come to play a pivotal role in current narrative fiction in ways both suggestive and manifest, performing two main functions: narrative strategy and historiographical lens. This paper stems from Roland Barthes' 1950s question 'What is myth today?' and broaches how the concept operates at present in the Caribbean as part of its 'literary geopolitics'. It does so by means of a comparative study between two novels: *A Brief History of Seven Killings* by Jamaican Marlon James (2014) and *Patria o muerte* by Venezuelan Alberto Barrera Tyszka (2015). In this way, this paper puts forward two main points: 1) that Caribbean fiction shows distinct implementations of myth as a means for the restoration and problematic appropriation of postcolonial nationhood; and 2) that 'myth' itself often awards Caribbean writers the chance to approach or even propose a historical narrative.

### **Schenoni, Luis**

Prospect Theory and Declining States: Reassessing the Malvinas/Falklands War.

Declining states have proved to be particularly conflict-prone. Due to their aversion to significant losses in relative power or status, waning states tend to adopt costly and risky military strategies and protract them despite their decreasing utility, a behavior that is underpredicted by rational choice. We illustrate the value of prospect theory to understand why declining states behave aggressively and, in turn, why power shifts increase the probability of war instead of being rationally assessed and accommodated. To do so, we focus on the Argentine decay during its last military dictatorship (1976-1983). We use counterfactual analysis to demystify the diversionary war thesis of the Malvinas/Falklands War and show that the risk-taking behavior that led to it was a constant feature in declining Argentina. Then we derive several observational implications from prospect theory that are distinct from those of rational choice and use evidence from archives and interviews to show that perceptions and decisions of Argentine authorities are better predicted by the former.

### **Segui, Isabel**

The Women of '68 in Bolivian Cinema. Inscribing Them in History.

Although the protests of '68 were not characterized by feminist agendas —global action towards women's liberation would happen later, in the '70s — they contained the seed of emancipation for the participant women, mainly because they questioned social control structures including gender roles and the inequality generated by them.

In the case of Bolivian militant cinema, in 1968, a group of young women (Consuelo Saavedra, Danielle Caillet and Gladys de Rada), who challenged the highly patriarchal Bolivian society, participated in the production of the ground-breaking film *Blood of the Condor* (Ukamau group). Fully-fledged members of the Ukamau group, they traveled to a remote location in the Kallawaya region, taking with them their small children. However, only the names of their husbands (Jorge Sanjinés, Antonio Eguino and Ricardo Rada) have entered the written history.

This paper makes visible the work carried out by the women of the Ukamau group and sets the record straight on the collaborative practices of the Andean political cinema at the end of the 1960s, often misinterpreted due to the use of auteurist approaches, which remove complexity and overshadow gender issues.

### **Silvonen, Taru**

The development of informal social networks – is there room for *buen vivir* in Iztapalapa?

Some four fifths of Latin America's population live in towns and cities, making it the most urbanised region in the world. The process of urbanisation reached its peak in Mexico City decades ago, yet some peripheral areas are still coming to terms with the consequences of intense urbanisation. These areas are stigmatised as failing, yet they have relied on rich social processes to form functioning neighbourhoods amongst the chaos. This presentation discusses the relationship between local development and informal social networks as organic forms of participation and social support. A neighbourhood in Iztapalapa, the most populated borough in Mexico City, is used to analyse informal social networks in a disadvantaged area. While uncontrolled urbanisation of rural land first enabled mutual support in the locality, the last wave of intense urbanisation seems to have acted as a turning point. Comparing support networks from the beginning of urbanisation of the neighbourhood with existing networks enables asking if development is detrimental to social support processes. Guided by post-development thinking, this is discussed considering *buen vivir* as wellbeing in a balanced community.

### **Sims, Peter**

Taxation, expenditure and borrowing: the Uruguayan fiscal state, 1890-1914.

This paper investigates the fiscal aspects of the Uruguayan transition to a modern fiscal state in the early 20th century, using evidence from taxation, expenditure, and bond markets to reconstruct key changes in the overall fiscal situation. During the 19th century, as in most Latin American countries, Uruguay went through a long series of coups and civil wars, crises and debt defaults, all of which undermined investor confidence in repayment and induced a substantial risk premium. It was only in the early 20th century, with the defeat of the last rural insurgency and the consolidation of the territorial state under President José Batlle y Ordoñez, that lasting stability was achieved. Following this, a series of government reforms transformed taxation and expenditure in a manner typically described as the creation of a proto-welfare state. This paper aims to quantify the effects of these changes, examine their overall fiscal impact, and gauge the reaction of international bond markets.

### **Sipriano Nogueira, Aico**

Institutionalization of Territorial Rural Social Movements in the Lula government and the Declining of Land Reform in Brazil: Co-optation, Policital Identity and Agency.

This paper analyses the participation of territorial rural social movements (TRSM) in the Lula government, marked by declining rates on land reform as well as government support of traditional

rural elites, resulting in the expansion of large landholdings. Hence, it presents a different explanation for this phenomenon that confronts and expands the existing theory on the institutionalization of TRSM. It argues that, rather than attempts to attract and/or manipulate leaders centred on clientelistic relations and co-optation, these debates need to acknowledge the existence of cooperation, creativity, agency and political opportunities of these actors, as well as predefined meanings and strategies.

### **Smith, Richard**

Opposing Pinochet - National Days of Protest 1983-6.

The story of two teenaged brothers killed in 1985 in Santiago by the police, an event still marked annually by political violence, will be presented as a microhistorical case study. The Vergara-Toledo brothers had taken part in the violent protests against the Pinochet government between 1983 and 1986 that presaged the return to democratic government in 1990. At the heart of the story of the Vergara-Toledo family is the conflict between their religious beliefs and upbringing and a growing commitment to a radical group intent on political violence. Reconstructed from contemporary and recent interviews, and archival material, their story illustrates how, in Villa Francia (Santiago), opposition politics, grassroots religion and student protest interacted and clashed with the security forces. The paper presents an analysis of the key events and influences with reference to social movement theories, liberation theology and the role of the Catholic Church in the opposition to Pinochet. The case study demonstrates how the grassroots leadership transferred from the church to political bodies, and highlights the role student militancy played in the radicalisation of the protestors.

### **Sobreiro Filho, José**

Peasant Socioterritorial Movements in Brazil and Argentina: The Territory as a need and the Convergence Spaces

Socioterritorial movements are the main producers, consumers and transformers of counter-hegemonic space in the world today. The territory presents itself as vital, the essence of existence, for the resistance of certain groups in front of the advance of capitalism. In Latin America, Brazil is a protagonist, mainly because of the strong performance of the landless organizations in CLOC and Via Campesina, and its influence in these spatial convergences has changed other organizations. The experiences and multi-spatial collective construction characterize what we denominate as the formation of a spatial-temporal logic-rationality, full of territorial and network aspects, that started to produce influences and was imported by other networked organizations, such as the Peasant-Indigenous National Movement in Argentina. Our aim is to present the relevance of this theoretical tools and an analysis between the Brazilian and Argentine movements organized in and by networks.

### **Suriani da Silva, Ana Claudia**

The elegy of Dom Casmurro.

Dom Casmurro is Machado de Assis's most controversial novel. Published in 1900, it perfects the hybrid quality of Machado's works, which benefit from a combination of his deep knowledge of European literature and his experience of the social transformations sweeping through Brazil with the end of slavery and the monarchy. Machado de Assis's position between these two worlds is one facet of the originality and modernity of his works and above all of Dom Casmurro. In Dom Casmurro, he reveals his fascination for a theme that is very dear to European literature – jealousy – most notably represented in Shakespeare's Othello. This paper proposes a brief panorama of the critical fortune and fate of Dom Casmurro as Othello's best South American reincarnation and the classical novel of the 'court trial'. However, this critical revision will only serve as point of depart for my reading of this canonical novel as an elegiac romance, more precisely as a double elegy. The self-reflector narrator intertwines his bitter and mournful lament for the deaths of Capitu and Escobar, shedding light on the changing sexual, gender and social relations in the end of the nineteenth century.

### **Tadeo Fuica, Beatriz**

1968: Inspiring Revolutionary Students or Communist Threats?

This presentation interrogates the repurposing of images from 'Me gustan los estudiantes' (Mario Handler, 1968) in film newsreels and television advertisements promoted during the Uruguayan dictatorship (1973–85). At the time of production, these images circulated worldwide in the festivals of the so-called New Latin American cinema and others, inspiring and promoting revolutionary actions. However, a decade later, they were used as evidence of subversive actions to justify military repression. As years passed, this repurposing contributed to promote the Theory of the Two Demons, which still serves to justify the crimes committed under military rule.

Whilst focusing on this case, this paper aims to trigger wider questions about how audiovisual archives aid and challenge the writing of history. An analysis of the archive's manipulation will focus on different layers of meaning and on how these pieces have absorbed the context in which they were both produced and exhibited. Ultimately, this paper discusses the value and validity of media to approach a contested recent past. These privileged sources contribute to analyse the ideological reasons behind the generation of new meanings.

### **Tahsin, Emine**

Interaction pattern of Latin American developmentalism in case of Turkey.

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze common features and interaction pattern of developmentalist approaches in case of Latin America and Turkey. As it is known the idea of developmentalism has strong historical roots in case of Latin America and furthermore these emerging ideas has also influenced developmentalist thoughts around the world.

In the case of Turkey, comparative studies on features of developmentalist thinking and basis of statist policies applied in Latin America, has been under investigation of scholars. The role of the elites in determination of developmentalist policies, state – elite relations, democratization, populism and authoritarianism could be classified among the main concepts that has been covered by comparative studies.

In this study common features of these defined research titles would be summarized and especially perception of neoliberalism and determination of developmentalist policies after 1980 period would be analyzed. Besides, rising social movements during 2000s in case of Latin America would be considered and how these related practices have interacted Turkish scholars' developmentalist thought would be investigated.

### **Tavares Paes Lopes, Felipe**

Against modern football": power, ideology and resistance in the Brazilian terraces.

This research aims to answer the following question: to what extent and how the events and activities against "modern football" undermine or, on the contrary, establish and sustain relations of domination in the field of production and consumption of professional football in Brazil? To answer this question, I will use the theoretical and methodological framework developed by John B. Thompson. This research will be divided in three stages: at first, I will analyze the mentioned field, focusing on the relations of domination that characterize it. Secondly, I will discuss the meanings mobilized by the manifestations and practices against "modern football". Thirdly, I will seek to explain the possible connections between these meanings and relationships of domination that characterize the field analyzed in the first part of the research. My interest in developing this research is due, among other things, the relevance and urgency of the debate about the commercialization and gentrification process of Brazilian football. Furthermore, this research focus on the movement of resistance to this process, addressing an even little explored point in the scientific literature.

### **Taylor, Claire**

Latin American Studies in the Digital Age.

This paper briefly discusses the rise of digital forms of communication and dissemination, and explores how the questions that they raise, and the (new) ways in which we research them, contribute to re-thinking the ways we do Lat. Am. studies. The paper addresses two particular aspects: firstly, the paper looks at how the emergence of research into digital objects of study can be part of a productive

dialogue between humanities-based approaches and social science-based approaches. Involving the study of texts and practices, where flows, re-circulations, and re-postings are just as significant as the 'finished' object, digital culture studies can be one part of the more widespread dialogues between humanities and social science methods that characterises Lat. Am. studies. Secondly, the paper looks at how digital cultural products, involving researching phenomena which often transcend conventional national or regional boundaries, can make particularly constructive contributions at a time in which Latin Americanism is rethinking its boundaries, and can offer a critical lens through which to re-think some of the key issues underpinning ideas of the 'the national' or 'the regional'.

### **Taylor, Lucy**

Settler colonialism in Latin America: shaking up assumptions, opening new perspectives.

Why hasn't settler colonial theory (SCT) paid more attention to Latin America and the Caribbean? Given that LAC's settlers have 'come to stay' for 525 years, the region is a prime site for the study of settler colonialism, but it is only included when conditions mirror Anglo-settler colonial experiences in, for example, Australia. I argue that a perspective from Latin America can complicate and enrich settler colonial theory and demonstrate how it can: a) foreground questions of indigenous sovereignty (rather than the economic strategy of settlers); b) unpack the colonizer/colonized binary by thinking from positions of mestizaje/assimilation; and c) place black (enslaved) experience at the core of settler colonialism. Overall, I argue that thinking from LAC reveals social/racial complexity as the norm, not the exception, to settler colonial regimes, and thus enriches this new field of study. Doing so might open new dialogues across the settler colonial world that are focused not on the actions of colonizers but the experiences of those on the receiving end of the settler colonialism.

### **Theodoro Luciano, Bruno**

Understanding EU's Strategic Partnerships in Latin America: a comparative assessment of EU-Brazil and EU-Mexico relations co-authored with Luis Fernando Blanco.

Research on the EU-Brazil and EU-Mexico strategic partnerships are still scarce in the academia. In this context, this paper aims to contribute to the academic literature by briefly revisiting the process of establishment of each one of these relationships and assessing the main challenges with which they are currently faced. Moreover, it presents a comparative analysis of both relationships, increasing our understanding of "strategic partnership" as a foreign policy concept, of EU strategic partnerships with Latin America, and of current trends in EU-Mexico and EU-Brazil relations. The paper argues and demonstrates that whereas the EU-Brazil strategic partnership follows a descending path, EU-Mexico relations find themselves in an ascending and promising direction. These opposite trends are not only caused by the different political and economic conjunctures of Brazil and Mexico, but are also due to the degree of expectations from the parties when it comes to the outcomes of the partnership.

### **Torres, Fernanda**

Territorio y Movimientos socioterritoriales: debates conceptuales situados.

A pesar de la aparente centralidad del territorio -la apropiación y control del espacio a través de relaciones de poder- para comprender los movimientos sociales en todo el mundo, es notable la ausencia de esta preocupación en los análisis de los geógrafos argentinos, en comparación con los colegas brasileños y con los sociólogos argentinos, quienes han prestado importante atención a los procesos de territorialización política de sujetos y organizaciones.

Este trabajo continúa la discusión en torno a la noción de "movimientos socioterritoriales" del geógrafo brasileño Bernardo Mançano Fernandes para proponer un esquema de análisis basado en cuatro ejes: (1) control y apropiación del espacio como estrategia; (2) identidades y demandas vinculadas al territorio (3) visibilización y politización de la reproducción social; (4) institucionalización socioterritorial.

Junto con la discusión conceptual del concepto a partir de los ejes identificados, esta presentación busca reconstruir los debates en torno a la definición y el uso del concepto territorio entre los

estudios sobre movimientos sociales y acción colectiva de geógrafos y sociólogos argentinos y brasileros en la actualidad.

### **Torres Contreras, Gerardo Alonso**

The Politics of Wind Energy in Mexico: Wind, Land and Livelihoods.

"This paper will address the following question: how does wind energy development create patterns of land use, access and exclusion in Oaxaca? And with what implications? Wind energy is expected to play a salient role in climate change mitigation efforts in Mexico by increasing its capacity in almost 500% in the next decade. The development of wind energy, however, has not come without tensions and contradictions. This is relevant for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec where 90% of the national wind energy capacity has been installed. Because of its materiality and its low energy density, wind energy requires of big extensions of land to generate the same energy that would just be extracted from a 'hole' in the case of fossil fuels. The need to secure land by different stakeholders brings mechanisms of discourse creation, land control and dispossession that not only construe wind as a resource to be exploited but that also articulates patterns of use, access and exclusion to land. By analysing these mechanisms and their effect on land-based livelihoods and labour, this paper will contribute with a nuanced account on renewable energy development in Mexico.

### **Ugalde, María Fernanda**

La taxonomía de "lo raro". Revisando las interpretaciones sobre género en la iconografía prehispánica del Ecuador.

De entre la cultura material cerámica de la época prehispánica de la costa del Ecuador, que está compuesta por varios estilos que se suceden a lo largo de alrededor de 5000 años, las figurillas antropomorfas son probablemente los elementos más conocidos. Ejemplares de éstas se encuentran en museos del mundo y aparecen ilustrados en catálogos de historia del arte como tempranas representaciones de los indígenas americanos. Las interpretaciones usuales les atribuyen implícitamente género, sin que queden claros los criterios usados para tales clasificaciones en términos binarios. Los claros ejemplos en los que no resulta posible encasillar a las imágenes en las categorías de "femenino" y "masculino" suelen ser ignorados o explicados a través de ideas antojadizas exentas de análisis. El amplio material iconográfico de las culturas Tolita y Bahía nos invita a una revisión de sus posibles contenidos en torno a las categorías de género que pudieron manejar estas poblaciones, y a repensar las interpretaciones que hasta ahora han presupuesto un pasado prehispánico determinado por conceptos de dimorfismo sexual y heteronormatividad.

### **Valdivia, Raúl**

Chau Borges: El reto de los estudios visuales en la investigación social y cultural de América Latina.

Los estudios literarios son una parte importante de la producción académica sobre Latinoamérica. La obra de autores consagrados ocupa un lugar privilegiado en el análisis político, social y cultural de la región. En los últimos años, los estudios visuales, particularmente en relación al cine y la fotografía, vienen atrayendo el interés de investigadores en las ciencias sociales y las humanidades. Mi trabajo se centra en uno de los géneros fotográficos menos estudiados y apreciados en la investigación académica: la fotografía popular o vernacular, con énfasis en la producción fotográfica en asentamientos humanos en Lima. Las imágenes hechas por personas iletradas y/o marginalizadas contribuyen a la construcción de historias 'desde abajo' y permiten entender aspectos de identidad cultural y ciudadanía en grupos subalternos a través del análisis de su auto-representación visual. La forma y el contenido de estas imágenes expresan una serie de discursos (en un sentido foucauldiano) vinculados a la formación de relaciones sociales, subjetividades y espacios físicos. Los estudios visuales (subalternos) son imprescindibles para una agenda de investigación crítica, inclusiva y colaborativa.

**Valencia, Sara**

Clinical trial regulation in Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico and its influence on multi-national vaccine clinical trials.

In 2005, the Red PARF-PAHO introduced the Document of the Americas (DA-GCP) to harmonize the implementation of clinical trials in Latin America. Although Mexico participated in its elaboration only Colombia and Brazil adopted it. This research reveals that Colombia and Brazil did not follow the DA-GCP strictly. The main differences were related to the requirements to approve clinical protocols and evaluate research sites capabilities; the number of institutions involved in protocols evaluation; professional profiles required by the regulation to be part of research teams; the definition of what multi-site trials are; and the conditions to recruit participants. On the cases studied, these differences had an impact on the distribution of responsibilities among coordinating investigators and principal researchers, the creation of research capabilities to implement clinical trials and the time to approve protocols and recruit subjects. In conclusion, despite Red PARF's efforts, harmonization of clinical trial regulation in Latin America has not been achieved, and the difference between the regulations influenced the evaluation and implementation of multinational clinical trials.

**Valenzuela, Katia**

Autonomous Movements in Latin America: For a Politics and a Theory from Below.

Recent decades have witnessed the emergence of powerful social movements, community and grassroots initiatives across Latin America. These collective projects have developed a strong anti-systemic critique, refusing state-centred and top-down approaches to social change and seeking to prefigure in the present the social world in which they want to live in. This paper analyses the politics of autonomy enacted by Chilean and Mexican grassroots organisations. I discuss the limitations of Western-based scholarship to inform Latin American autonomous politics. In an attempt to move beyond the Eurocentrism still present in the field of Latin American social movements, I suggest an alternative framework based on a theoretical exercise of decolonization and an 'epistemology of the South'. Despite some evident similarities between radical politics in Latin America and in the West, this paper acknowledges the rich knowledge production developed alongside autonomous movements in Latin America. It invites us to recognize the unique character of politics in the region, stressing the relevance of politically-engaged processes of knowledge-production in the field of social movements' studies.

**Valenzuela Perez, Leonardo**

Of whales and deer: Nonhuman allies in the Chilean environmental movement.

The development of mining and electricity infrastructures have been a central concern for Chilean environmental movements during the last decade. Those movements have responded with an increasing sophistication in their technical expertise and at the same time an expansion of their repertoires of contestation and political alliances with a territorial emphasis. This chapter focuses in two cases where nonhuman animals have taken a pivotal role creating alternatives to the destructive worldviews of Neoliberalism. First, the case of the recent discovery of fossil whales at Quintero Bay, which have supported local proposals to create a protected UNESCO Geopark in an area affected by 50 years of mining pollution and a growing number of new industrial projects. Second, the case of the huemul, a Patagonian deer that became a charismatic icon of the most important environmental campaign in Chilean history, "Patagonia without dams", and whose endangerment led Chilean authorities to reject the controversial Hidroaysén hydroelectric project. This chapter explores unconventional forms of political contestation that contribute to enriching the imagination of alternatives and strategies for environmental movements.

**Valle, Luisa**

Justiça criminal e participação social no Brasil.

O presente ensaio busca analisar a participação social no Brasil, especificamente, na promoção de políticas de justiça criminal. A experiência dos Conselhos da Comunidade é apresentada a fim de

identificar em que medida contribuiu para a expansão da participação da sociedade – não restrita àquela prevista na Lei de Execução Penal Brasileira – na luta por uma agenda política transformadora da realidade do sistema penal no país. A integração social e o cumprimento de direitos para os/as presos/as, egressos/as e de todo o meio que envolve a pessoa selecionada pelo sistema criminal brasileiro demanda estratégias de aproximação entre a sociedade e o cárcere que, no exercício da democracia, deve estabelecer um processo de diálogo simétrico permanente, a despeito dos conflitos, da complexidade e das exigências diferenciadas inerentes às relações humanas. Dessa forma, a análise pretendida é baseada no relatório do I Encontro Nacional dos Conselhos da Comunidade ocorrido em 2012, bem como em material elaborado pelos órgãos envolvidos nas defesas dos direitos humanos e das políticas criminais no Brasil.

### **Vargas Faulbaum, Luis**

The agenda setting and policy adoption of 2008 Chilean pension reform.

Since 1981, the Chilean pension system is based on defined contributions managed on individual capitalisation accounts. In 2008 was enacted a reform that aimed to include people who were not receiving a minimum or assistance pension, to raise the amounts of non-contributory pensions through a new solidarity pillar and to complement the contributions made during the active life. Moreover, the reform created instruments to increase the regulation of the contributory pillar. However, critics state that solidarity pillar may be functional to the pension savings management industry interests, because the deficits on coverage and sufficiency of pensions offered by the industry will be assumed by the state.

These results were achieved after a long-term agenda setting and policy making process, mainly pushed by the government but based on the contributions made by the academia. This was followed by negotiation in the Parliament where policy adoptions were made due to political pressures from the AFP industry and other groups with political representation. Finally, the article establishes the challenges for the pension system in terms of the political interests that allowed this reform.

### **Vargas Holguin, Elizabeth**

A Comparative Reflection about the Parameters of Research on Latin American Cultures and Literatures in the United States and Britain.

In this presentation, I respond to SLAS's invitation to reflect on the current state of Latin American Studies by asking the following question: How do the analytical dimensions of Time and Space acquired as part of my brief graduate training in the United States influence my research on the history of slavery in the Pacific Coast at a British institution? How does the focus on the relationship between affect and history, as an analytical complement to the analytical foundations of Time and Space, allow for the development of a culturally sensitive understanding of these very foundational dimensions of my current research on the history of slavery in the Pacific Coast of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru? I respond to these questions by reflecting on the process that led me to discover and set the limits of my research interest, by thinking back to the initial phases of the research, and by considering the connections between colonial history and literature, a connection that has been established at a distance while attending both institutions at different stages of the research.

### **Vera-Espinoza, Marcia**

Framing Understandings of International Migration: How Governance Actors Make Sense of Migration in Europe and South America co-authored with Andrew Geddes.

In the last three decades Europe and South America have experienced different patterns of migration and different responses to that migration. This study argues that these responses to the challenges of migration cannot be solely understood as result of these dynamics because other factors too can potentially influence the motives, rationales and understandings of decision makers, such as political leaders, government officials, business leaders, trade union leaders and the like. Therefore, the authors focus on the drivers of migration governance, that is, the factors that shape the perceptions of migration of actors operating in migration governance systems. They contend that while governance

actors in both regions make sense of the uncertainties of migration in a largely reactive way, in Europe, key actors place greater emphasis on pull factors with an associated tendency towards deterrence-based approaches. In South America, the focus is on push factors and the promotion of a rights-based approach, which leads to more expansive and inclusive discourses.

### **Villares-Varela, María**

Negotiating class, femininity and career: Latin American migrant women entrepreneurs in Spain. This article analyses how the gendered and classed positions of migrant women explain the meanings of becoming an entrepreneur and the role of their spouses in their occupational trajectories. Using a translocational positionality approach, the article challenges the claim that women escape patriarchal domination by establishing their own businesses. The narratives of 35 Latin American women entrepreneurs in Spain reveal that becoming an entrepreneur is conditioned by class-based ideas of masculinity and femininity. I argue that middle-class Latin American immigrant women become entrepreneurs to promote their spouse's career advancement while conforming to class-based norms of femininity. In contrast, lower class Latin American women view the business as a space of autonomy and occupational upward mobility that nevertheless also complies with working-class definitions of femininity. The policy implications of these findings relate to making class aspirations central to the support of labour market integration and empowerment of migrant women.

### **Walsh-Fühling, Marcus**

The Political, Economic, and Institutional dimensions of Tax Reform and its relationship to the Brazil State.

The current Brazilian Congress is in the process of reforming the tax system. Since the 1988 Constitutions, there has not been a substantial tax reform to overhaul the system. The overhaul has been constrained by fiscal federal and adjustment restrictions. These constraints place political and economic power in the hands of federal states. To consolidate political power, the Executive Branch and the Ministry of Finance created a tax reform policy. While federal states and the Executive Branch negotiated the constitutional proposal, the Ministry of Finance was pressured by the IMF to sign an adjustment program to counteract the Brazilian currency devaluation. These developments suggest a need to examine the role of the national government of Brazil, particularly in regards to changes in institutional relationships.

### **Watkins, Heather**

Patriots, Subversives and Cheerleaders: Consensus and Coercion in the discourses of Augusto Pinochet and Margaret Thatcher.

Conventional paradigms of comparative politics and uneven development tend to focus on distinctions between core and periphery countries, and take a highly Eurocentric approach to the analysis of political and economic development, suggesting that where the global North leads, the South follows. However, in the case of neoliberalism, and specifically in the case of the "Chilean Experiment", this paradigm is reversed. A comparative analysis of the political discourse of neoliberal transition in Chile and Britain is revealing of the way that Chile embodied key processes of economic and social restructuring which later became common to the global North. Chile can be seen as a paradigm case of the authoritarian route to neoliberalism, and the UK constitutional, also initially appears to confirm conventional wisdom regarding the greater use of coercion in the South. Drawing on the model of historical comparison developed by Antonio Gramsci, we argue that transformation in both countries rests on a particular dialectical articulation of the themes of both coercion and consent that challenge the traditional comparative analysis of the Global North and South.

### **Watson, Peter**

El fútbol es convivencia: Analysis of the Plan Decenal de Seguridad, Comodidad y Convivencia en el Fútbol and its implementation in Colombia.

The President Santos government has realised the cohesive, integrating power of football in a country that historically has found it easier to be divided than united. Taking advantage of the strongest National Team since the early 1990s, President Santos has promoted national unity using the power of both professional and recreational football, in speeches, social media and through legislation and public policies. In 2014, following a national consultation process in the country, the Plan Decenal de Seguridad, Comodidad y Convivencia en el Fútbol was launched, which specifically stated the social development and nation-building qualities of the sport and the objectives for the deploying of football to this end. Not only did it seek to maximise the potential of the professional game and create partnerships with supporters groups towards tackling the violence around football, but also it appropriated existing networks of Sport for Development and Peace programmes towards using recreational football for social development, reconciliation and reintegration. This paper analyses this policy, and, following fieldwork and interviews carried out in Colombia, discusses its implementation.

### **Weber, Maria Izabel**

Participação Social no Brasil em Crise: Ação, Reação, Transição ou Movimento.

A arena política está saindo dos prédios e mudando-se para as ruas. Representantes de partidos políticos, sindicatos e líderes de organizações governamentais encontram-se nas ruas, pois as instituições ditas democráticas não estão conseguindo processar à contento e em tempo todas as demandas que não são necessariamente novas, pelo contrário. Estamos diante de velhos impasses de um sistema de dominação que demonstra a cada dia estar em nível de exaustão - a crescente desigualdade e a consequente exclusão. A discussão entre consolidação ou democratização, dá lugar à crise democrática, mas um tipo muito específico de democracia, caracterizado pela predominância de princípios liberais em detrimento de uma precária igualdade. Desigual e combinado foi um termo designado para explicar o crescimento económico estimulado pelo Estado e pautado na desigualdade. No entanto, a combinação frágil e o descompasso entre os atores (Estado, Sociedade Civil e Mercado) incrementaram as desigualdades sociais, enquanto movimentos de resistência, de inclusão e de recomposição de direitos criaram força. As manifestações e movimentos sociais brasileiros são capazes de reagir de forma consistente à tríade 'I'

### **Whitehead, Laurence**

Depth Perception: Improving Analytical Focus Through Cross- And Inter-Regional Comparisons.

Universalism provides one influential perspective for the study of world politics, but it offers a "flat" – even "myopic" – view of political reality. Single country studies and traditional area studies contributions can provide an "in depth" corrective, but by definition this will be partial (indeed often parochial). Well-designed comparative area studies can combine the elements of overall balance, integration, and depth of vision that is missing, widening as well as deepens the panoramic focus. But it is no soft option. This paper offers a range of examples to illustrate this methodological standpoint, and elaborates ten protocols that can improve the quality of such work. It argues that the portrayal of relevant explanatory features should be "configurative" rather than overly reductionist. This requires a multi-disciplinary approach, specialized training, and the application of judgment and expertise. Broadly causal explanations should be sought, with an emphasis on understanding the resulting resemblances and contrasts both from an external viewpoint and in terms that can be corroborated from within each region.

**Willis, Daniel**

The ruins of modernity: silenced memories of Peru's prison massacres.

In June 1986, after several days of rioting by members of the Shining Path insurgent group in three penitentiaries across Lima, the Peruvian armed forces attempted to quash the riots by bombing the state's own prison fortress on the island of El Frontón. The suppression of the three prisons resulted in the death of over 250 Peruvians, the largest instance of mass violence from Peru's internal armed conflict (1980-2000). In this paper, I seek to explain why the commemoration of the riots remains both a socially unacceptable and legally prohibited act (as a perceived form of terrorist apologism).

I argue that the spatial practice of prisons managed by the Peruvian state facilitated the social and political exclusion of Shining Path prisoners during the internal conflict. I will then discuss how this exclusion has been represented by cultural producers who highlight the castigation of prisoners and Senderistas alike as valueless life, and who have tried to recuperate the memories of the inmates.

Finally, I will explore what the prison massacres and ruins of El Frontón mean for memory practice in Peru, and how the island plays a role in Lima's commemorative city-text.

**Wylde, Christopher**

The Concept and Practice of Post-neoliberal Governance in South America.

Post neoliberalism must be understood as both practice and concept. In terms of practice, it has empirically demonstrated a shift to left and left-of-centre governments across the continent. These regimes have facilitated the return of the state as a co-ordinator of markets and attempted to forge a new social contract between the state and society. Conceptually, in the realm of governance, post neoliberalism sharpens our focus on two concepts above all. First, how ideas and material interests coalesce in a ceaseless dialectic of social being: both politics and economics are important. Second, how governance in the 21st Century occurs at multiple levels of spatial analysis, demanding analysis of both sub-national and supra-national tendencies.

**Yarar, Ayse**

The Progress of Latin American Studies in Turkey: A Bibliographical Analysis.

As a regional research area, studying Latin America was not much common in Turkey in the past, because of geographical distance, lack of diplomatic relations and inadequate conditions for learning Spanish and Portuguese. Latin American studies in Turkey have been in an increasing trend in the 2000s but at a limited rate. With the influence of recent political developments in Latin America and the growing reciprocal relations between Turkey and Latin American countries in recent years, Turkish social scientists have started to put this field of study on their agenda. Also, similarities between Turkey and Latin American countries in terms of structural, social, economic and political development processes have begun to attract many academicians and young researchers' attention. There are some scholars doing serious works on Latin America such as organizing congresses, publishing books, articles and guiding students to write thesis. In this paper, these academic works – published books and articles, thesis written by graduate students – will be analyzed and presented.

**Yufra, Laura C.**

La presencia problemática de la inmigración boliviana en Jujuy.

La presente investigación aborda las formas de relación entre el Estado argentino y los/as inmigrantes bolivianos en Jujuy. A partir del trabajo de campo realizado en el que hemos realizado entrevistas a funcionarios públicos, el análisis de las normativas vigentes y las informaciones oficiales emitidas en la prensa local, nos concentramos con una serie de sobreentendidos sobre dicha presencia, ya que se la reconoce como constitutiva de la dinámica social jujeña y, a la vez, se la rechaza. Tales posiciones ambivalentes reconocibles desde las primeras normativas migratorias, encuentran elementos nuevos desde la vigencia del Decreto de Necesidad y Urgencia establecido por el Presidente Macri (enero 2017), que habilita prácticas y discursos discriminadores (controles de gendarmería, rechazo de pensiones a ancianos de origen inmigrante) a los que se suman normativas que pretenden regular las

actividades económicas informales: prohibición de importación de ropa usada y desalojo de vendedores ambulantes.

Desde el particular caso de estudio analizado pretendemos aportar a los estudios latinoamericanos reconociendo rupturas y continuidades en el tratamiento de las migraciones.

**Zermeño, Guillermo**

The LAGLOBAL Working Group on History and Anthropology co-authored with Tristan Platt (University of St Andrews).

Profs. Guillermo Zermeño and Tristan Platt are co-convenors of the LAGLOBAL History and Anthropology Working Group, which is investigating the pioneering role of the Ibero-American world in the making of the sister fields of historiography and anthropology. The group consists of ten scholars based at partner institutions around the Atlantic. The group held an international conference and workshop in London in June, 2016. In this intervention, Profs. Zermeño and Platt will give an update of the working group's proceedings in London and research in progress.