SLAS 2014

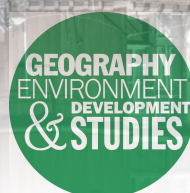## 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
BIRKBECK, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
2ND–4TH APRIL 2014

SLAS | Society for Latin American Studies
The UK association for the study of Latin America

Birkbeck
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

GEOGRAPHY
ENVIRONMENT
DEVELOPMENT
& STUDIES

Acknowledgments

We would like to convey our gratitude to our partners/funders:

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Conference Timetable

Time	Wednesday 2 April	Time	Thursday 3 April	Friday 4 April
08:45 - 09:30		08:45 - 09:30	Registration (B02 and B04, Malet Building)	Registration (B02 and B04, Malet Building)
09:30 - 11:00		09:30 - 11:00	Panel session 1 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)	Panel session 5 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)
11:00 - 11:30		11:00 - 11:30	Tea & coffee break (B02 and B04, Malet)	Tea & coffee break (B02 and B04, Malet)
11:30 - 13:00		11:30 - 13:00	Panel session 2 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)	Panel session 6 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)
13:00 - 14:15		13:00 - 14:15	Lunch (Senate House) PILAS lunch for postgraduates (Malet, room 539) SLAS committee meeting (Malet, room 631)	Lunch (Senate House) SLAS AGM (Malet, room 540)
14.15 - 15:45		14.15 - 15:45	Panel session 3 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)	Panel session 7 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)
15:45 - 16:15		15:45 - 16:15	Tea & coffee break (B02 and B04, Malet) **and CUP book launch**	Tea & coffee break (B02 and B04, Malet)
16:15 - 18:15	Registration (B02 and B04, Malet)	16:15 - 17:45	Panel session 4 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)	Panel session 8 (Malet – G, 2, 3, 5 and 6 floors)
18:30 - 19:45	Special 50th Anniversary Panel 'Fifty Years of Latin American Studies in the UK: A Retrospective'. (Clore Building, room B01)	18:15 - 19:15	Keynote: Professor Matthew Restall (Beveridge Hall, Senate House)	Keynote: Professor Javier Auyero (Cruciform B304 LT)
19:45 - 20:45	Opening drinks reception (no dinner) (Clore Building, basement foyer)	19:15 - 20:00	Drinks reception (Macmillan Hall, Senate House)	Drinks reception (Wilkins Building, North Cloisters)
		20:15 - 22:30	Buffet dinner, 8pm to 10pm (Macmillan Hall, Senate House)	Dinner (Congress House)

Latin America, Illuminated.

We are pleased to offer four new research collections that reflect the diversity of Latin American studies today:

Latin American Newspapers, Series 1 and 2, 1805-1922

Created in partnership with the Center for Research Libraries, these two series provide access to more than 280 newspapers published between 1805 and 1922 from more than 20 countries in the region, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and more than a dozen others. (Readex)

Caribbean Newspapers, Series 1, 1718-1876: From the American Antiquarian Society

Featuring more than 140 searchable newspapers from 22 islands, this collection chronicles the region's evolution across two centuries through eyewitness reporting, editorials, legislative information, letters, poetry, advertisements, obituaries and other news items. (Readex)

Foreign Broadcast Information Services (FBIS) Daily Reports: Latin America, 1974-1996

This U.S. intelligence archive provides firsthand perspectives on world history, governments and politics, capturing and translating reports of events as they occurred. The Latin American module is an indispensable source for insights into decades of turbulent regional history. (Readex)

Access Latin America

This extensive collection provides more than 75 news sources from South America, Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and U.S. territories. These newspapers, wire services and broadcast transcripts provide uniquely valuable coverage of local, national and regional issues and events at their source. (NewsBank)

THOMPSON HENRY

For further information or to request a free trial, please contact:
Peter Dodd – p.dodd@thompsonhenry.co.uk
Thompson Henry are the official representatives for Readex in Europe

Welcome Remarks

Birkbeck is delighted to welcome all delegates and participants to the 50th Anniversary Conference of the Society for Latin American Studies - SLAS 2014. This year SLAS is celebrating a cornerstone, and in order to reflect this, we have planned a vibrant programme that will highlight the diversity of Latin American studies today. We expect to welcome around 350 academics during the two and a half-day event. Looking to reach this wide audience, and reflecting Birkbeck's central mission and radical tradition, the conference will include two keynote speakers and an opening day with cultural and social activities which are aimed at pushing the boundaries of traditional academic conferences. We hope you enjoy it!

Please do not forget to link the conference's hashtag: #SLAS14 to your Twitter comments and/or live tweeting. Also, if you take photos, please do upload them to Instagram using the conference's hashtag: #SLAS14. We intend to put all photos and Twitter archives on our website in the future.

Our volunteer team, identifiable by bright yellow SLAS 2014 t-shirts, are on hand to assist you with registration and any other queries. More information on the conference and the society can be found at http://www.slas.org.uk.

Best wishes,

Jasmine Gideon

Publishers

The following publishing houses/journals have supported this conference through advertising or presence in the book fair:

Adam Matthew, Cambridge University Press, Combined Academic Publishers Ltd., Eurospan Group, Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru - University of Wale Press, Intellect, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Liverpool University Press, Maney Publishing, Pathfinder Books, Taylor & Francis, Verso and Zed Books.

We encourage everyone to visit the Publishers' Stands in the two basement rooms of Birkbeck's main building at Malet Street. To get there you must go through the main entrance, walk straight towards the reception desk (Birkbeck's main reception), and after you pass the reception desk you will see the stairs to the basement on your right hand side. You will find the stands at rooms B02 and B04.

NEW TEXTBOOKS FROM LUP

LIVERPOOL
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean
Introduction

Gavin O'Toole

LIVERPOOL LATIN AMERICAN TEXTBOOKS
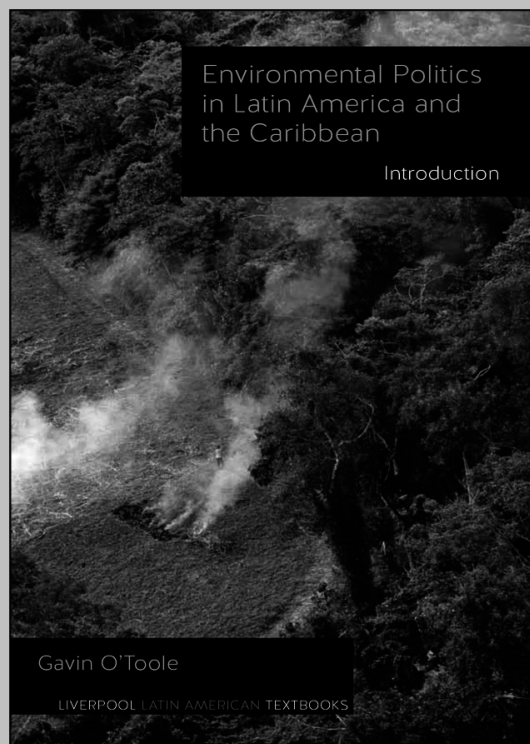
Volume 1 of *Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean* sketches the environmental history of Latin America and the Caribbean to show how society has been shaping the landscape since pre-Columbian times. It surveys ideas that have determined attitudes to the environment since Conquest and the political legacies influencing the emergence of green activism. It examines the impact of changing patterns of economic growth and how states are embracing sustainable development to confront climate change.

Volume 2 reveals how the region is becoming a laboratory of change – and a source of inspiration in global affairs – as states, multilateral agencies and the private sector seek sustainable solutions to its pressing problems. It explains the roles institutions, policies and political actors play in green policymaking and builds on the introduction to the historical, political and economic context provided in Volume 1.

Together, both volumes of *Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean* provide the framework for a modular undergraduate course on this essential topic and offer an accessible way of understanding the background and context of environmental politics in the region as well as theoretical debates and key developments.

Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean vol 1: Introduction
HB ISBN 9781781380215 £75.00
PB ISBN 9781781380222 £19.99

Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean vol 2: Institutions, Policy and Actors
HB ISBN 9781781380239 £75.00
PB ISBN 9781781380246 £19.99

Available April 2014

Environmental Politics in Latin America and the Caribbean
Institutions, Policy and Actors

Gavin O'Toole

LIVERPOOL LATIN AMERICAN TEXTBOOKS
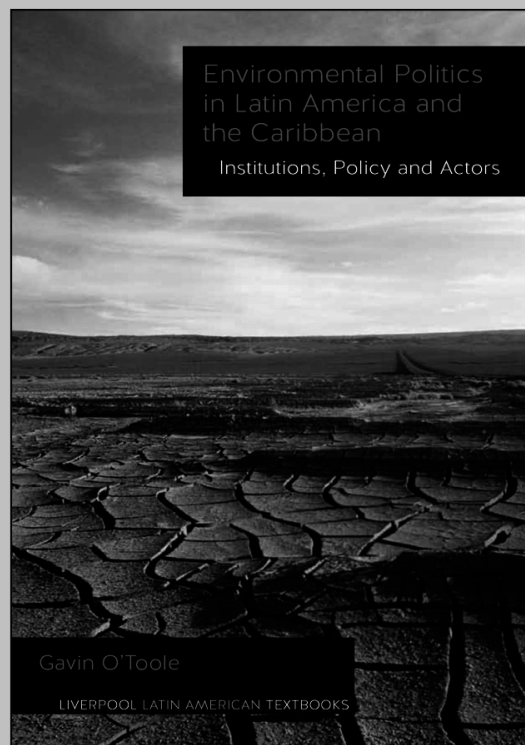
Gavin O'Toole is a freelance journalist, writer and consultant; and editor of the Latin American Review of Books.

Conference Team

Convenor: Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck College)

Organisers: Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck College) and Marianna Leite (Birkbeck College)

Volunteers: Gabriela Alvarez (Birkbeck College), Lorena Fuentes (Birkbeck College), Carmen Sepulveda (UCL), Ximena Castillo Smyntek (Manchester), Antonella Mazzone (King's College), Shimena Bosio Martins (King's College) Nadia Mosquera Uriel (Sussex), Valentina Alvarez Lopez (Goldsmiths), Angelica Cabezas (Manchester), Lieta Vivaldi (Goldsmiths), Robert Soutar, Amy Marshall (Birkbeck College), Julio Davies (King's College) and Marcela Forero (IoE)

NomadIT: Megan Caine, Rohan Jackson, Elaine Morley, Darren Edale and Eli Bugler

Photographer: Gabriela Alvarez (Birkbeck College)

Navigating this Programme

The timetable on this book gives times of the keynotes, panels and other events. The list of panels which follows these practical notes, allows you to obtain titles, convenors, time, location as well as how many time slots each individual panel has been allocated. This is followed by a more detailed list of panels and papers and their abstracts, in numerical order. Finally, at the end of the book there is the list of delegates, presenters and convenors to help you identify who is present and the sessions in which particular colleagues will present their work.

If you need any help interpreting the information in the conference book, do ask one of the conference team at the reception desk or any of the volunteers roaming around the building.

Please note that each 90-minute session ordinarily accommodates three or four papers. This can be used as a rough guide in establishing which papers will be presented when, within multi-session panels. However, convenors have a degree of flexibility in structuring their panels, so we cannot guarantee the success of panel-hopping. Also, note that some panel convenors may choose to hold their sessions in another language other than English. We have written a note next to specific panels when asked by convenors but we are not able to guarantee that all exceptions have been reported to us. So, if you do not feel comfortable attending such panels, please ask panel convenors for more information before each panel starts.

Studies in Spanish & Latin American Cinemas

Editors:
Marvin D'Lugo
Barry Jordan,
Laura Podalsky

Co-Editor:
Kathleen Vernon

Formerly published as *Studies in Hispanic Cinemas*, 2004-2014, the journal is dedicated to the study of Spanish-speaking and Latin American cinemas. Coverage includes the cinemas of Spain and Spanish-speaking South, Central and North America, including the Caribbean, and Brazil. Our target readership includes students, teachers and scholars. The journal is written in English to maximize the opportunities for contact between academic disciplines such as Media, Film Studies, Latin American and Post-colonial Studies, as well as Hispanic Studies, thereby encouraging an inter-cultural and inter-disciplinary focus.

Free issue online: http://bit.ly/1fGMpoJ

Studies in Spanish
& Latin American Cinemas

Free issue

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For further information contact: James Campbell, International Marketing Manager (james@intellectbooks.com).

Practical Information

On the back of this programme, you will find a comprehensive guide to Birkbeck's main building and a map with directions to the main venues used during this conference. Most events including all panels, will be held at the Birkbeck's Malet Street building which you can access though its Torrington Square entrance. You will note that we also marked LSE's Passfield Hall and the Brunswick Centre on the map. Passfield Hall is where most non-London delegates will be staying as it was the accommodation we recommended and it is central to other LSE accomodation. The Brunswick Centre is where you will find cash machines, shops, restaurants and a cinema.

Registration Desk

The registration desk will open from 16:15 on Wednesday, the 2nd April, until 13:00 on Friday, the 4th April. The registration desk can be found in basement of Birkbeck's main building at Malet Street. To get there you must go through the main entrance, walk straight towards the reception desk (Birkbeck's main reception), and after you pass the reception desk you will see the stairs to the basement on your right hand side. You will find the registration team at rooms B02 and B04. We aim to have someone there to help you at all times. But, if in the unlikely event you do not find anyone there, please refer to a member of our volunteer team. They will all wear bright yellow SLAS 2014 t-shirts. If you still have to pay or have any administration queries, please look for Elaine or Darren of NomadIT at the three registration times specified in the timetable.

Internet

Birkbeck has provided us with a limited number of wifi usernames and passwords that will be made available to the conference attendees at the registration desk. As access numbers will be limited, we kindly ask those delegates with Eduroam access to make use of that. We prefer to give priority to international delegates who would not have access to the internet otherwise.

Computer Room/Printing Arrangements

During the conference, all delegates will be able to use IT room 536 at Birkbeck's main building at Malet Street. In order to get to this room you will need to use the lift located on the left hand side after the Birkbeck's main reception desk. Once you get to the fifth floor please turn right and you will find room 536. All conference delegates will be able to use the printers available in IT room 536. A small printing fee may apply, so we advise you to use these facilities only in the case of an emergency. If you have any trouble accessing the computers and/or printing please ask one of our volunteers for help.

Keynotes

This year, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary, we will have two keynote speakers:

Time: 3rd April at 6.15pm, Beveridge Hall, Senate House

Speaker: Professor Matthew Restall of Pennsylvannia State University

Title: Turning Cortés and Moctezuma upside down

Abstract: The first meeting of Cortés and Moctezuma in 1519 is famous and familiar, generally taken to be the act of surrender that the conquistador claimed it was. But what if Moctezuma did not surrender? What if the events of that day, and those that surrounded it, have been depicted in ways that created a false image of the conquistador and emperor? How might our understanding of the entire Spanish Conquest be altered if we turn upside down the stereotypes that comprise the mythical Cortés and Moctezuma? Might our assumptions about all well-known historical moments be thereby challenged?

Bio: Matthew Restall is Edwin Erle Sparks Professor of Latin American History at the Pennsylvania State University, and co-editor of Ethnohistory.   His twenty books focus on three areas: colonial Mesoamerica, primarily Yucatan and the Maya; Africans in Spanish America; and the Spanish Conquest. His work on Maya history includes The Maya World (1997), Maya Conquistador (1998) and 2012 and the End of the World: The Western Roots of the Maya Apocalypse (2011, with Amara Solari).   His books on Afro-Spanish America include The

Black Middle: Africans, Mayas, and Spaniards in Colonial Yucatan, which won the CLAH prize for 2009's best book on Mexican history.   His contributions to the New Conquest History include Seven Myths of the Spanish Conquest (2003), Invading Guatemala (2007) - published in Penn State Press' Latin American Originals series, of which he is editor - and The Conquistadors (2011, with Felipe Fernández-Armesto).   He is currently a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and at the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, where he is writing books on Belize and on Cortés and Moctezuma.

Time/Location: 4th April at 6.15pm, Cruciform Building, UCL

Speaker: Professor Javier Auyero of the University of Texas at Austin

Title: Towards a political sociology of urban marginality

Abstract: This talk reviews the main themes that underlined two decades of (mostly, ethnographic) research and outlines the contours of a political sociology of urban marginality. Political clientelism, its relationship with collective action, the role of clandestine connections in politics, environmental suffering, poor people's waiting as way of experiencing political domination, and the concatenated form that violence acquires at the urban margins: the talk will cover these (admittedly, very broad) topics and, based on the lessons learned in the field, will propose ways of improving our social scientific understanding and explanation of urban marginality in Latin America.

Bio: Javier Auyero is Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long Professor in Latin American Sociology at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of Poor People's Politics (Duke University Press), Contentious Lives (Duke University Press), Routine Politics and Violence in Argentina (Cambridge University Press), and Patients of the State (Duke University Press). Together with Débora Swistun, he is the author of Flammable (Oxford University Press), and more recently, with María Fernanda Berti, of La Violencia en los Márgenes (Katz Ediciones). Javier has been the editor of the journal Qualitative Sociology and he is currently the editor of the book series Global and Comparative Ethnographies at Oxford University Press.

Badges and Meals

On arrival at the reception desk you will be given this book and your conference badge. The badge will be needed to enter sessions, the keynote, and to avail of refreshments/lunch – so please wear this at all times during the conference. There will be different coloured badges depending on what kind of registration a delegate has: one colour for the whole conference, one for just Thursday and one for just Friday. Also, be advised that SLAS re-uses the plastic badge holders and lanyards, so please hand these in at the boxes provided on the reception desk (or to a member of the conference team) when leaving the conference for the final time. This not only saves resources, but helps keep registration costs to a minimum.

50th Anniversary Panel and Reception

There will be a special panel, entitled 'Fifty Years of Latin American Studies in the UK: A Retrospective', at 6.30pm on the Wednesday afternoon, the 2nd April, at the Lecture Theatre of the Clore Management building just across from Birkbeck's main building to the left. This panel will be moderated by Professor James Dunkerley, the speakers will be Professor Tony Kapcia, Professor John King, Professor Cathy McIlwaine, Professor David Preston and Dr Rory Miller. This event is open to all conference delegates and to anyone else wishing to attend.

The special panel will be followed by a drinks reception. The drinks reception was kindly sponsored by Wiley-Blackwell. During the reception, Hans Hess, a PhD graduate in Film Musicology at the University of Bristol, will be playing works by Tom Jobim, H. Villa-Lobos, Band Powell, Astor Piazolla, Jorge Cardoso and Paulo Bellinati. More details about him can be found at: www.hanshessmusic.com.

Other Events

You will note that the Thursday and Friday lunches, keynotes, receptions and dinners will he held outside Birkbeck. Thursday's events will take place at Senate House (just across from Birkbeck) and Fridays keynote, reception and dinner will take place at the Cruciform Building, at the Wilkins Building and at Congress Hourse, respectively. The location for these venues can be found in the back of this programme. However, for those of you who are not acquainted with London and/or the

Bloomsbury area, please wait for one of the members of our volunteer team before walking to the venues. Our volunteer team will be waiting for all delegates who need directions at 13:00 and at 17:45 on Thursday and Friday at the foyer of the main Birkbeck building (in front of the reception desk). Volunteers will also direct delegates to the drinks receptions and dinners after each keynote.

The Society for Latin American Studies will be having two key meetings during the conference, an Annual General Meeting and a Committee meeting. The SLAS AGM will be held on Friday, the 4th April, in room 540, at the Malet Street building. And, the SLAS Committee meeting will be held on Thursday, the 3rd April, in room 631, at the Malet Street building.

The Postgraduates in Latin American Studies - PILAS will be meeting Thursday, the 3rd April, during lunch at room 539, at the Malet Street building. The PILAS team is also organising a social activity on Thursday night at 8pm at the O'Neills pub just across the street from the British Library. So, if you are at all interested, please ask for more information from the PILAS Team or just tag along!

Video Presentation

An artist/filmaker, Ximena Castillo Smyntek (Jandy CSG), also a practice-based PhD candidate in Latin American Cultural Studies and Screen Studies from the School of Arts, Languages and Cultures at the University of Manchester will be showing a video called 'PANamericanGEA'. The video 'PANamericanGEA' explores the journey of a man called "Ben" as a metaphorical reflection on identity formation. Ben through the interaction with the mass media, such as the radio, Internet and television, becomes more aware of the complexity that some identity terms (Hispanic, Latino, etc.) have in relation with their historical past. This is a story that expresses the hope for a better integration in the Americas. The presentation will take place at room 632 at the Malet Street building during the 15:45 coffee break on Friday, the 4th April.

Book Launch

We are pleased to announce that the book 'Democracies and Dictatorships in Latin America: Emergence, Survival and Fall' will be

launched during the conference. The launch will take place in front of the Cambridge University Press stand in the basement of the Malet Street building on during the 15:45 coffee break on Thursday, the 3rd April. The book, coauthored by Aníbal Perez-Liñán, University of Pittsburgh, and Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame, Indiana, examines the emergence and the subsequent propensity of democracies and dictatorships to survive or break down in Latin America from 1900 until 2010. Because of their conviction that existing theories did not adequately explain regime change or stability for Latin America, the authors developed a new theory to explain regime change and stability. Their approach is situated between long term structural or macro-cultural theories and analyses that focus on the swiftly changing coalitions at moments of regime change or the decisions of specific leaders. They emphasise the politically constructed preferences of specific political actors--especially their policy moderation or radicalism and their normative orientation toward democracy. The book offers the first extended analysis of regime emergence, survival, and breakdown of all twenty Latin American countries over an extended time.

Travel

Wherever you decide to stay in London, you will find it easy to get to Birkbeck's main building at Malet Street by public transport. Birkbeck is surrounded by tube and mainline rail stations. Many bus routes pass down nearby Gower Street or go via Russell Square. To plan your journey to Birkbeck using public transport, see the Transport for London journey planner at journeyplanner.tfl.gov.uk/. For taxis see http://www.samscars.co.uk or call 02072544545. The location of the main tube stations - Russell Square, Warren Street, Euston and King's Cross - can be found in the back of this programme.

Emergency Contact

We hope your time at SLAS 2014 goes smoothy and hassle free. However, if you need to contact us for any emergency, please feel free to get in touch with Elaine at slas2014@nomadit.co.uk or at +44 (0) 7908903473.

List of Panels

P01
On the shores of liberal democracy: exploring the reshaping of the community in the context of post-liberal governments in Latin America

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 630

2 Slots

Convenor: Juan Pablo Ferrero (University of Bath)

P02
Cuba today: new developments in a changing country

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 624

3 Slots

Convenors: Par Kumaraswami (School of Arts, Languages and Cultures, University of Manchester), Ramón I. Centeno (The University of Sheffield), Robert Huish (Dalhousie University)

P03
The Latin American left on screen

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 354

2 Slots

Convenors: Clara Garavelli (University of Leicester), Beatriz Tadeo Fuica (University of St Andrews)

P04
Argentina since the 2001 crisis: recovering the past, reclaiming the future

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 252

3 Slots

Convenors: Daniel Ozarow (Middlesex University), Cara Levey (UCC)

P05
Sport and society

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 253

1 Slot

Convenor: Matthew Brown (University of Bristol)

P07
Development, culture and redistribution of inequality: the formation of new ethnic, political and environmental landscapes in Latin America

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 351

2 Slots

Convenors: Piergiorgio Di Giminiani (Pontificial University of Chile),
Sophie Haines (University of Oxford)

P08
South-South cooperation in the context of crisis: the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in the global South

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 353

1 Slot

Convenor: Thomas Muhr (University of Bristol)

P09
Latin American responses to forced migration: experiences of refugee protection and integration in the region

4/04/2014
11:30

Malet 624

2 Slots

Convenor: Marcia A. Vera Espinoza (University of Sheffield)

P10
The Ríos Montt trial and other aporias of justice in Guatemala

4/04/2014

16:15

Malet 253

1 Slot

Convenor: Silvia Posocco (Birkbeck, University of London)

P11
Visuality, illustrated popular magazines and modernity in Latin America

4/04/2014

14:15

Malet 254

2 Slots

Convenor: Maria Chiara D'Argenio (King's College London)

P13
New perspectives on political ideas and practices in post-independent Chile (1818-1830)

3/04/2014

14:15

Malet 253

2 Slots

Convenor: Joanna Crow (University of Bristol)

P14
Higher education in Latin America: challenges of quality, equality, inclusion and recognition

3/04/2014

14:15

Malet 354

2 Slots

Convenors: Guadalupe Mendoza-Zuany (Universidad Veracruzana), Nicolas Fleet (University of Cambridge)

P15
Gender and extractive industries in Latin America

4/04/2014

14:15

Malet 353

2 Slots

Convenor: Katy Jenkins (Northumbria University)

P16
Climate change and policy change in Latin America

4/04/2014

09:30

Malet 254

1 Slot

Convenors: Malayna Raftopoulos (University of London), Marieke Riethof (University of Liverpool)

P17
Photographic histories of Latin America

4/04/2014

09:30

Malet 353

2 Slots

Convenors: Kristine Juncker (School of Advanced Studies, University of London)

P18
Drugs in Latin America in the early twenty-first century

4/04/2014

09:30

Malet 539

2 Slots

Convenor: Francisco Ferreira (Unknown)

P19
Latin American cultural criticism today: new forms, new politics

3/04/2014
14:15

Malet 353

2 Slots

Convenors: Tomás Peters (Birkbeck, University of London), John Kraniauskas (Birkbeck, University of London)

P20
Borges' posthumous novels: legacy, criticism and the contemporary novel

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 351

1 Slot

Convenor: Carlos Fonseca (Princeton University)

P21
Challenging gendered instrumentalism in Latin American social policy?

3/04/2014
11:30

Malet G15

3 Slots

Convenors: Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck College), Marianna Leite (Birkbeck College), Gabriela Alvarez Minte (Birkbeck College)

P22
The politics of nature in Latin America

3/04/2014
14:15

Malet 254

2 Slots

Convenors: Michela Coletta (Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS)), Andrea Cadelo Buitrago (King's College)

P23
Venezuela after Chavez: ethnographic perspectives on the past, present and future of Bolivarianism

3/04/2014
16:15

Malet 624

1 Slot

Convenors: Matt Wilde (Institute of Latin American Studies), Mariya Ivancheva (Unknown)

P24
Cultural and political praxes, ideas and subjectivities in the Latin American upper classes

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 631

1 Slot

Convenors: Franka Winter (Trinity College Dublin), Fiorella Montero Diaz (Royal Holloway, University of London)

P25
Positivism and education reform in late nineteenth-century Latin America

4/04/2014
14:15

Malet 630

2 Slots

Convenor: Jens R Hentschke (Newcastle University)

P26
Sex, gender and resistance in Latin America: queer challenges and embodied politics

4/04/2014
14:15

Malet 632

2 Slots

Convenors: Megan Daigle (University of Gothenburg), Raúl Marchena Magadán (University of Manchester)

P28
Latin American digital culture

4/04/2014
14:15

Malet 631

2 Slots

Convenor: Claire Taylor (University of Liverpool)

P29
Imagining the neoliberal city: new Latin American cinema and urban space

3/04/2014
14:15

Malet 351

2 Slots

Convenors: Fernando Sdrigotti (Royal Holloway), Santiago Oyarzabal (Warwick University)

P30
Civil society and social movement mobilisation: lessons from Latin America

4/04/2014
11:30

Malet 351

3 Slots

Convenor: Gemma McNulty (Dublin City University (DCU))

P31
Making a difference: researching Latin America/Latin Americans and public engagement

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 355

2 Slots

Convenor: Cathy McIlwaine (Queen Mary University of London)

P32
Literature and other arts in contemporary Brazil: a (cross) cultural review

3/04/2014
11:30

Malet 253

1 Slot

Convenor: Cimara Valim de Melo (King's College London; IFRS)

P33
On Mexican time: politics and the past in twentieth and twenty first-century Mexico

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 355

2 Slots

Convenor: Thomas Rath (UCL)

P34
Race, ethnicity and racism in Latin America: exploring the uncomfortable linkages

4/04/2014
11:30

Malet 354

3 Slots

Convenors: Desiree Poets (Unknown), Monica Moreno Figueroa (Newcastle University), Peter Wade (Manchester University)

P36
Liberalism and Democracy in Latin America

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 253

2 Slots

Convenor: Rosie Doyle (School of Advanced Study, London/ University of Bristol)

P37
Visual research, creative methodologies and the position of the subject: possibilities and limitations of creative experiences

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 354

1 Slot

Convenor: Angelica Cabezas-Pino (Unknown)

P38
Reinventing development in rising Latin America?

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet G15

3 Slots

Convenors: Jelke Boesten (King's College London), Andres Mejia Acosta (Kings College London)

P39
Spaces of representation: the depiction of Latin American cultures in the United States

4/04/2014
11:30

Malet 631

1 Slot

Convenors: Camilla Sutherland (UCL), Bea Caballero (Birkbeck, University of London)

P40
Latin American cities

4/04/2014
14:15

Malet 355

2 Slots

Convenors: Joana Barros (Birkbeck, University of London), Kate Maclean (Birkbeck, University of London)

P41
Radical Americas: problems and promise in the construction of oral histories of the radical present and past in Latin America

4/04/2014

14:15

Malet 252

2 Slots

Convenors: Geoff Goodwin (Institute of the Americas, UCL), William Booth (UCL), Hilary Francis (University of Aberdeen)

P43
Media and public interest in 21st century Latin America

4/04/2014

14:15

Malet 539

2 Slots

Convenors: Renata Faria Brandão (The University of Sheffield), Sara Garcia Santamaria (The University of Sheffield), Jose Antonio Brambila-Ramirez (The University of Sheffield)

P44
¿De qué se reía Roberto Bolaño?

4/04/2014

09:30

Malet 630

2 Slots

Convenors: Kristina Pla Fernandez (Manchester University), Franco Pesce (Cambridge), Benjamin Loy (University of Cologne)

P45
Latin American judiciaries in comparative context

4/04/2014

09:30

Malet 632

2 Slots

Convenors: Penny Miles (University of Bristol), Cath Collins (U Ulster, UK & UDP, Chile)

P46
The quality of democracy: leaders, parties and citizens

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 252

2 Slots

Convenor: Laura Tedesco (Saint Louis University)

P48
Journal editors' panel

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet 254

1 Slot

Convenor: Rory Miller (University of Liverpool)

P49
Displaying recent research on Latin America and the Caribbean conducted by Nalacs members

3/04/2014
16:15

Malet 252

1 Slot

Convenor: Marc Simon Thomas (Utrecht University)

P50
New approaches and clusters for Latin American Studies in Germany

3/04/2014
09:30

Malet G15

1 Slot

Convenor: Detlef Nolte (ADLAF)

P51
Recent research on Latin America in France

4/04/2014
09:30

Malet 624

Convenor: Sebastien Velut (Sorbonne nouvelle)

P52
Latin American Studies in France, Germany and the Netherlands: recent developments and challenges

3/04/2014
11:30

Malet B29

1 Slot

Panel and Paper Abstracts

P01
On the shores of liberal democracy: exploring the reshaping of the community in the context of post-liberal governments in Latin America

Convenor: Juan Pablo Ferrero (University of Bath)

<div align="right">

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet 630

</div>

Panel abstract

We welcome papers that engage with notions such as populism, democracy, social movements and post-liberalism in relation to a) the structuration of new political formations and b) the changing nature of the notion of the community underpinning the current dominant state-discourse.

The politicization of indigenous identities in Bolivia and their challenges in the Plurinational State

Aiko Ikemura Amaral

Among the social struggles that lead to the conformation of a Plurinational State in Bolivia, those of the indigenous peoples and their social movements are of distinguished importance. Their long-lasting endeavors, which became highly politicized during the 1990s, were fundamental in questioning the liberal-representative citizenship frame as well as the alleged homogeneity national identity. All over the country, they took the streets and highways demanding their rights for autonomy, territory and self-government. With the inflexion of the 2000s and the disintegration of the neoliberal democratic pact that had sustained the governments so far, the indigenous appeals seemed to be heard at last. The president, of indigenous descent and leader of the coca grower movement, convened a Constitutional Assembly that established the plurinationality of the State, communitarian democracy and also recognized the indigenous originary peasant nations as a constitutive subject of the Bolivian people. The present paper seeks to analyze the politicization of indigenous identities and their role in overthrowing the neoliberal governments in Bolivia. We then discuss how their struggles were recognized in the 2009 Constitution, as part of an effort to overcome the multiculturalist approach that hitherto dominated the scene. Finally, we intend to highlight the present contradictions of this process, in which the political empowerment of indigenous subjects has to face the reinforcement of representative democracy and of the state's nationalist appeals, while at the same

time striving to consolidate their own forms of government and political plurality.

Rethinking the understanding of community: Latin American indigenous movements and their challenges to human development

Ana Estefanía Carballo (University of Westminster)

The Latin American 'Left turn' has brought up a multitude of socio-political changes that have been perceived as a 'post-liberal project' (Arditi, 2009), a quest for an 'alternative modernity' (Escobar, 2010) and a project of de-colonial thinking, confronting the 'Colonial Matrix of Power' (Mignolo, 2011) by exposing a geopolitics of knowledge historically benefiting the West. Shaking off the roots of mainstream understandings of development and liberal democracy, the emergence of these socio-political projects gives us a framework to challenge notions central to these discourses. This paper takes this opportunity, thus, to question the understanding of community in the mainstream understanding of development, the Human Development paradigm (HD).

The indigenous movements of the Andes have put to the forefront a project of development that, this paper argues, poses particularly acute challenges to contemporary practices of development, as articulated in HD. The ideas of the Sumak Kawsay (SK) (and Buen Vivir), emerging from those movements, speak of an alternative vision of development, one that emphasizes the interdependence of individuals with their communities and the Earth. While in policy documents often ideas of SK have been linked to HD, this paper argues against the dominant interpretation that in fact, the ideas of SK expose the limitations of HD's understanding of development. In particular, they question its notion of community. By theoretically engaging HD discussions through Amartya Sen's capabilities approach, this paper offers the possibility to rethink the understanding of community and its centrality in the project of development.

Public health movement and politics in Brazil: the long institutional road and the call to renewal (1970s-2013)

Fabiana da Cunha Saddi (Federal University of Goias, Brazil)

Three key periods were identified:
I) Between late 1970s and 1988 we see the formation of the health movement, and the development of a political struggle for the creation of the new National Health System (SUS), leading to its creation in the Constitution of 1988.
II) Between 1989 and 2002 were implemented the main institutional basis of the new system.
III) Between 2003 and 2006 a managerial and participative line was formed; and then (after 2007) kept allied to an effort to tie health policy to the development model.
The mapping of those three key moments enabled us to answer two main questions: In what ways the Brazilian collective health community/actors and its

ideas have been influencing the policymaking process of health policy in the country? Why and in what context can we understand the present call of the collective health community for a renewal of the health movement in the Brazil?

The results indicate that although the ideas of the collective health movement have been influential during the whole period, they were less dominant in the later years, characterized by the institutionalization of society participation in health councils and by a more institutionalized political action of the leaders of the movement in the Secretaries/Ministry of Health. After the protests in 2013, a renewal of the movement is considered essential to guarantee not only the promotion of a universal health system, but also as a means to demand better quality of public health services in the country.

The role of transnational non-state actors in Chilean democracy: the NED, WOLA and Freedom House and the 1988 plebiscite

Mara Sankey (University College London)

The 1988 plebiscite in Chile was a key step on the road to democratic transition. This paper will examine the role played by three US-based organisations in the plebiscite: the NED, the Washington Office on Latin America and Freedom House. Although the NED's activities in Chile have often been discussed, they have rarely been subjected to critical examination. Drawing on my archival research into its work – and the lesser studied activities of WOLA and Freedom House, I will compare the impact these organisations had, not only on the plebiscite and the process of transition, but also on official US policy towards Chile.

The three organisations engaged in diverse projects during this period: the NED channelled money to various sectors of Chilean political and civil society; WOLA lobbied and provided educational materials to Congress and other non-state actors in Washington; and Freedom House provided briefings to Congress and other foreign policy-makers. They were also operating from very different positions in relation to official policy-making: the NED acted virtually as an implementer of US foreign policy while the other two organisations were more marginalised, albeit in different contexts – WOLA in the Washington foreign policy community and Freedom House in Chile. This paper will highlight how these varied positions affected the organisations' levels of understanding of the Chilean political situation and their capacity to work with local actors. Moreover, I hope to draw some wider conclusions about the role of transnational civil society in democratic transitions in Latin America.

Poors with power? Contributions to understand the challenges of democracy and citizenship in communities experiencing poverty and deep social exclusion in Chile

Gianinna Munoz (University of Bristol)

Social exclusion, as a multimensional, complex, dynamic and relative phenomenon is frequently experienced by communities living in poverty not only as the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, but also as an unbalance in power relations and margination from the public sphere. Social exclusion, from this perspective, is understood as a way to make explicit the power relationships that are underpinning poverty and as a crucial factor impeding the exercise of citizenship and the consolidation of democracy.

In this vein, the question that guided this research was how these communities experiencing poverty in Chile take part in social interventions -the so called "community interventions", which are conducted by NGOs and funded by the Chilean State in order to reduce social exclusion. This presentation will discuss some of the perspectives that were found underlying these "community interventions" (neo-liberal/neo-conservative, progressive-communitarian and some elements from radical thought) and their operationalisation in practice (e.g. methods, techniques and activities undertaken by frontline professionals in community settings). Based on the research findings, some analyses of the idea of community within the current Chilean society, and the State social policy to address poverty and social exclusion focusing in communities will be developed. A reflection on how power can be redistributed in the Chilean society by promoting an anti-essentialist notion of citizenship in order to reduce the exclusion gaps will be also offered.

The (re)emergence of latinoamericanismo in the political discourse and the reconfiguration of social antagonisms

Juan Pablo Ferrero (University of Bath)

The debates about the formation of the post-(neo)liberal moment in Latin America have tended to stress the shifts in governments ideological leaning and public policies over the more complex transformations in the socio-political discourse informing, in turn, transformation at the state level. The result is that post-neoliberalism is seen as a new moment of political totalisation and as such co-constituted along the structuration of a new fully-fledged political subject. Engaging with this debate, the aim of the paper is to explore the contentious displacement of the notion of the community in the region in general and in Argentina and Brazil in particular. The struggles over the redefinition of the contours of the community define, although contingently, the frontiers of the people which, in turn, construct the narrative permeating the dominant socio-political discourse. The analysis of the shifts in a) the social, b) the state, and c) political forms indicates a significant displacement from a liberal to a Latin American imaginary of the community over the past decade. The latter suggests that the new notion of community while expressing major political transformations it equally raises fundamental new challenges to the structuration of the political subject because it also transforms the external element which once functioned as the critical 'other': neoliberalism. The consequence is therefore the contingent formation of a new post(neo)liberal moment which instead of total is contingent and hence essentially precarious.

The emergence of sub-regional representative institutions in South America in the 21st century: difference, similarity and path dependence

Taeheok Lee (The University of York)

There exists a large body of research dedicated to exploring the concept of regionalism (including 'old' versus 'new' regionalism) and how this applies to Latin America. However, it does not provide the key to understanding why there still seem to be under-represented groups who are suffering injustice despite recent changes in the political landscape in Latin America, particularly in terms of regional levels of projects and policies. This study focuses on exploring the degree to which local actors' involvement in the procedure of regional projects, which is one of the characteristics of regionalism, is well studied and understood. Specifically, the research will explore in depth the regional projects and policies of the Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) under the umbrella of the Union of South America (UNASUR). For explorative purposes, this study recently conducted at a local level, in which structural projects (i.e, the building of roads and bridges) are taking place. This study is centered upon a case study of several local areas in the state of Acre in Brazil, where one of ten region-wide projects, so called 'Axes' is actively progressive. The analytical perspective in this research case is contextualized according to two explanatory elements: (1) 'historically embedded societal structure' - in principle referring to society-based structure that has been shaped by history; and, (2) the impact of China's regional interest, particularly with respect to natural resources. Overall, this research intends to identify the nature of new regionalism in Latin America, and particularly in the South American region.

Suma Qamaña: community whit quality of life as an alternative proposal to the Liberal model of development

Nelson Antequera Durán (Gobierno Autonomo Municipal de La Paz)

We are experiencing profound political, social and ideological changes in Bolivia. The first decade of this century has been marked by the crisis of neoliberal political model, the capitalist economic model and colonial cultural model. The social struggles that have marked this crisis have led to the search for an alternative economic and social alternatives embodied in the new Constitution of the State (CPE)

The concept of Suma Qamaña , or live well, as one of the key social, political and economic paradigms outlined in the CPE and therefore the new conception of the relation among the society and the State that it provides for Bolivia .

We analyze the concept of Suma Qamaña and as an alternative paradigm of development and its political, cultural and social implications. From this analysis, we will move forward on the concept of human development, both in theory and from the political and institutional practice.

We propose a third time a proposed conceptualization of human development according to the epistemological, ethical and political perspective of the Suma Qamaña paradigm. We have synthesized our proposed the concept of "community with quality of life". The community as a necessary condition for quality of life, takes us to a relationship-centered approach: the "quality of life" is then the possibility of living better together.

Finally, we present the implications of this alternative concept of Development for governance in general and the local government management in particular in order to analyze the ways of leading to the practice the Suma Qamaña.

Changing political perspectives in South America

Salvador Schavelzon (Federal University of Sao Paulo)

After the 'turn to the left' of several South American governments in the last decade, a new landscape of struggles and discussions had arrived. Although the tension beetween neoliberal economics and State regulation or intervention continues as an important imaginary, other political points of view appears in the region through intellectual debates, claims of minorities and local population or big ryots in the city.

The new political conjuntures in countries as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Uruguay can be read as a challenge to the now established governaments. In some places big coallitions between the left and conservative regional sectors reflect a trending to the right, in others, new movements try to discover new political narratives and desires that the 'popular' governments could not attend or represent [anymore].

Combining ehtnografical work in the Andean 'plurinational' countries, with an overview of political situations based in direct observation in Argentina and Brazil my aim in this paper is to take into consideration a new map of conflicts that can be taken as a cue to rethink South American politics. Within them, we found recent struggles that had remarked the problematic face of development and natural resourses exploitation in all the region, in a senarium of local resistances against highways, dams, minery or oils exploitation that had arrived in an intensified rythm and enlarged scale. In this map, we can also consider urban protests and, in other dimension, the discussions that recently took place in the constituent assemblies of Bolivia and Ecuador.

P02
Cuba today: new developments in a changing country

Convenors: Par Kumaraswami (School of Arts, Languages and Cultures, University of Manchester); Ramón I. Centeno (The University of Sheffield); Robert Huish (Dalhousie University)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30

Panel abstract

Since 2006 Cuba has experienced sweeping reform, giving rise to wide-ranging reverberations at all levels of society. This panel invites participants to assess and engage with such new developments in Cuban culture, politics, ideology, economics, and society. How can we grasp Cuba today?

The debate over the discourse on change in Cuba

Edith Villegas

Since Fidel Castro handed power over to Raul Castro, there has been many expectations around the idea of a change in Cuba. This anticipation and wonder about the future of Cuba diminished after no dramatic changes in the first stage of Raul's government. But lately, there has been a revival due to long expected political and economic reforms.

These recent reforms have raised a debate over whether the new policies represent a real change which will bring real benefits to the population or whether it is a move to reduce international pressure and criticism or some sort of "safety valve" strategy. Certainly, skepticism towards Cuban policies is not something new but there is no denial on a rise of expectation over a real change in the socialist system.

The paper will discuss the domestic and international perspective on a discourse on change in Cuba. Also an analysis of the coverage of the international media will be made.

Some questions analyzed in the paper would be: How is the international media perceiving the smoke signals of change in the island? How does a discourse on change affect the international and domestic perspective on the Revolutionary government? What is the effect and credibility on a discourse on change when it comes to Cuba?

The 'red managers' of Cuba

Ramón I. Centeno (The University of Sheffield)

This paper discusses the rise of 'red managers' by looking at a managerial corporatist apparatus: the Chamber of Commerce. Such organism, created to promote national exports, experienced in 2001 a political turn that propelled it to also be the representative, before the State, of the interests of the "Cuban businessmen" -that is, the group that leads the companies oriented to the global market.

In other words, the Chamber has the delicate function of politicizing, for the regime, the group that restored capitalism in other socialist countries and turned itself into a new bourgeoisie. Due to its political implications, the analysis of the link that the regime has established with the managers does not have a merely retrospective relevance. Such link is the starting point of any future relationship

between the managers and the political context in Cuba.

In this paper I characterize the link regime-managers as a post-totalitarian one, which implies to deduct equilibrium in such relation, as opposed to something ephemeral. As such, the Chamber's corporatist side is not aimed at the "mobilization of enthusiasm", but "to achieve a minimum degree of conformity and compliance". Thus, the politicization the regime undertakes through the Chamber is of a kind that wants to produce 'red managers', or, a (contradictory) subject integrated to the official ideology.

Apart from presenting relevant empirical evidence, I will address the political implications of the characterisation I propose both for the political transition under the presidency of Raúl Castro and for a hypothetical capitalist restoration.

Multiplicity in Cuba today as a symptom of capitalist hegemony

Lizette Mora (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

The crisis of the nineties in Cuba and subsequent reforms, have led to the diversification of society, in political, economic and cultural terms. The emergency of actors such as entrepreneurs, political organizations and the Catholic Church, (re)new Cuban scene today. However, we can ask ourselves: What has been the role played by these actors in building a more democratic society? ; What consequences follow from social diversification? And; Do these changes actually lead to a democratic regime?

In this paper I argue that the multiplicity and recent diversification in Cuban society, are explained by the hegemony of neoliberal capitalism have on it, to free it from its constitutive antagonism (class struggle), that a true democratization of style life. Recall the Freudian premise about the denial of castration is represented as the multiplication of phallic symbols. In other words, the multiplicity in Cuba denies inherent social antagonism and follows the example of liberal democracies.

Changes in Cuba's state-controlled tourism marketing since the Special Period

Rebecca Ogden (University of Manchester)

Cuba's urgent imperative to generate hard currency following the Soviet bloc collapse in 1989 meant, amongst other rapid reconfigurations of the economy, strategic and accelerated development of the dormant tourism industry. With the threat of total economic collapse, but in full recognition of the adverse social effects and ideological compromises that such developments represented, the revolutionary government placed strict parameters on the industry, limiting foreign investment and control, allowing increasing degrees of activity in the informal sector (legalising but regulating micro-enterprises which had swiftly sought to profit from booming tourist numbers) and retaining creative and administrative control of marketing campaigns. Beyond the 'world-making' authority that scholarship has attributed to tourism marketing (Ballerino Cohen, 1995; Hollinshead, 2004), the specific context of Cuba during the 1990s and 2000s merits special consideration:

tourism allowed the projection of carefully selected to establish political sympathy in the wider world during austerity and crisis (Sanchez and Adams, 2008) but also undermined socialist aspirations, provoked accusations of an inevitable backslide to pre-revolutionary social ills, and exposed the limits of state control. This paper considers the thematic and aesthetic evolution of state-led tourism campaigns during the specific political, economic and social-cultural context of this period, with special focus from 2006 to the present day, as well as reflecting on the multiple voices in formal and informal spheres that emerged alongside them.

Jirafas y topos en la misma guarida: changes in contemporary Cuban film

Dunja Fehimovic

In May 2013, a group of Cuban filmmakers gathered in Havana to discuss internal proposals for change being formulated within the ICAIC and suggest potential solutions to the problems faced by the industry. The group's Acta de Nacimiento underscores a desire to expand production beyond the state and nation, addressing the troubled legal status of independent filmmakers, and to reestablish links with other Latin American cinemas while reaffirming commitment to ICAIC's historic vision. Their suggestions are inextricable from wider reforms that have taken place in Cuba since 2006, but can also be seen as consequences of predating processes such as the democratisation of film through digital technology, and the longer-standing crisis of the Special Period.

This paper analyses this turning-point in Cuban cinema, establishing parallels between the actions of both ICAIC and the aforementioned 'Grupo de trabajo' in dialogue wtih two recent feature films produced in Cuba: Alfredo Ureta's La guarida del topo (2011) and Kiki Álvarez's Jirafas (2013). Whilst the former is a co-production between ICAIC, ICRT and the filmmakers' own Aurora Productions, the latter has been explicitly identified as an 'independent', 'alternative' project. Both films eloquently express the coexistence of and clashes between different practical and theoretical models of filmmaking in contemporary Cuba. Dwelling in particular on the blurring of the inside/outside divide, these films underscore the difficulties and rewards entailed by an opening up of the film industry that has been underway for a number of years and is arguably only now being confronted head-on.

Sexual tension: sexual diversity, CENESEX, and the state

Emily Kirk (University of Nottingham)

Cuba, once understood to be a violently homophobic country, is now internationally lauded for its attention to sexual diversity rights. The principal driving force behind these changes has been the National Centre for Sexual Education (CENESEX), led by current president Raúl Castro's daughter, Mariela Castro. The centre's main aim has been the normalization of sexual diversity through sexual education and sexual health care. Indeed, the centre has been responsible for, among many others, celebrations for the International Day Against Homophobia since 2007, establishing

a series of networks in support of sexual diversity rights, calling for the legalization of same-sex civil-unions, and publishing significant amounts of related research. Yet, although CENESEX has often been the focus of the international media, there has been no solid academic analysis of its evolution, nor has its complex (often viewed as competing) relationship with the state ever been addressed. This paper seeks to analyze the complex evolution of CENESEX and its relationship with the State. Has the normalization of sexual diversity really occurred under Raúl Castro's government or has the centre been working autonomously? And what does this mean for Cuba?

Cuban culture: at another crossroads?

Par Kumaraswami (School of Arts, Languages and Cultures, University of Manchester)

This paper explore the many implications of the recent process of reforms under Raúl Castro's government on cultural life in Cuba. The Special Period left a lasting impression on Cuban culture: the economic crisis forced individual, community and state actors to downscale national cultural policies and look for local and community-based solutions (often utilising state infrastructure) to ensure that cultural practice continued; at the same time, the state was obliged to introduce limited market mechanisms in order to target new audiences, predominantly in the tourist sector, and cultural producers were encouraged to seek opportunities off the island. However, the Batalla de Ideas of the early 2000s once again put national cultural policy for national audiences at centre stage, with many new cultural initiatives emerging to 're-invigorate' particular sectors of the population.
The process of economic analysis and reform undertaken under Raúl Castro, however, has again transformed the place of Cuban culture in Cuban society, with producers encouraged to develop public/private solutions to their budgetary needs, and with cuentapropismo allowing, at least in principle, the emergence of new cultural producers and mediators. This paper will therefore examine the multiple and complex functions, value and forms of cultural life in contemporary Cuba,as well as the internal debates that recent reforms have provoked.

Windows to the outside world or cyber corrals: an analysis of mixed messaging strategies regarding cyber cafes in Cuba

Randall Martinez (University of Miami)

Cuba initiated a dramatic shift in information access policy by opening doors to 118 government sponsored cyber cafes, granting unprecedented Internet access to the people of Cuba. While a bold step for the country labelled by Reporters Without Borders as an "Internet enemy," the full impact of this change in policy and government attempt at building an information society has been severely under researched. Research of cyber cafes in traditionally closed information societies has demonstrated the delicate balancing act that occurs when governments attempt to build an information society while simultaneously repudiating democratic efforts.

The situation in Cuba is unique, however, because unlike previous studies the government is the initiator, developer, promoter and operator of the cyber cafes, not private entrepreneurs. In order to better understand this balancing act, this paper seeks to: 1) comparatively analyse mass media messaging strategies which attempt to persuade citizens to adopt the policy shift and 2) seek contradictions in encouraging usage by developing an understanding of the average user experience. Through this analysis, a more nuanced view of government outreach attempts and public resistance or adoption of new technologies could be developed. This research is incredibly timely considering the duality of the Cuban government's attempt to encourage access to information while at the same time embedding the online interface with reminders of the government's watchful eye, thus affecting the cyber cafe environment, and further, imprisoning political dissidents who advocate for policy changes to allow unrestricted access to information on the island.

Cuba and Russia at a time of change

Mervyn Bain (University of Aberdeen)

Under the Presidency of Raúl Castro fundamental change has occurred, and continues to occur, within Cuban society, with this being particularly pronounced in the field of economics. Despite not receiving the same attention as internal change the island's foreign policy has also continued to evolve. This also appears to be occurring with the island's relationship with the Russian Federation with the contemporary relationship being at its most robust since the end of Soviet-Cuban relations in December 1991. This is evidenced by Raúl Castro and Dimitry Medvedev both twice visiting Moscow and Havana, respectively, since February 2008.

This paper will examine Cuban-Russian relations in the second decade of the twenty-first century to ascertain the processes and pressures evident within this relationship and therefore the foundations of this rejuvenated alliance. This will allow the paper to conclude the agendas and interests at play within it to conclude whether the relationship has also undergone fundamental change similar to Cuban society.

The hidden agenda? The curious case of the impact of the reforms on Cuba/US relations

Stephen Wilkinson (International Institute for the Study of Cuba)

The Cuban government's strategy is ostensibly aimed at resolving domestic difficulties, in particular the parlous state of local food production, the lack of productivity and the low living standards of large swathes of the population. However, it is also possible to perceive a subtext within the current social and political changes being made that coincidentally and possibly deliberately affects the political situation in the United States vis a vis the Cuban-American community and various aspects of its embargo policy. This paper examines a number of the

polices adopted by the Cuban government that impact on significant sectors and interests in the United States and explains how they increase the pressure on the Federal Government to alter its hostile policy towards the island. While US policy remains firm in its aim to see what it calls a 'democratic transition' in Cuba, the Cuban government is equally determined to maintian its one party system. The question is whether the Cuban government can indirectly influence US politcs enough to effect a drift towards a removal of the embargo without it meaning either a loss of the single-party system or soveriegnty. By assessing Cuban policy in terms of its foreign policy intent, this paper will conclude that this is not only be possible but may even be inevitable.

From health to sport and beyond: changing dimensions of Cuban internationalism

Robert Huish (Dalhousie University)

Alongside Cuba's unfolding domestic economic reforms, progressive changes are occurring with its long-standing international cooperation programs. Focusing on the areas of medical assistance and sport-for-development education, this paper explores the changing face of Cuban internationalism as a process that intersects foreign outreach with meeting domestic needs. The paper argues that Cuba's international commitments to health and education will not be compromised, but in fact emboldened based on evidence from research conducted in Southern Africa, Venezuela and Brazil. Cuban internationalism is positioned to see a deepening of capacity building and outreach to other countries in the global South in exchange for hard currency, preferred prices on select commodities, and direct remission payments. While humanitarian assistance still plays a vital role for Cuban internationalism, an emerging era of solidarity remuneration will greatly influence Cuba's capacity to engage in favourable bi-lateral relationships with Southern partners. As this paper argues, the experience demonstrates an important example of South-South solidarity that employs humanitarianism as means to assist partner nations while strategically furthering the donor nation's own economic, political and social capacity.

Dreaming of Carter, but imitating Clinton: Obama and (the new) Cuba

Alessandro Badella (University of Genoa (Italy))

President Obama, few weeks before he took office, was described as the most open-minded candidate toward Cuba, as he wanted to set out a dialogue with the Cuban regime of Raúl Castro. During his first term, some signs of appeasement materialized, but his first intention failed, as the US underestimted Cuban reforms, while other issues (such as the arrest of Alan Gross) generated a rising tensions between the two countries. In other words, Obama followed Clinton's stance over Cuba (using new tools of the people-to-people diplomacy), confirming the White House linkages with the (changing) Cuban-American community of South Florida.

On the contrary, Carter's state-to-state diplomacy has being partly neglected. For these reasons, Raúl's reforms are not going to change US stance over the island and its regime and Obama's openings to Cuba wwere very limited and cosmetic.

P03
The Latin American left on screen
Convenors: Clara Garavelli (University of Leicester); Beatriz Tadeo Fuica (University of St Andrews)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 354

Panel abstract

Since the turn of the century, many Latin American countries have implemented socio-political and cultural changes in tune with an intellectual left and a 'Latin-Americanist' project. This panel seeks to explore the impacts of these changes on the big screen, focusing on films and media policies.

'Newest' Chilean cinema: films for export and the political economy of contemporary Chilean industry

Maria Paz Peirano (University of Kent)

The last 20 years, in Chile there has been a strong boost of national film production. The centre-left government developed a new set of cultural policies, which were intended to recover the state's involvement in the industry, abruptly interrupted during the former right-wing dictatorship. This has implied a significant transformation in the context of production, including the legal framework of audio-visual production, the funding system and the possibilities of exhibition; as well as the spectrum of Chilean film production. As a result, Chilean cinema has been largely subsided by the state, driven by the attempt -arguably contradictory- to potentiate cinema as an economically successful national industry framed in the neoliberal model. Film production has been often supported under the assumption that film would potentiate certain "national image": local and "popular" during the 1990s, and more "cosmopolitan" since the mid-2000s, linked to a growing internationalization of Chilean film. The paper addresses the relative consolidation of this "Newest" Chilean Cinema in this context, which has showed a consistent success in the international festival circuit in recent years. Particularly, the paper aims to analyse the latest Chilean cinema "for export", suggesting the emergence of certain type of predominant Chilean-international aesthetic. It focuses in the type of national and political imaginaries traceable in most of this production, as well as in the local reception and political critique of the films in Chile, where they have been understood as a valuable yet troublesome kind of national cinema.

The Colombian dream comes true, or the emergence of Colombian cinema on the international arena

Agata Lulkowska

For many years, Colombian cinema was virtually absent from the international arena. Few titles which reached international public, shocked with excessive violence, poverty and lack of hope. And they were followed by silence of struggle to produce new ambitious films, in the country where the state infrastructure supporting film industry was absent for most of its history.

Since the new cinema law in 2003, things start to take the positive change. With the professionalization of the industry and the institutional support, the number of valuable titles and international collaborations has sharply risen. There is a visible interest of local filmmakers in exploring the richness and abundance of the Colombian culture, without the fear of facing the ghosts of the past, and without abusing the negative stereotypes. With these changes and new energy in the industry, the Colombian cinema has a potential to become one of the most intriguing cinematographies of the region. Films became more self-aware in their subjects, and the audiences of growing number of international festivals are finally given a chance to discover this diverse and fascinating country though its films. Paradoxically, the fact that Colombia remains slightly undiscovered on the international arena, makes it more interesting for the filmmakers and the audiences. Local audiences – to attempt to reflect on the situation of the country and its potentials, and foreign audiences – to learn more about this incredibly beautiful and seductive country.

Left with money? National funding policies for Uruguayan cinema

Beatriz Tadeo Fuica (University of St Andrews)

Uruguay provides a case in which most of its cinema used to be low-budget, piecemeal, independent, often political, and made by amateur filmmakers. The state had never supported the sustained production of cinema or any other form of audiovisual media. It was not until 1995 that the first public fund appeared: the FONA (Fondo para el Fomento y Desarollo de la Produccion Audiovisual Nacional) was created by the Municipality of Montevideo, which, since 1990 had been in the hands of the left-wing coalition Frente Amplio (Broad Front, FA). While the creation of this fund was an important first step, the most noticeable changes have been taking place since 2004, when the FA won the national elections. Since then, several funds have been created and, in 2008, the first Film Law was passed. This law has ensured the availability of funds and has provided a legal framework to support filmmakers both at national and international levels.

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it examines the most salient changes promoted by the left-wing coalition; and secondly, it explores the film Reus (2011), which was supported by all the funding bodies available to Uruguayan filmmakers and co-produced with Brazil. The analysis of both the search for funding made by

these young filmmakers and specific aesthetic choices of the film, aims to illustrate the current landscape of Uruguayan film production at a time in which the left coalition, still in power, promotes the slogan 'un cine, un país'.

Third Cinema in the 21st century: utopia and dystopia in the new documentary films of Fernando Solanas

Mariano Paz (University of Limerick)

The Argentine documentary "La hora de los hornos" (1969, dir. Fernando Solanas and Octavio Getino) is one of the most emblematic examples of radical cinema. The film constituted the foundation of the Third Cinema movement and was conceived as an instrument to help in the struggle for social emancipation. Eventually, Solanas and Getino collaborations were interrupted by forced exile. Only Solanas would go back to directing documentary films in Argentina, but not before the economic collapse of 2001. Although much has been written about "La hora" and the Third Cinema movement, less attention has been paid to Solanas' recent series of documentary works, which include "Memoria del saqueo" (2003); "La dignidad de los nadies" (2005), "Argentina latente" (2007), and "La próxima estación." The objective of this paper is to explore this corpus of films. I will argue that, having abandoned the rhetoric of decolonisation and revolutionary struggle that informed "La hora", these works still retain a utopian core as its basis – even in the case of a film like La próxima estación, which is closer to a dystopian rather than a utopian text. I will then discuss the tensions present in Solanas' films, considering his position as a political figure (founder of the Proyecto Sur party and a key member of the left-wing coalition Unen) and the collisions between the Peronist-inflected rhetoric that characterised his early works and that of his recent documentaries.

Power embodiment: on the politics of representation in Néstor Kirchner´s new documentaries

Clara Garavelli (University of Leicester)

2013 marked the 10th anniversary of the Kirchner government. Amidst current debates on the future of the country, the lack of a strong political alternative gives its fervent followers the illusion of an everlasting party. The images of the leaders have been used, either by critics or supporters, as necessary stepping-stones towards condemnation or sanctification of their figures, and they have contributed to stir up those debates. Bearing this in mind, the following paper aims to explore the politics of representation of the documentary films entitled South of the Border (Stone 2010), Néstor Kircher, la película (De Luque 2012), and Néstor Kirchner (Caetano 2013), in order to comprehend the extent to which the figure of the Argentine ex-president Néstor Kirchner has become an embodiment of power and a controversial symbol of popular resistance in contemporary Argentina. Accordingly, this paper will delve into the secular perspective provided by Stone -an outsider working from Hollywood-, into the biased construction of a supreme being, as well as into the controversial depiction of Adrián Caetano's commissioned documentary.

P04
Argentina since the 2001 crisis: recovering the past, reclaiming the future

Convenors: Daniel Ozarow (Middlesex University); Cara Levey (UCC)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet 252

Panel abstract

This panel explores how Argentina emerged from its economic, social and political crisis a decade ago and interrogates the country's current situation. We invite papers from a range of disciplines that discuss responses to the 2001 crisis and its far-reaching legacies.

Chair: Christopher Wylde

The Argentine crisis: continuity and change

Cara Levey (UCC); Daniel Ozarow (Middlesex University); Christopher Wylde (Richmond the American International University in London)

The spectre of crisis haunts the capitalist world. Indeed, crisis was an all too familiar phenomenon throughout the second half of the twentieth century, especially in Latin America during the 1980s debt crisis. Its usage passed the Rubicon in the post-Lehman Brothers world and entered the everyday lexicon of advanced capitalist societies in a way not seen since the since the Great Depression. This paper will analyse the nature and effects of crisis in Argentina, setting the scene for the discussion of the legacies of crisis that will be discussed in this panel.. First, it seeks to reject false dichotomies of 'old' and 'new'; instead synthesising them in order to incorporate both elements of continuity and elements of change into analysis. We assert that responses to crisis do not only involve the merging of old and new, but that they are also, concurrently, responses to both old and new problems – many of which were evident in the 1990s and before. Second, it recognises that crisis manifests itself in a number of realms – political, economic, social – and that heuristic devices employed to investigate them must subsequently also be drawn from a number of academic disciplines. This second point is in recognition of the fact that models of political economy, by their very nature and definition, come to encompass all aspects of social life and social reproduction.

Post-neoliberalism in contemporary Argentina: Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner and the changing role of the Argentine state

Christopher Wylde (Richmond the American International University in London)

This article will seek to analyse one of the key tensions present in postneoliberalism; a tension between a desire to see the return of the state in the development process on the part of domestic political economy, versus the forces of international capital in the contemporary global political economy that seek to break down all barriers to its continued (re)production and expansion. This analysis will draw on the experiences of Argentina during its post-crisis (2001) period, although focusing primarily on the administration of Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (CFK) (2008-present).

Beyond Washington Consensus: state strategies for competitiveness after the financial crisis of 2001/2002 in Argentina (2002-2013)

Hilal Gezmis (University of Sheffield)

This paper will explore the nature of responses to financial crisis of 2001/2002 in Argentina analysing to what extent these responses signal departure from Washington Consensus-led neoliberalism. Under Convertibility Regime neoliberalism found embrace in its closest version to orthodoxy that core of state strategies such as removal of flexibility in monetary policies to achieve price stability, unrestricted financial and trade liberalisation, deregulation, and privatisations explicitly tied growth to markets and external finance. Experience of financial crisis of 2001/2002 stimulated debate about the need for greater role for the state in economy and led to reversal of several aspects of neoliberal reforms under Nestor Kirchner (2003-2007) and Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (2007-) administrations. It will be argued that key policy changes such as export taxes, capital and foreign exchange controls and recently, nationalisation of oil company YPF represent departure from automatic pilot neoliberal strategies. Meanwhile, it will be argued that there is not retreat from reliance on markets and promotion of stable exchange rate and prices, trade liberalisation and deregulation of foreign investment to access capital mobility and efficiency. Subsequently, this paper argues, rather than retreat from neoliberalism, post-crisis strategies represent greater state role to develop regulatory mechanisms to pursue competitiveness with more productive goals minimising destabilising effects of capital mobility such as currency appreciation and price fluctuations.

Economic policies in the shadow: a political economy of sweatshops and clothing consumption

Matías Dewey (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies)

Similar to protest and social movements, market relations have also been a response to the 2001 Argentinean crisis. The emergence of La Salada market in the Great Buenos Aires during the nineties is a good example of growing exchanges oriented towards coping with the sequels of hyperinflation and neoliberal economic policies. As soon as the worst part of the crisis was over this market gained a new momentum. What started as a very local phenomenon gradually became an expanding mode of production based on a myriad of small sweatshops and on an increase in working-class clothing consumption. But this spectacular growth of La Salada, which reached distant regions and neighboring countries, would not have been possible without the illegal tutelage of different State agencies. This paper attempts to show that La Salada market's growth and expansion in the aftermath of the 2001 crisis is the outcome of an intended shadow policy aimed at giving response to the growing demand of clothes and jobs by low-income sectors. Using data collected during my recent six-month ethnographic fieldwork in Buenos Aires, I will show evidence about a core element in every political economy: a functioning tax system which, in this case, is informal and effectively imposed upon producers of counterfeit clothes and stallholders. By showing how this informal tax system works, which state agencies at different levels are implied, and how many resources flow around, I attempt to expose the main features of a particular way of promoting economic activities in turbulent times.

Conflictos y negociaciones por la definición de un ethnos nacional, de la crisis al Bicentenario

Ezequiel Adamovsky

This paper analyses the emergence of a non-diasporic "negro" identity in Argentina in the past three decades, as a reaction against discrimination of the poor on "racial" grounds. Although this discrimination is not new, the narrative of the white-European nation sponsored by the State made it almost impossible to confront it, or at least not openly. However, the weakening of the Nation-state as the aftermath of economic and political crisis opened up a new space for renegotiating the definition of the Argentinean ethnos. By examining different manifestations of lower class culture – from the spread of afro-Brazilian religions to murgas in carnival, and from popular music to political appeals – this paper explores the ethnic dimension to class identities in recent Argentinean history. The emerging "negro" identity is interpreted as a metonymic mark in a class identity, rather than an ethnic identity properly speaking.

Leonel Luna's La conquista del desierto: art, race and the 2001 Argentinian crisis

Ignacio Aguilo (University of Manchester)

My presentation will examine Leonel Luna's artwork La conquista del desierto (2004), a version of Juan Manuel de Blanes's Ocupación militar del Río Negro (1896). Blanes's epic canvas is the iconic rendering of the Conquest of the Desert,

and appears in the back of the 100-peso bill. In La conquista del desierto Luna intervenes the original painting by replacing the figures of Roca, his officers and indigenous people, with photographs of piqueteros and other demonstrators taken during the 2001 protests.

I will demonstrate how, by linking contemporary piquetero groups to 19th-Century indigenous communities, Luna's work suggests an interpretation of the 2001 crisis not only as a financial and political episode but also as an event inscribed in a specific history of political conflict and power relationships that goes back to the very foundation of the modern Argentinian nation-state. Particularly, I will demonstrate how La conquista del desierto highlights the often side-lined mediation of race and racism in the definitions of piquetero and other working-class groups during the crisis and its aftermath, and underscores the continuity of forms of racial domination throughout the country's modern history. Through this, Luna's artwork invites to re-read Argentina's political history and the crisis through the perspective of race and its articulation with other social variables.

Argentinian cultural policies after the 2001 economic and social crisis: between diversity and hegemony

Mariano Martin Zamorano (University of Barcelona)

After 2001 financial crack, Argentina developed deep social and institutional transformations. The elections of 2003, which gave the power to former President Nestor Kirchner were the beginning of a new period in country history. It has been characterized by the reconfiguration of political field, a significant change in economic policies and also the debate around national identity. In this regard, equally than in many countries of the region, as part of the "left shift" after neoliberal domination, cultural policies deepened and diversified. Also policies aimed to regional consensus in the defense of native heritage and as part of a particular an accent in popular culture were developed. However, the new public activity in the area has been characterized as of construction of hegemony in a Gramsci's sense, trough the promotion of allied artists, large events and the development of an own media apparatus. This paper analyzes this process studding continuity and change in Argentinian cultural policies seeking to define its character and particularities. We will describe how the Peronist concept of people coexist in tension with a multicultural approach at internal and regional levels of national cultural policy.

Incarceration in Argentina: reflections on the legacies of 2001

Victoria Pereyra (Warwick University)

The number of people incarcerated in Argentina grew exponentially during the years of Menem's administration and the implementation of neoliberal policies. In only six years, from 1996 to 2002, the total prison population in Argentina doubled. This trend has been especially acute for women: from 1990 to 2002, female prison population in federal prisons nearly tripled. While social and labour conditions

improved considerably in the country since 2003, incarceration rates continued to increase.

This paper will look at imprisonment and incarceration as a relevant site to study the consequences but also the limitations of economic, political and social recovery in the context of the global security paradigm. Based on a varied methodology, including ethnographic work in prisons and with prison families, I critically analyse penitentiary as well as the progressive social and labour policies promoted since 2003. The paper will argue that prison is a key governance mechanism in contexts of crisis and that there is a need to disentangle the study of imprisonment from the study of crime in order to unveil the specific ways in which imprisonment contributes to multiply borders and dilute the definition of citizenship in post-crisis contexts.

Affect's effects: considering art-activism and the 2001 'peso crisis'

Holly Ryan (City University London)

Anxious of straying too far from traditional rational actor models and an assiduous positivism, social movement scholars have displayed a persistent tendency to overlook the specificities of visual tools and aesthetic experience in claim-making and political protest. Often, as a direct consequence, the possibilities for mobilization and the environmental matrices in which action takes place are described and understood in ways that are oversimplified, even distorted. Notably, small steps have been taken to overcome these distortions by building in a theory of affect that reserves a crucial space for the extra-discursive in the study of contentious politics. Extending some of these insights, this article reveals how an affect-informed approach can be particularly illuminating in studies of art-activism. It takes stencil protests from the aftermath of the 2001 'peso crisis' in Argentina as a case in point, discussing affects and their effects on porteño street artists and highlighting the heuristic and disruptive potentials of non-rationalised sensations and impulsions. In so doing, it strengthens the case for greater incorporation of affect as a tool for understanding in literatures that deal with questions of framing, art-activism and the possibilities for social change.

Café talk: (post) crisis affect and urban belonging in Buenos Aires

Noa Vaisman (Durham University)

During the 1990s, at the height of the neoliberal period, people did not spend much time talking to others; they lived in isolated bubbles and suffered the consequences of social fragmentation and political disengagement in private. Offering this dismal description of local conditions, L. explained that something had to be done—this was impetus for the psychological café. The café was an open space where fellow citizens gathered to reflect on their everyday lives using lay and psychoanalytic discourse. Held weekly in a traditional bar in a central neighborhood

in Buenos Aires, the psychological café rapidly became a gathering spot for middle class urbanites. It was, L. stressed, a way to re-establish a sense of urban belonging and a forum where social ties, which were destroyed by both the dictatorial rule and the social impact of the neoliberal reforms, could be reconstructed.

Using ethnographic vignettes from the workings of the café, in this paper I explore the relationship between social belonging and affect in the post-crisis (2001-2002) urban landscape of Argentina's capital city. I show how through a weaving together of nostalgic narratives about political belonging and reflections on a collective urban habitus the psychological café offered a space for middle class Argentines to imagine and reinvent a (diffused) community. I further demonstrate how the reinvention of urban life, through the reclaiming of public spaces (e.g., commercial cafes), gave rise to distinct forms of social solidarity that were of particular importance in the post-crisis years.

P05
Sport and society
Convenor: Matthew Brown (University of Bristol)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 253

Panel abstract

This panel brings together researchers from across the social sciences, arts and humanities to discuss the role of sport in Latin American societies throughout history and in the present.

Challenging the urban legacies of the Olympics: Mexico 1968-1994 and Moscow 1980-1991

Svitlana Biedarieva (Courtauld Institute of Art)

This paper presents the ongoing PhD research that focuses on the influence of the Olympic Games in Mexico City 1968 and Moscow 1980 on the development of art in urban space. Mexico and the USSR are considered as two polar points marking the process of the Olympic expansion taking place from the beginning of 1960s. The paper investigates the influence of the Olympic events on creation of an externalized ideal image of a state, and the subsequent process of sociocultural transformation inside the countries. The research focuses on influences of the symbolic expression of national identity and international perspective on the development of a post-Olympic city.

In the paper Olympic Moscow appears as a city of a void, as both official events of the Games were subverted by international boycott, and at the same time alternative art was "pushed out" to the suburban margins of Moscow. In 1960s Mexico City experienced intensive assimilation of surrounding villages, and the city

centre decreased in its ideological importance as an official site of culture. These two parallel models of relation between centre and periphery in the dialogue "official-underground" is one of the focal points of my research in the context of the Olympic Games. The paper argues that after the Olympic Games similar processes of transformation in cultural situation could be considered and, as a result, the balance between governmentally approved art and experimental alternative art changed.

Football, tramways and the birth of a Brazilian metropolis: the British presence in São Paulo 1890-1930

Gloria Lanci (University of Bristol)

São Paulo grew considerably in 1890-1930, a period that witnessed unprecedented urban expansion and the transformation of the game of Association Football into the national sport in Brazil. The impact of the British community on these two developments is not widely known. The paper will present preliminary findings of a project that quantifies, maps and analyses the British presence in São Paulo. It will discuss the possible links between the direction of urban expansion and the establishment of football grounds in the city, and related changes in ideas of progress, modernity and civility that united the first footballers.

Deporte versus juego deportivo: efectos de la modernización y globalización en Chile

Valeska Andrea Díaz (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)

En Chile es posible ver, incluso hasta el día de hoy, confrontaciones culturales entre las minorías étnicas y la sociedad "mestiza". Desde los tiempos de la colonización, el pueblo mapuche se mostró como una fortaleza invencible ante cualquier ataque, siendo el único pueblo indígena que declaró y ganó la guerra a los españoles, consolidándose como nación incluso antes que Chile como tal lograra ese estatus.
A través de crónicas y recopilaciones históricas se puede observar como los mapuches – definidos como un pueblo guerrero – se preparaban físicamente y que muchos de sus ritos históricos poseen gran similitud con el deporte organizado actual (por ejemplo el Palín y el Hockey). Muchas de dichas tradiciones hasta el día de hoy se conservan, sin embargo la mayoría ha desaparecido en procesos como la modernización y la globalización, en donde la influencia extranjera tiene más prestigio que las costumbres de los pueblos originarios en la sociedad chilena, siendo que en muchos casos se trata de actividades similares pero con distintos orígenes.
Bajo la teoría de la praxiología motriz de P. Parlebas nos encontramos con que las actividades mapuches de preparación física pueden ser entendidas como juego deportivo, pero la sociedad no está dispuesta a su práctica, pues el deporte globalizado goza de renombre y admiración.
La ponencia buscará esclarecer desde las prespectiva del deporte como los procesos de desarrollo afectan a los pueblos originarios en Chile.

Much more than a matter of life and death: football, Chile and the 1973 coup

David Wood (The University of Sheffield)

The coup that brought General Pinochet to power in September 1973 made Chile's Estadio Nacional synonymous with political violence as thousands were detained there, with many tortured and murdered. This paper will look back to consider briefly the political role played by football stadia prior to 1973 and Chile's presence at the 1974 World Cup finals in West Germany. It will move on to explore the ways in which Chilean writers have used football to contest the appropriation by the military of football's symbolic value and close by examining new openings that the game provides after the return to civilian government.

P07
Development, culture and redistribution of inequality: the formation of new ethnic, political and environmental landscapes in Latin America

Convenors: Piergiorgio Di Giminiani (Pontifical University of Chile); Sophie Haines (University of Oxford)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 351

Panel abstract

The panel explores how development encounters contribute to new configurations of identities and environments. We invite analyses considering the consequences of inclusions and exclusions in development programmes, and the ways in which local groups negotiate the meanings of their futures.

The ethnic dynamic in Bolivia before and under Evo Morales's administration: Sumaj Qamaña from project to agenda

Magda von der Heydt (Johns Hopkins University)

Andean core culture, which is founded on communal property rights, organization of production based on reciprocity and mutual help, forms of redistribution, decision-making strategies based on rotational management and administration of common-pool resources, is oriented to the common good and therefore incompatible with the logic of capitalism. Fighting for their ancestral rights, Andean peasants are inherently anti-systemic. At the discursive level "Indianness" became

the cultural reference not only for peasants, but also for the urban poor, becoming the powerful motor of the anti-neolibeal protests. The worldview of Sumaj Qamaña (living well) based on ancestral Andean principles is presented as an alternative to the western concept of development. Morales included diverse ethnicities officially in nationhood. He has redistributed income through conditional cash-transfer programs as part of his government's social policy in the fight against poverty and exclusion. However, in spite of the resonance of Sumaj Qamaña, once in power, the Morales administration did not propose any specific programs based on Sumaj Qamaña. The Andean sacralisation of Mother Nature has not been translated into a modern ecological program of development. I want to discuss the possibilities and limits of the alternative agenda Sumaj Qamaña in the context of current correlation of social forces in Bolivia, within the constraints imposed by the world economy.

Encounters and disencounters on a pisciculture project among the Baniwa indians in Brazilian Amazon

Milena Estorniolo (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales)

The objective of this paper is to reflect upon sustainable development and food safety initiatives among the indigenous peoples in an Upper Rio Negro indigenous land, located in the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira – AM (Brazil). The focus is on the pisciculture project executed with the Baniwa that inhabit the riverside and the tributaries of the Içana River. This project was implemented by the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FOIRN) and supported by an ONG called the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA). Among the Baniwa, the project's main base is the Baniwa and Coripaco Indigenous School Pamáali, where the indigenous pisciculture technicians and students participate in trainings, workshops and classes on topics such as sustainability, environmental management and biodiversity, and learn the techniques of artificial reproduction of fish in laboratory. The intention is to capture the points of view of different actors involved with the project, in order to show how indigenous technicians, leaders of associations and non-indigenous technical advisors understand and negotiate the importance and the motivations of the projects, besides the definitions of the beings associated with them – like the fish and the environment – and the interactions between indigenous and scientific knowledge. As we sought to evidence, for the indigenous people involved with the project, more than the production of fish and the resolution of an environmental problem, the interest in the projects was associated with the expansion of relations and the incorporation and control of alien knowledges.

The Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS), Bolivia: an analysis of indigeneity in natural resource disputes

Jessica Chloe Hope (University of Manchester)

This paper uses a case-study approach, analysing a current dispute over plans to

build a highway through the Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS) in Bolivia. It focuses on the opposition movement challenging the road and the state, using 8 months of recent fieldwork data to analyse articulations of indigenous identity and its changing power in relation to shifting development and environment priorities.

Using theories of indigeneity, conservation and capitalism, it examines interactions between the oppositional movement, the state and development non-government organisations (NGOs) and argues that the conflicting ways that indigenous identity is being (re)positioned in the struggle is changing its discursive and political power. It argues that indigeneity is being (re)constructed within state policy, diminishing the ability of rural Amazonian communities to control the rate and pace of development in their locality.

Development encounters in Belize's 'forgotten district'

Sophie Haines (University of Oxford)

Belize's southernmost district of Toledo is widely referred to as the 'forgotten district', owing in part to its high measured levels of poverty, and its geographical distance from the national centres of economic and political power. The majority of Toledo's population comprises Mopan or Q'eqchi' Maya people, many of whom live in rural villages between the newly-paved Southern Highway and the contested border with Guatemala. The district is also home to Mestizo, Garífuna, South Asian, Creole, Mennonite and Chinese people, among other groups. While numerous rural development projects in the district have been planned and implemented – some with explicit aims to engage with notions of 'community' - it is widely felt that these have for the most part failed to live up to expectations.

Drawing on ethnographic research in southern Belize, this paper reflects on how contemporary projects – involving electricity provision, forest management, and road construction – shape and are shaped by ongoing debates about Maya land rights, indigenous identity, the meanings and practices of 'community', and the international territorial dispute with Guatemala. Understanding these processes involves addressing not only the anticipated costs and benefits of project outcomes, but also the complex relationships bound up with their negotiation – not least for people living in areas expected to be most proximally affected. The supposedly marginal 'forgotten district' emerges as central to deliberations over the potential environmental and political futures of the region.

'Like any other proper cerreno, I've just been displaced': politics of affect in Cerro de Pasco, Peru

Anca Raluca Lita (University of Manchester)

In a town located at 4,330 m.a.m.s.l. in the Peruvian Andes, urban destruction provoked by mining activity has become the everyday reality. The mining enterprise has gained industrial proportions since the beginning of 20th century when the North-American Copper corporation purchased the small-scale, local mines.

In the last 50 years, tunnel mining has been supplemented with open-pit exploitation in the middle of the urbanization. The open-pit expansion has been done at the expense of gradual forced displacement and the destruction of some of the oldest historical neighbourhoods in Cerro de Pasco.

Despite being aware of the negative effects of mining activity, few locals engage in political resistance: most remain indifferent or prefer to abandon the place. The mining company's development decisions, from which most locals are excluded, have shaped the urban landscape into one of ruins and contamination.

Nevertheless, for some locals, the personal trauma of displacement becomes a source of political activism. This paper aims to explore the role that the charged affect felt during the experience of forced displacement has in forging local political identities (Thrift 2007).

The paper also focuses on the historical articulation of the affect of insecurity as a result of the transformations in urban space and infrastructure across the political-historical context. These urban transformations reciprocally affect the ways locals have engaged or dis-engaged with their surroundings and the political governance.

Development, state and agricultural entrepreneurship: environmental dilemmas in indigenous southern Chile

Piergiorgio Di Giminiani (Pontificial University of Chile)

For the last two decades, a vast number of state run development initiatives, including extension programs and credit schemes, have been applied to Mapuche population in Chile to promote new forms of agricultural entrepreneurship among landowners. The expectations of these programs sharply contrast with the historic issue of land scarcity caused by land grabbing. Drawing on ethnographic research in South-Central Chile, this paper will show how the "entrepreneurial subject" promoted by development programs is not simply rejected on the ground of incommensurability of indigenous and non-indigenous moral economies, but are rather contextualized within existing concerns over social and environmental crisis. The socio-ecological crisis affecting Mapuche communities centers on the decline of the value of respect (respeto- yewen) towards humans and non-humans, which is epitomised by concerns over water loss and deforestation. Central to these anxieties is the conundrum of the need to exploit the environment in ways incompatible with customary values and thus conducive to cultural loss in order to avoid migration to urban centres and thus preserve the link with one's locality (tuwün) as crucial form of identity and self-determination in Mapuche society. In this sense, acculturation often looks as a lesser evil in order to remain Mapuche. By focusing on the implementation of state run agricultural development, this paper ultimately aims to illustrate the blurred relation between neoliberal and Mapuche subjectivities as well as their cosmological underpinnings.

P08
South-South cooperation in the context of crisis: the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in the global South
Convenor: Thomas Muhr (University of Bristol)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 353

Panel abstract

The panel invites papers that engage with the resurgence of South-South development cooperation with a distinct focus on Latin America and the Caribbean and its global relations.

Decolonisation and global political economy: South-South development cooperation in a changing world order

Thomas Muhr (University of Bristol)

The paper focuses on the efforts undertaken by developing countries to decolonise their economies in the post-WW II era through South-South cooperation. After political independence was achieved, pursuit of independent economic policies have proved a much more difficult and problematic task, first within the 'Cold War' bipolar world order and subsequently within the context of globalisation. In the first decade of the 21st century, global South-South cooperation has resurged as an important driver of geopolitical realignments towards a mulit-polar world order. Differing definitions of the 'global South' and changing conceptualisations of 'South-South cooperation' over time will be linked to changing paradigms in development theoretical thinking, historical milestones of South-South cooperation (1955 Bandung Conference; 1964 formation of the G-77; 1974 New International Economic Order; 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries; 1986 Right to Development; the current UN frameworks to promote South-South cooperation), and 'new' and 'old' actors involved, such as the so-called BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) as well as G-20 countries such as Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, South Korea and Venezuela. The promises of South-South cooperation as a horizontal relationship will be contextualised with 'traditional' OECD-DAC cooperation (e.g. as a form of resistance to asymmetrical North-South relations and the current global governance regime and its institutions), and different cooperation dimensions will be explored.

The decade of development in Latin America and beyond

Stella Krepp (University of Bern)

John F. Kennedy himself heralded the 1960s as a 'decade of development' for Latin America and thus provided one of the key concepts of the decade. But how, Latin Americans asked themselves, were they going to achieve economic and social development? Consequently, a battle erupted on the 'real road to development', as Ernesto Che Guevara famously phrased in 1961, and whether reform, a socialist revolution, or independent policies would provide the solution.

This paper examines these emerging ideas of progress, modernity, and development in the 'development decade', amongst others Cepalismo, Modernisation and the Cuban revolutionary model, and how they were discussed in the inter-American system. Furthermore, it also enquires if and how these visions were diffused and received in the wider context of the Third World, and particularly in the Non-Aligned Bloc, and how they interlinked with anti-colonial discourses.

An emerging voice in the development cooperation debate: the case of Brazil's development assistance in Africa

Monika Sawicka (Jagiellonian University)

Since Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's presidencies (2003-2010) Brazil took a strong South-South orientation and deepened ties with African countries. A crucial part of the country's engagement in Africa was development cooperation. In his official speeches delivered on the occasions of his numerous visits to the continent, president Lula mentioned that the way cooperation with Africa is being shaped needs to change. To that end he started to promote the concept of solidarity diplomacy as a guiding principle of Brazil's activities within the South-South dialogue. The paper aims at analysing Brazil's input into the present debate on the existing development cooperation architecture. If claims of a cacophony of new voices (Brainard and Chollet 2007) seem valid to describe the complex reality of development cooperation in the 21st century, with Central and Eastern European and southern countries as new participants adding ideas and solutions to the debate on aid effectiveness, discerning unique qualities amidst new donors' practices could enrich the decades-long discussion on aid architecture improvement. Highlighting Brazil's strengths as an emerging donor, as well as innovative elements in their aid assistance, the article will suggest that since 2003 Brazil has been creating a development model that can contribute to global aid management. It does so by reconstructing roles ascribed to participants of the aid dialogue (donors, recipients) and focusing on delivering technical expertise. To complete the analysis, main controversies related to emerging donors' activities in Africa will be examined in order to verify possible challenges Brazil's development cooperation may be facing.

Venezuela's new presence in Africa

Diana Raby (University of Liverpool)

Before the inauguration of Hugo Chávez in 1999 Venezuelan relations with Africa were minimal, but this situation has changed dramatically, especially since 2006.

The new foreign policy of the Bolivarian revolution, based on independence, multi-polarity, counter-hegemonic alliances and South-South collaboration, has expressed itself most forcibly in the promotion of Latin American unity and relations with Russia, China, Iran and the OPEC countries. But Venezuela has also systematically developed diplomatic, economic, political and cultural relations with African countries and has organised Latin American-African summits which have been well received in many African countries. This paper examines the growth of Venezuelan-African relations, their character, impact, potential and limitations.

P09
Latin American responses to forced migration: experiences of refugee protection and integration in the region
Convenor: Marcia A. Vera Espinoza (University of Sheffield)

Fri 4th Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 624

Panel abstract

The session explores the experiences of protection and integration of asylum seekers and refugees in Latin America, within the programmes emerged from regional responses to forced migration. It will discuss how these initiatives are locally implemented and experienced in Latin American countries.

Brazilian immigration policies and law towards Haitians (2011-2013): from humanitarian visas to quotas

Carolina de Abreu Batista Claro (Universidade de São Paulo (USP))

More recently, the Brazilian government ruled on ending quotas for Haitians but the uncertain policies and border control still remain. This situation has led the Brazilian government to rethink its strategy towards immigrants, especially those in a refugee-like situation.

Contrary to what one may assume, Brazil did not issue special visas to Haitians because of humanitarian concerns but to refrain from having and uncontrolled situation within its borders, especially due to undocumented immigration towards the poorer states in the Northern region of the country. Humanitarian concerns were not the primary or the secondary motives but issuing special visas would also do the job on the human rights front at the international political agenda (for Brazil is considered to be a role player amongst its peers in the Southern hemisphere).

First, the idea was to solve an uncontrolled immigration situation; second, national security was at stake when the world would be quite aware that Brazilian's frontiers were not well preserved so as to detain mass influxes of undocumented immigrants through its politically instable neighbours. And third, a visa with the adjective

humanitarian linked to it would be well appreciated in the political arena worldwide from a human rights perspective.

Refugee protection and responsibility sharing in Latin America: the Mexico Plan of Action

Stefania Barichello (School of Advanced Study - University of London)

In 2004, the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action (MPA) was elaborated aiming at analysing the main challenges that refugee protection faced in Latin America. It represents a step forward in strengthening the protection of the human rights and the affirmation of the universality of human dignity. The MPA will express the Latin American solidarity with countries that currently has the highest number of refugees in Latin America and is confronting larger burden on its protection system due to the disproportionally large influxes of Colombian refugees in to its territory.

The MPA is composed of four chapters, which deal with the situation of the refugees in Latin America, the international protection of refugees, the search for durable solutions, and mechanisms of promotion, execution, continuity and evaluation, respectively.

Considering all the above, three programmes were proposed: self-sufficiency and a local integration program called "Solidarity Cities"; an integral program called "Borders of Solidarity"; and the regional program named "Solidarity Resettlement".

The consolidation of the objectives and programs of the MPA carries with it a dual responsibility. The first, of regional character, referring itself to the need of the States to act together to solve the problems considered common, reflecting a notion of international solidarity and shared responsibility. The second responsibility is of international character. The success of the regional program of resettlement in Latin America could encourage similar initiatives in other parts of the world, revealing the importance of cooperation's at regional and intercontinental level.

Mapping refugee resettlement in Latin America: actors and processes in Chile and Brazil

Marcia A. Vera Espinoza (University of Sheffield)

The paper looks to ground the regional resettlement programme by mapping it to its local scales, exploring the roles, relationships and tensions between the actors involved, including the UNHCR, States, NGOs and refugees themselves. By establishing these relationships, and also the processes and stages in resettlement, we aim to explore and assess the implementation of the programme specifically in two spheres: social policy and refugee integration. In this sense, the presentation will explore what is understood by refugee integration and how the emergence of social policy, or the lack of it, plays a role in the process. In addition, the presentation will give an account of the current programmes and its main challenges. The study is based on depth interviews with different stakeholders and a survey implemented to resettled refugees during two separate fieldworks in Chile and Brazil.

The refugee resettlement programme as we know it today emerged after 2004, when twenty Latin American countries strengthened their commitment with refugees by signing the Mexico Plan of Action. One of the declaration proposals was resettlement in solidarity, by which countries of the region compromised to help Colombia's neighbour countries with the massive influx of refugees as a result of the ongoing conflict, through resettlement. The programme was also open to refugees from outside the region. Since then, five countries of Latin America have resettled more than 1.100 refugees, most of them in Chile and Brazil. The paper aims to review how the programme is working and to explore where is heading.

Interdisciplinary and intercultural dimensions of the asylum process: role of interveners in acknowledging a refugee

Margarita Becerra (Universidad Alberto Hurtado); Helena Olea

Chile has become a receiving State for refugees. This situation has tested the capability of the State and society to respond to the challenge of developing asylum procedures and integrating refugees. In 2010, legislation was enacted that includes both the 1951 Convention and the Cartagena Declaration.

Even though most refugees come from the region and do not confront a language barrier, they must overcome numerous obstacles in their social, cultural and economic integration. Additionally, the breakup with the country of origin, aggravated by the rough and involuntary uprooting, and the exposition to traumatic experiences, impact their mental and physical health.

Management of these cases demands intervening professionals with interdisciplinary abilities that include: knowledge of the asylum seeking procedure; coordination and integration of the work under an interdisciplinary framework; and interventions that need close collaboration and interaction with State actors and civil society.

Professional teams working with refugees need to understand the intercultural dimension of the encounter with patients/clients with different backgrounds, which implies flexibility when framing interventions, openness to an interdisciplinary perspective, and overall caution. It also requires knowledge of treatment for trauma and capacity to respond and mobilize resources in crises. Bringing close the reality of the other person, in a respectful, patient and humble relationship is fundamental. The relationship must be solid and adaptive, where the subjective experience is acknowledged and sets foundations in a collective reality. A significant part of this acknowledgment process takes place in the relationship between professionals and refugees, even if asylum is denied.

From Refugees to Foreigners: palliative measures towards refugees integration in Brazil

Gabriela Mezzanotti (Unisinos - Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos)

Recent Brazilian legislation states that refugees' official documentation (ID) shall no longer refer that such a person is a refugee. It states that reference is to be made

only to Federal Act 9474/97. Such legislation aimed to facilitate Refugees social integration by not making it explicit the refugee status, on the grounds that the lack of knowledge by Brazilian population about the concept of refugees would generate discrimination and could harm the integration process. Initially, this legislation could seem coherent with international refugees law by preventing discrimination. But some might say that avoiding discrimination has more to do with public education than hiding refugees status. The article analyzes whether or not refugees should have the right to be considered as such or their circumstances should be hidden. It reviews the most recent developments in Brazilian Refugee protection, starting on recent implementation of regional committees, such as COMIRAT/RS and statutes. The article also develops a critical analysis of Giorgio Agamben´s concepts of "bare life" and "State of Exception". The article conceives bare life as "specific production of power and not a natural fact", following Agamben´s and Foucault´s ideas, such as biopolitics, which is associated with the modes of government and exercise of power over life and a dimension in which life can be emptied of meaning. Examples of "bare life", in this sense, are human extermination, refugees, victims of ethnic cleansing, victims of human rights violations, in need of humanitarian assistance.

Mexico's National Institute of Migration: between abuse and opacity

Sonja Wolf (Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia)

Mexico's National Institute of Migration (INM) is a key actor in the country's migration management and has traditionally been highly opaque. This opacity not only contradicts the entity's transparency obligations, but it also impedes the creation of mechanisms that favor transparency, access to information, and accountability. Earlier research on the INM examined its Migrant Protection Groups (Beta Groups), the conditions and treatment in migrant detention centers, and the INM's budgetary spending, but none had offered a comprehensive analysis of the institution. This paper is based on an extensive assessment that scrutinized the INM's procedures and practices and offered recommendations designed to improve its procedures and accountability so that migrant rights violations in Mexico might be reduced. The research relied on information requests, semi-structured interviews, visits to migrant detention centers, and an analysis of primary and secondary sources as well as quantitative data. The paper evaluates the INM's institutional management and puts forward a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening its accountability in areas such as recruitment, training, sanctions as well as control and supervision. Overall, the paper suggests that the National Institute of Migration requires a fundamental overhaul, while also recognizing that the treatment of migrants will not substantially improve as long as Mexico pursues an essentially restrictive migration policy and acts as a filter for undocumented migrants headed to the United States.

Refugee protection in OECD Chile: legal and moral obligations. Who is doing what?

Helia Lopez Zarzosa

Chile is now amongst the thirty-four countries that conform the OECD, it joined in May 2010. However, most original members of this Organisation and those which joined a few years later, have increasingly become immigration fortresses.

Historically, Chile has been both a receiving and expelling country. The latter migratory experience is found during the Pinochet regime in an unprecedented manner. Forced migration was one of the political features of the Pinochet regime. Both exile and return were managed administratively and legally. Despite that Chile is a signatory to the major international and regional instruments dealing with refugees, it still does not have an explicit migratory policy. What exists is the migratory legacy of the Pinochet dictatorship.

This paper argues that the legacy of domestic historical immigration policies and the current international scenario of increasing securitisation of state borders, particularly in OECD countries, make Chile an unwelcoming host. It therefore asks if there is a correlation between this tightening migratory scenario and the dormant Chilean migration legislation. Given this context, the second question this paper attempts to answer is 'who is doing what?'

The paper draws from my doctoral study on Chilean voluntary repatriation for conceptual analytical tools. My
thesis dealt with both moral and legal obligations.

Because this paper is part of an ongoing research project it will present some preliminary findings including the testing of the conceptual tools employed in the analysis.

National social conferences in Brazil between 2003 and 2012: an analysis of proposals for migrants and refugees

Gustavo Simoes (Universidade de Brasilia)

National Social Conferences has been a democratic tool used by Brazilian Governments since the 1930s. In the last few years there were a large number of national social conferences in Brazil regarding topics from Regional Development to Human Rights. The paper analyzes the national social conferences between 2003-2012 seeking proposals aimed at refugee and migrant populations. The objective is to identify these proposals and search the main difficulties refugees and migrants suffer while integrating themselves in Brazilian society. It will also identify the size of immigration and refugee issues in Brazilian Society. The hypothesis is that Migrants and Refugees issues are not a major concern in Brazil. In order to identify the proposals, the paper will search for those concerning refugees and migrants in all conferences final reports.

P10
The Ríos Montt trial and other aporias of justice in Guatemala
Convenor: Silvia Posocco (Birkbeck, University of London)

Panel abstract

This panel invites analyses of the meanings and implications of the Ríos Montt trial and other multiple and varied aporias of justice in Guatemala.

Spoken into presence: differential materialization, embodiment and subjectification in the Sepur Zarco hearings, Guatemala

Silvia Posocco (Birkbeck, University of London)

In September 2012, fifteen Maya Q'echi' women and three men appeared as witnesses in the Tribunal de Mayor Riesgo (High Risk Court) in Guatemala City. The hearings related to events that took place in a military base near the village of Sepur Zarco, Izabal, between 1982 and 1986, and were framed as the first major case of sexual violence committed by the Army during the Guatemalan conflict (1960-1996) to reach the courts, as well as the first case of sexual and labour slavery in armed conflict ever to be heard in a national court. Drawing on ethnographic research at selected hearings, in this paper, I examine how the figures of a woman, Dominga Coc, and her two daughters, Anita and Hermelinda, emerge in the court proceedings. Focusing on the partial scene of the court hearings, I ask what processes of subjectification and desubjectificaton – with their differential affective registers and logics of evidence – may be at stake in the declarations of the witnesses, the mediations of the translators, the occasional interventions of the psychologists, the lines of questioning deployed by the legal teams of the Ministerio Público (Public Prosecution) and Alianza Rompiendo el Silencio (Alliance Breaking the Silence) for the prosecution, and those of the defense. Further, I consider what processes of bodying forth may be at stake in the declarations of the different parties, siting Dominga on the riverbank – washing Army uniforms under duress, or as the body of the forensic exhumation – precariously positioned between remembrance and oblivion, but gradually being spoken into presence.

Spectres of impunity or apertures for justice? The intersection and inequalities of the Rios Montt genocide trial and the Roberto Barreda femicide case in Guatemala

Lorena Fuentes (Birkbeck, University of London)

On November 8, 2013, Guatemalan authorities captured Roberto Barreda in the state of Yucatan. Barreda had fled Guatemala with his two children after the disappearance (and presumed murder) of his wife, Cristina Siekavizza. The impact of Barreda's capture on the variable articulations of (in)justice within the national body politic of Guatemala—in mainstream newspapers, politicians' discourses, and civil society organisations—was extraordinary. Initial celebrations were swiftly reoriented by women's, indigenous and human rights organisations on the peripheries of Guatemala's power base. These latter articulations were grounded in questions of inequality of access to justice, the 'elite' nature of cases garnering media attention (understandably seen to fall along class and racial lines), and the near absolute impunity that surrounds 98% of femicide cases. Beyond the disparity of how the Siekavizza disappearance was treated compared to thousands of other femicide cases lay the insidious context in which the Montt trial (now awaiting consideration for amnesty) was left earlier in that very same week. This paper critically explores fluctuating articulations of (in)justice arising from these cases. Renewed contestations around historical impunity spill over into contemporary discourses of a violent post-war Guatemala. While impossible to discount the inadequacies of Guatemala's legal system, tracing the intersections of these emblematic cases provides opportunities to consider how potential 'failures' within this system— like Montt's annulled conviction, or the restricted focus on the disappearance of a light-skinned, middle-class woman— may provide openings for articulating past and ongoing injustices for both genocidal crimes and 'new' forms of femicidal violence.

A stagnant spring? Reverberations of the Rios Montt trial on judicial independence and sexual violence as war crime

Maria Angelica DeGaetano (University of Oxford)

"You were able to see our impunity live in action," a human rights worker told me as I exited the Constitutional Court in Guatemala after a hearing in post-trial proceedings of the Rios Montt case in September 2013. This cynicism comes from a long history of impunity in the region. No one believed that with an impunity index for current and past crimes measured at 98% in 2009 by the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR), Guatemala would be the first country to prosecute in their own courts a former head of state for the crime of genocide. With the recent movements in the case--the overturning of a guilty verdict, the delay of the re-trial for 2015, and the presentation of the case before the IACHR-- the impact of the case has raised new questions. Is this case another example of continued impunity in Guatemala? What are the takeaways from the trial and its aftermath? Using a theoretical and empirical framework, this paper explores the influence of this case on neighboring regions and cases with regards to judicial independence and gender issues. In El Salvador, practitioners refer to this case as a positive model to learn from. In the Ixil region of Guatemala, the reverberations of the acknowledgement during the trial of sexual violence as a war crime can be seen. Even though the case is recent and not finalized, there are significant

conclusion that can already be made as well as a few projected implications.

P11
Visuality, illustrated popular magazines and modernity in Latin America
Convenor: Maria Chiara D'Argenio (King's College London)

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Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 254

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Panel abstract

This panel aims to examine the ways in which the illustrated popular magazines contributed to modernity in Latin America between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It will focus in particular on the role played by visuality and visual media.

Losing sight: negotiating visual orders in Caras y Caretas' Fin-de-Siècle illustrations

Luis Rebaza-Soraluz (King's College London)

This presentation discusses the rapid loss (or withdrawal) of 19th century ways of imagining and understanding that served as background to deep changes in Fin-de-siècle visuality. It focuses on the apparent detriment of contemporary visual orders, based on the conceptual structures behind conventional artistic representation (painting, drawings, prints) and page layout, caused by the uneven rise of another visual order brought by the conceptual structures of photo-cinematic images. The presentation explores the ways in which this conflict appeared as the simultaneous production of visual information that supported as well as challenged progressive discourses that were shaping Spanish American urban middle class readers' perception and understanding of mass society. Its corpus is formed by the illustrations published between 1892 and 1920 in the Uruguayan-Argentine Caras y Caretas magazine.

Illustrating cinema in the Peruvian magazine Variedades

Maria Chiara D'Argenio (King's College London)

At the turn of the nineteenth century, cinema, alongside other new technologies, produced crucial changes in the ways in which people experienced, represented and imagined the world in which they lived. Though keeping important links with nineteenth-century visual and entertainment culture, early silent cinema offered spectators new manners of perceiving time and space as well as a new sense of verisimilitude. In Latin America, as cinema became institutionalised, periodical press established itself as the core textual place for discussions about the new technology in terms of science, aesthetics, leisure, politics and culture. In the early

twentieth century, Peruvian intellectuals used cinema as a metaphor for modernity while writers had already been incorporating cinematic devices into literature since the 1910s. Rather than focusing on the explicit theorization about cinema and modernity, this paper will investigate this latter relationship through articles, columns, photographs, caricatures and other illustrations that appeared in popular illustrated magazines, in particular in Variedades. It will also explore the magazine's uses of photography (for example, in the reproduction of crime or the Kodak advertising), in order to examine certain aspects of the rising of mass culture in Peru.

Imag(in)ing Paris: city life in César Vallejo's illustrated articles

Jose Valentino Gianuzzi

Between 1924 and 1930 the Peruvian poet César Vallejo (1892-1938) published 161 articles in two Peruvian illustrated magazines, Mundial and Variedades, describing European arts, politics, and culture. As a Peruvian émigré in the City of Light – he arrived in Paris in the summer of 1923 – his texts provide a sombre, alternative, non-triumphalist account of interwar Paris, offering a critique of modern city life; at the same time, the images he provided for these texts were taken from French magazines, and they promote and perpetuate the received, traditional image of Paris as the capital of modernity. This paper investigates this paradox by identifying the sources of Vallejo's commentaries and images, and looking at the ways in which Vallejo articulated his text with these photographs, often stressing the ironic contrast between his critical commentary of Paris life and the visual material presented. The paper provides insight into part of the mechanics of the transatlantic flow of information during the early twentieth century.

Playing at being modern? The presence of sports in Peru's illustrated magazines

David Wood (The University of Sheffield)

At the end of the nineteenth century and turn of the twentieth the convergence of various technological developments in printing and photography coincided with the emergence of sport as a mass-based practice in Peru and elsewhere. With common origins in western Europe and the United States, technology and sport alike offered symbolic capital as a means to engage with notions of modernity. By examining various illustrated magazines from the era, such as Variedades and El Sport, this paper will consider the ways in which sport constituted an important element in the construction of a sense of modernity.

Visualising blackness in early 20th century Cuban periodicals

Jorge Catala Carrasco (Newcastle University)

The paper will consider early 20th century representations of Afro Cubans in illustrated magazines and newspapers at a time when Cuba, a newly established

republic since 1902, was undergoing the process of nation building, which ran parallel to the development of the mass media. With the 1912 rebellion against the Morúa Law (1909), which forbade any political movement to be formed on the basis of colour, and the subsequent violent repression in the background, the paper focuses on a wide sample of primary sources, ranging from adverts, pictures, graphic humour and comics, in order to shed light on how the new black urban population experienced not only the contradictions of a more general discourse around modernity and progress as free citizens, but the internal Cuban politics too which restricted Afro Cuban participation on the public sphere to very specific roles.

The modern Pierrot: Commedia dell'Arte in Brazilian illustrated magazines (1900-1925)

Felipe Correa (King's College London)

From a structure dependent upon local consumers in the late nineteenth century, magazines became consolidated in the beginning of the twentieth century in Brazil as media enterprises focused upon consumers nationwide. This new model of magazine publishing was to become more apparent at the beginning of the 1900s, especially with regard to magazines with a considerable focus on graphic arts, photography, and popular literature. One of the first successful illustrated magazines was O Malho, launched in 1902, followed by many others, including Fon-Fon in 1907, and Careta in 1908.

Conducted on business lines from its very beginning, these magazines lasted for more than five decades surviving the competition with cinema in the 1920s and radio in the 1930s and 1940s, but not with television in the 1950s.

Appealing not only to the cariocas but, more emphatically, to a wide and diverse range of readers who wanted to be in contact with the current events in Rio visually, these magazines depicted new ways of seeing in Brazil.

The paper will discuss the visual strategies these magazines adopted to cater for a mass readership. I will focus specifically on the use of Commedia dell'Arte as a symbol of the modern imagination, combining entertainment and complex artistic expressions. The paper will include analysis of the magazines' representations of characters such as Pierrot, Columbine, Harlequin, and their connections with modernity and popular culture.

Science and technology as key shapers of modernity: illustrated advertising in Mexican magazines and newspapers (1920 - 1960)

Ricardo Lopez-Leon (Autonomous University of Aguascalientes)

In the early 20th century Mexico experienced a major armed struggle – known as the Revolution -against longtime autocrat Porfirio Díaz. Once it ended, an opportunity to restructure the country presented itself in many fields. Mexican society could then spend time and income attending social events and in the consumption of goods. Because of this, illustrated advertising in printed media

became a profitable way to present new products, playing key roles in the adoption of modern ideals. Soon hygiene products appeared in newspapers and magazines claiming, firstly, the importance of hygiene for the new modern society; and secondly, the value of science and technology in the innovation of products. Illustrations showed two ways of living: the pre-revolutionary way emphasized as rural, naïve, ignorant, and unsanitary; and the post-revolutionary modern way as urban, cultured, literate, and hygienic. To be healthy meant to be modern, idea promoted by vitamins, nutritional supplements, medicine and so on. A modern woman should take pills to avoid menstrual cramps: pain, sickness and malnourishment were problems of the past and grandma's remedies were antiquated. Instead, if a product was developed thanks to scientific and technological innovations, it was accurate, precise, harmless and effective. These dichotomies presented the machine as a higher level of efficiency and manual labor as old-fashioned and risky, submitted to human mood changes and to "human error". Illustrated advertising became a protagonist in the transition of the country ideals, from the traditional and armed, to the modern, democratic Mexico in the 20th Century.

Mapping Mexico: illustrated travel magazines of the 1950s

Claire Lindsay (University College London)

From the late 1920s onwards, the magazine played a key role in the efforts of Mexico's burgeoning tourist industry to lure the tourist dollar south, through both visualizing the country for potential visitors and counteracting prejudicial views of it circulating in the US press at the time. Indeed, magazines, which included photographs and maps, were deployed by state and private actors as a central part of the 'image-making machinery of tourism' (Thomson 2006): they ranged from the Department of Tourism's inaugural English-language brochure of 1929; William Furlong's monthly newsletter, 'The Furlong Service', during the 1930s; to the AMT's brochures of the post-WWII period when North-South travel benefited from increasingly 'neighbourly' geopolitical relations. Taking into account this context (which has already been well documented in the work of Berger 2006), this paper will consider the role and ramifications of the country's illustrated travel magazines in the 1950s, at the height of the so-called miracle. Focusing on the particular case of Mexico/This Month (est. 1955), this paper will consider how the magazine continued to fashion an imaginative geography of Mexico during this period of accelerated modernisation and growth by invoking, sustaining and contesting particular regimes of visual and discursive representation. In this respect, the paper will attend to the function of what would become in the early years of Mexico/This Month its trademark centrefold maps.

P13
New perspectives on political ideas and practices in post-independent Chile (1818-1830)
Convenor: Joanna Crow (University of Bristol)

Thu 3rd Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 253

Panel abstract

This panel seeks to open up new debates on post-independent Chile, by incorporating a rich variety of hitherto under-explored case studies, from perceptions of Bolivarian expansionism, and indigenous vocabularies of citizenship, to the monitorial education system.

Discussant: Matthew Brown (University of Bristol)

Notes on the origins of Chilean liberalism, 1818-1829

Juan Luis Ossa (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez)

This paper examines the various forms taken by Chilean liberalism during the 1820s. The origins of liberal ideas in Chile are to be found in the works of the so-called "liberal revolutionaries" of the period 1810-1830. Indeed, the analysis of the writings of men of letters like Camino Henríquez, Manuel de Salas, Juan Egaña, José Miguel Infante and Francisco Antonio helps us understand the development of key political concepts such as "social contract", "popular sovereignty", "representative government", "constitutionalism", "balance of power", "equality", "virtue" and "freedom". Given that these concepts are rooted indistinctively both in the "French" and the "British" Liberal Schools, the main objective of these pages is to account for the influence (direct, indirect or in opposition) played in Chile by the most re-known European and North American thinkers at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Also, it seeks to define the links between liberalism and republicanism, emphasising that both traditions were not mutually exclusive as later studies have aimed to show.

Trans-border caudillos and exile: the Carreras and the Pincheiras in transnational perspective

Edward Blumenthal (Universite Paris 7 diderot/Universite Cergy Pontoise)

Trans-border caudillos such as the Carrera and the Pincheira brothers illustrate how exile in the early republican period played an important role in shaping national political projects. Following the independence wars, the new authorities in Chile

and the Rio de la Plata had the difficult job of consolidating their authority, and exile was a tool they used to control political opposition. Various groups opposed to the sanmartinian power on both sides of the Andes, including Federalists, Loyalists and their indigenous allies, consolidated around independent armed exile groups, such as those led by the Carrera or the Pincheira brothers. Neither wholly "Chilean" nor "Argentine", these groups followed pre-existing colonial patterns of mobility, but gave them new political meaning, shaped by ideas of liberalism and federalism, but also loyalty to the Spanish king. At the same time, they were trans-Andean political movements whose political message found an echo on both sides of new national borders. These two case studies show that while the mountains were more of a connecting highway than a dividing line, political movements acting on both sides of the Andes had the effect of strengthening the nascent border between the two countries. Indeed, only when political authorities in Santiago and the Rio de la Plata cooperated were these threats eliminated. They also show the need to go beyond national boundaries when analyzing nineteenth century nation-building projects.

Troubled negotiations: Mapuche-Chilean relations in the early independence era

Joanna Crow (University of Bristol)

This paper explores the complex, dynamic relationship that developed between the Mapuche and Chilean state authorities in the first decades following independence from Spain. It shows that the lands south of the Bio Bio River remained under the control of the Mapuche (despite constitutions claiming the contrary), and that successive governments were obliged to take this people seriously. We know from existing scholarship that many Mapuche supported royalist forces during the wars of independence, but that there were also several important Mapuche leaders who allied themselves with the insurgents and, after the latter's victory, entered into negotiations with the fledgling Chilean republic. My paper investigates further the intricacies of these negotiations – how they were carried out, the processes involved and the vocabularies used – and seeks to compare them with Mapuche-Spanish negotiations during the late colonial period, and indigenous-state negotiations elsewhere in Latin America during the early independence era.It focuses particularly on the parlamentos and written communications, and suggests that during this period of political experiments a number of Chileans and Mapuche envisaged and promoted a very different state-building project to that (centralised, exclusionary model) which was adopted by the Portalian regime and subsequent administrations.

The local dimension of a global project: the monitorial system of education in post-independent Chile, 1821-1833

Andres Baeza (University of Bristol)

In this paper I analyse the role that education played in the configuration of the new political identity of 'citizenship' in the context of the making of the Chilean

Republic during the 1820s. To do this I focus on the process of reception and adaptation of the Monitorial System of education (also known as mutual system, Bell-Lancaster or British system of education) carried out in Chile after the struggles for independence. This process was characterized by a confluence of 'civilizing' discourses from those who diffused (the Quakers of the British and Foreign School Society) and received (the Chilean liberal elite and Catholic clergy) the system. In this confluence the system was neither passively imitated by the liberal elite nor compulsively refused by the Catholic clergy as shown by historiography. I argue that the process of reception was characterized by an active criticism in which the original model was depurated and eventually adapted to local circumstances and interests. As a result, the first foundations of an incipient 'national' system of education were established during the 1820s. The axis of the system was the education of the citizen on the base of the merge of traditional, Liberal and Protestant ideas.

José Joaquín de Mora in Chile: from Neo-Europe to the 'Beocia Americana'

Graciela Iglesias Rogers (University of Oxford)

The life and career of José Joaquín de Mora challenge many assumptions about the period that immediately followed the Latin American wars of independence. Being a Spaniard, this jurist, poet and journalist was the first foreign consultant to be hired by several South American governments. This paper takes a transnational approach to focus on his activities concerning Chile, a republic that he contributed to place on the world map while living in exile in London, and where he later was given the chance to test the greatest number of his polymathic projects as co-author of the liberal constitution of 1828, confidant of President Pinto, founder of the Liceo de Chile and of the newspaper El Mercurio chileno. It will be argued that Mora fitted the requirements of various regional elites who aspired to have the New World drenched with the best European cultural values to make it a beacon of 'rational liberty' and progress, particularly for an Old World subjected to the autocratic constraints of the Holy Alliance. A closer look at the difficulties encountered in the implementation of this optimistic agenda serves to throw new light on a wide variety of issues regarding the organization of a newly created State, press freedom, demilitarization, secularisation, gender relations, factionalism and caudillismo.

P14
Higher education in Latin America: challenges of quality, equality, inclusion and recognition

Convenors: Guadalupe Mendoza-Zuany (Universidad Veracruzana); Nicolas Fleet (University of Cambridge)

Thu 3rd Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 354

Panel abstract

What are the social, political and market forces shaping Latin American HEIs and what is their role in the reproduction, or possibly the reduction, of inequalities and exclusions? The panel includes papers on issues of quality, class inequality, interculturality and affirmative action.

Bringing universalism back in the university in Chile

Nicolas Fleet (University of Cambridge)

The institution of the university in Chile has been exposed in its contradiction. Namely, between the interests of particular universities, based on market positions and ideological projects, and the universalistic evaluation of their operation, in the sense of the 'public good' that justifies them as institutions. This contradiction may be illustrative for other cases in the Latin American region where the implementation of mechanisms to broaden higher education access is meant to counteract the reproduction of class inequality and cultural exclusion through universities. Chile's university system is mostly privatized and almost totally commodified, which in this manner reproduces socio-economic divisions. Moreover, empirical evidence suggests that the orientations of universities, the way they recruit students, their material conditions of operation, and the features of the teaching process vary in accordance to class segmentation. But on the other hand, the massification of higher education – paradoxically enabled by its marketization – has pulled universities back into the centre of public interest, evidenced particularly through the student movement in 2011. The empirical process to be described, from within the perspectives of universities, is the critique of the standards that align particular projects with class segmentation, using for that purpose universalistic frameworks on equality (decommodification), pluralism (access opportunities based on merit), quality of education (as opposed to for-profit-universities), and the meaning of professional labour (not reducible to economic return). Without being exhaustive, an emergent cleavage rises between universities that justify themselves by universalistic standards and those that remain entrenched in their market interests and ideological projects.

Transversalisation of the intercultural approach in higher education in Mexico: strategies and challenges in the Universidad Veracruzana

Guadalupe Mendoza-Zuany (Universidad Veracruzana)

Having an intercultural university as part of its structure, the Universidad Veracruzana, one of the biggest public universities in México, has implemented a programme devoted to the transversalisation of the intercultural approach for the whole institution. What does transversalisation mean in this particular context? How has the programme gone beyond dealing with ethnic diversity amongst students?

How does the intercultural approach a) impact academic programmes and pedagogical practices, b) encourage dialogue of knowledge, and c) shape the perceptions of the academic community regarding diversity and the ways of dealing with it?

More than just having affirmative action strategies oriented to favour access and achievements of minorities such as indigenous peoples, transversalisation of the intercultural approach could be a real opportunity to transform higher education institutions.

Chilean higher education: the final countdown

Emilio Rodriguez-Ponce (Universidad de Tarapaca); Liliana Pedraja-Rejas (Universidad de Tarapaca)

Since its re-foundation in 1981, Chilean higher education has developed structural problems of quality. Its massification, reaching over 50% of gross enrolment and implemented through private institutions operating on the basis of market competition, has entailed the extension of such problems on the broad society. The challenges of the university institution in Chile are framed in this context. On the one hand, the cost of higher education in Chile is among the most expensive in the world in relation to GDP per capita, leading to unbearable economic burdens on the students. On the other hand, the average length of an undergraduate programme extends over 14 semesters, whilst the effective graduation rate is only around 50%. These inefficiencies occur at the same time that some private universities, which by Law are required to be non-for-profit organizations, have been found extracting profit from student fees. The national quality assurance system, created in 2006 to introduce regulation on higher education, now suffers from a credibility crisis due to a case of corruption. Lastly, a student movement emerged in 2011, with hundreds of thousands of people taking the demand for free public education to the streets and this raised public awareness of the crisis at the root of higher education. Using the method of analysis provided by strategic management and data from original research on the empirical determinants of universities' quality, this paper addresses the empirical factors of the crisis of Chilean higher education and generates the minimum guidelines for its sustainable reform.

Race-based affirmative action in Brazilian higher education

David Lehmann (King's College London)

Over a period of some 17 years a relatively small network of people conducted a campaign promoting the cause of 'quotas' for blacks in Brazilian public higher education at the undergraduate level. Their argument was that blacks suffer racial exclusion and are grossly underrepresented in HE and the only way to overcome this injustice is to allocate quotas for them. The campaign received strong and perhaps crucial support from the Ford Foundation, and was carried forward in university councils and the federal bureaucracy, and in community-based preparatory courses taught by volunteer staff, more than on the street. It was opposed by people who readily recognized the racial injustice but regarded official recognition of racial classification as a serious mistake which could have disastrous consequences for the country. By 2012 the Supreme Court had ruled that officially recognized racial classification was not unconstitutional and the Congress had passed a law requiring Federal Universities to set aside half their undergraduate places for people from state schools, divided between blacks, indigenous and students from low-income families. The paper will present a multi-layered account of these campaigns in several different institutional contexts, charting the movement's trajectory and the sometimes bitter polemics which divided the academic world for several years.

Teaching intercultural education through social inclusion: the case of the Cidade do Saber in Bahia, Brazil

Carla Guerron Montero (University of Delaware)

Interculturality is the interaction of peoples from different cultural backgrounds who have knowledge and understanding of those cultures; it refers to the capacity of an individual to experience cultural otherness and to be aware of it in light of one's own patterns of perception, thoughts, and behavior. Not surprisingly, interculturality has become increasingly relevant in today's globalized world, and acquiring intercultural competence more necessary than ever. This paper studies the largest educational project of social inclusion, local participation, and citizenship in Bahia (Brazil) through the lens of intercultural education. I conducted longitudinal ethnographic research in 2008 and 2009 at the Cidade do Saber (City of Knowledge, CDS), a pioneering project based on the concept of 'plural citizenship,' which provides free access to education, cultural events, sports and leisure activities to economically disadvantaged children and adults of the Municipality of Camaçari (Bahia). I argue that the CDS employs an approach to intercultural education as a mechanism to achieve their objectives, with uneven degrees of success. This project is not envisioned as a vocational school, but as an epicenter of cultural knowledge, education, and sports; as such, its goal is to counter the historically limited social, cultural, and symbolic capital of Camaçari's population, and ultimately, to reduce social and economic inequalities through education. I address the tensions and conflicts that result from the different views of culture,

social inclusion, and citizenship of administrators, instructors, and students, as well as the difficulties the project encounters in materializing alternative Brazilian notions of citizenship.

P15
Gender and extractive industries in Latin America

Convenor: Katy Jenkins (Northumbria University)

Panel abstract

This panel explores how gender intersects with the expansion of extractive industries in Latin America. Papers aim to make visible women's experiences, and focus on how gender roles, gender relations, and gendered spaces and subjectivities shape, and are shaped by, extractive industries.

Discussant: Rolando Perez (Pontifical University Catholic of Peru)

Women fighting for environmental health

Rolando Perez (Pontifical University Catholic of Peru)

In the last twenty years, extractive industries have expanded into the Andes and Amazon regions of Peru, creating a growing number of social-environmental conflicts. One of the main causes of these conflicts is that the people do not trust the State to either prevent the contamination and degradation of their living spaces or to regulate the extractive activities. Thus, the organizations and movements formed by civil society have an important role to play in preventing conflicts and advocating for respect to be given to the rights of affected communities.

This article will deal with one of the emblematic cases in Peru in which women played an important role in the creation of the "La Oroya Health Movement", placed in a rural community located in the Andean region of Peru. Due to extractive activity, it is one of the ten most contaminated sites in the world. I will analyze the way that these women, who were primarily wives of miners, decided to raise their voices and express publically their indignation against the abuse. Also, I examine how the women spread their cause to their community, social organizations, and churches, leading to community awareness and advocacy actions. My analysis will focus on the following two aspects: how the women's faith or spirituality led them to fight against the abuse of their rights and claim for justice and the role that they played within the advocacy campaign lead by the civil society based organizations in favor of La Oroya's health.

Anti-mining activism as a catalyst for women's changing role in rural Peru

Glevys Rondon (Latin American Mining Monitoring Programme)

In Latin America, the anti-mining movement has gained a reputation for building upon existing gender inequalities, relegating women's concerns and discouraging them from gaining political recognition.

This paper study the experiences of a handful of women activists across rural areas in Peru that are using their community activism to contest gender inequalities. Their history, objectives and activities are discussed in order to gain some understanding of the possibilities and problems concerning their struggle to achieve recognition not only as local leaders but of the anti-mining movement.

Using the women's own perspective as a starting point, the researcher documents both subtle improvements in gender norms as well as the processes through which the activists transform them into catalysts for changes in gender norms. The paper suggests an important link between women's anti-mining activism and a recognition of women as social actors.

Making the extraordinary everyday: women anti-mining activists' narratives of staying put and carrying on in Peru and Ecuador

Katy Jenkins (Northumbria University)

This paper explores the way in which activism is incorporated into the everyday lives and practices of rural women in the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Andes. Drawing on research with women anti-mining activists in Piura (Peru) and Cuenca (Ecuador), the paper emphasises that resistance is relatively rarely concerned with large scale protests, transnational activism, and the spectacular, but rather depends on daily resistance and resilience in, often fractured, local communities. I explore how rural women make extraordinary circumstances, including facing lawsuits and accusations of terrorism, part of their everyday lives, and how their resistance is enacted through strategies of staying put and carrying on, drawing on emblematic narratives of tradition, ancestry and customary practices to challenge notions of progress and development.

Of bodies and territories: women, mining and modernity in the Peruvian highlands

Kyra Grieco (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

During the last twenty years, extractive activities in Peru have been viewed by the national government as the only viable road to development in the Andes. This paradigm of modernity is increasingly questioned by protest movements opposing the implementation of new mining projects. Although the issue of gender is rarely

addressed directly in such conflicts, women play an increasingly important role, both as beneficiaries of company social programs and as protagonists of the protest movements. In both cases, women's social role and physical bodies are central to the collective construction of one model of modernity, as well as to a critique of the other. This paper will focus on women as subjects and objects of a contested modernity. It shall present results from ethnographic research carried out in the region of Cajamarca, one of the areas of heavy mining investment and the site of intense social conflict since 2011. An overview of the paradigms of modernity will be presented in terms of the role that each of these models assigns to women, especially in the realm of maternity. The experiences of women in this contested terrain, as well as their mediation and resistance to the constraints imposed on them by existing models, shall permit us to explore the differences and intersections of the two discourses of modernity. At the same time, we shall focus on the creative agency with which women operate within each one of these discourses, as active subjects in the definition and implementation of their rights.

Postcolonial resistance: indigenous women defending Abya Yala

Coro J-A Juanena (Autónoma University of Madrid and Comillas University)

"Nothing about us, without us" that was the principle that were endorsed by Indigenous Women in the last World Conference of Indigenous Women, celebrated in Peru this year. Indigenous Women have been presented to international organizations as a subaltern social group which has constructed a transnational identity. In this paper I would like to show the singularities of Indigenous women´s voices of Abya Yala. They have been raised as a movement of resistance against an invasion of their autochthonous territory by extractive industries.
The methodology will consist of a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of their formal statements as Indigenous Women of Abya Yala at international organizations as well as their own international spaces: Indigenous Women´s network. From both places they claim their own position as active voices inside (their) communities and at transnational spaces.

Women in mobilisations against the Conga gold mining project: the defence of water in the Peruvian highlands of Cajamarca

Jihyun Seo (University of Liverpool)

In Peru mining has been one of the engines behind the country's economic growth since the 1990s. Simultaneously, it has also become one of the sectors that have generated the most conflict as numerous local communities have started protesting against mineral extraction across the country. The Yanacocha Mining Company (MYSA) has become an outstanding example of this 'new mining boom' in Peru, starting its mining activities in 1992 in the northern department of Cajamarca. In 2004, there was a massive mobilisation against one of the company's projects in

the Quilish mountain (Cerro Quilish) and consequently the extraction plan came to a halt. After 2011 the local population mobilised against the MYSA's new gold mining project, Conga. The project plans to exploit two mineral deposits in three districts of the department: Huasmín, Sorochuco (the province of Celendín) and La Encañada (the province of Cajamarca). One of the main concerns for the local population is that the Conga project will wreck an irrevocable havoc on the region's environment, particularly the quality and quantity of water available. Over nearly two years, opponents of the project have mobilised in defence of water, environment and life. The conflict has gained a lot of national and international attention and solidarity, particularly in relation to the government's authoritarian and violent response to the local population. This paper examines mobilisations against the Conga project and places a particular focus on the role of women in defence of water.

P16
Climate change and policy change in Latin America

Convenors: Malayna Raftopoulos (University of London); Marieke Riethof (University of Liverpool)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 254

Panel abstract

Climate change has become a key area of public debate and concern in recent years. This panel seeks to examine what strategies are being implemented by Latin American governments as they prepare to address the effects of climate change.

Brazil and the international politics of climate change: leading by example?

Marieke Riethof (University of Liverpool)

With Brazil emerging as an economic and political power with global leadership ambitions, its commitment to environmental protection has also come under increasing domestic and international scrutiny. While the Brazilian government tends to stress national autonomy and sovereignty over natural resources, it has more recently committed itself to a unilateral and voluntary reduction of carbon emissions and has shifted its policies away to some extent from the traditional emphasis on developing countries' differentiated responsibilities. However, significant discrepancies remain between Brazil's domestic and foreign environmental policy priorities, which can be explained by conflicting commitments to economic and green development strategies, as well as its foreign policy agenda. Civil society has also drawn attention to these very discrepancies and are playing an increasingly significant role in policy-making in Brazil through their use of protest

and lobbying strategies. This paper examines Brazil's participation in international negotiations on issues such as climate change and sustainable development in the light of these discrepancies, including the impact of domestic environmental controversies such as the expansion of hydro-electric power generation and rainforest protection, which have provoked vocal international and domestic opposition.

Tourism and climate change in Peru: adopting a framework for action

Malayna Raftopoulos (University of London)

Climate change has become a key area of public debate and concern and is now widely recognised within the international community as 'a significant social and environmental issue facing the global population and its resources' (Amelung, Nichollis and Viner, 2007: 286). In 2003 the first international conference on Tourism and Climate Change was held Djerba acknowledging 'the need to align the tourism sector's activities with the concerns, objectives and activities of the United Nations system in relation to climate change, and more generally with respect to sustainable development' (Becken and Hay, 2007: xvii). Since then, questions have been raised regarding the relationship between tourism and climate change and the urgent need for the tourism sector to adapt to and take preventative measure against the ever changing climate conditions and to address tourism's contribution to climate change. This paper explores what policy framework has been put in place in Peru to assess (i) the impacts of climate change on tourism and (ii) to prepare the tourism sector against the challenges and issues that climate change and global warming present. It will also consider the level of political interest in adopting and financing a framework to cope with these adverse changes on tourism.

References

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Becken, S. and Hay, J. E. (2007) Tourism and Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities, Clevedon: Channel View Publications.

Regional environmental cooperation in the Southern Cone: increasing in the margins

Karen Siegel (University of Glasgow)

This paper takes a regional perspective and examines how cooperation across national boundaries in relation to shared environmental concerns has evolved in the Southern Cone. The paper starts by setting out a paradox. On the one hand regional environmental cooperation has increased significantly since the early 1990s. This is evident in an increasing number of formal agreements made by

governments as well as a rise in joint or coordinated activities between partners in different countries such as joint monitoring of environmental problems or shared projects of conservation or mitigation. Yet, all of these initiatives of regional environmental cooperation have remained marginal and subordinate to other political priorities. Many agreements are thus vague or non-binding and there is a high dependence on external funding. Despite the pressing environmental concerns which the region faces, environmental cooperation has thus not become a central pillar of regional cooperation. This paradox is due to the specific political and economic context of the region which has shaped regional environmental cooperation in contradictory ways. While democratisation made increased regional environmental cooperation possible, this coincided with the consolidation of a development model based on the export of natural resources which leaves very little space for environmental concerns. Although the current leftist governments have introduced some changes, notably using revenues from natural resource sectors for much needed social programmes, this has not changed the basis of the model. Economic and social development is thus highly dependent on natural resource exploitation and consequently regional environmental cooperation remains marginal.

The institutionalization of resource nationalism in Mexico

Perla Polanco (The University of Sheffield)

The use of fossil fuels has been linked to climate change. Mexico is particularly vulnerable to climate change, due to its ecosystem diversity and geographical location For Mexico; oil not only represents a main source of income, but also a symbol of national identity. In 2012 the Mexican government decreed the general law of climate change, which proposed a set of objectives to help mitigate climate change, such as, reduction of greenhouse gases and improving the cost-efficiency relationship in the energy sector. However the success of this law may be challenged by resource nationalism in Mexico. Resource nationalism seems to pose an obstacle to reform the energy sector. The Mexican energy sector appears to be governed by inertia and tradition. Since the oil expropriation in 1938, oil represents a symbol of national union and sovereignty. The oil expropriation was a key element to legitimate a new political regime and to construct a new national identity. After the oil expropriation the nation shared the idea of the need to protect oil from external intervention. In this paper I will discuss the institutionalisation of resource nationalism and its role in the construction of a national identity.

P17
Photographic histories of Latin America
Convenor: Kristine Juncker (School of Advanced Studies, University of London)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30

Panel abstract

Photographs are often used to create historical accounts of Latin America. By examining the use of photographs, motion pictures, or the work of writers engaging photography, this panel considers different methodologies in the presentation of Latin American History.

The invention of the Mapuches: those strange foreigners of the southern lands

Charles Dujour Bosquet

This paper proposes to interpret the modes of the photographic representations and the re-creation of the material culture of the Mapuche world. It is based on an analysis of the photographies taken to illustrate this community from 1870 to 1930, dates marked by the first artistic/ethnographic works done by the photographer Christian Enrique Valk (1826-1899), and then the French Hippolyte Janvier (1892- ?), as well as some anonymous captures. Most of them are today at the musée du Quai-Branly (Paris). Those photographies emerge in a historic context accentuated by the legitimization of a nationalist discourse and the progressive affirmation of the civilizing story of the modernity.

This paper focusses on how the Mapuches have been represented and shown within a more or less fictive framework (in their rites, rituals, movements, clothes et symbolic aspects). By becoming an icon, even a cultural model, the indigenous inhabitant has been represented in his difference based on his alterity. The challenge is therefore to define the meaning of these pictures and their identity, to examine how the « ethnological » photography has reconfigured a landscape and dawned up a symbolic portrait. The photography plays here the role of distributor of « authenticity », or even more, shows a significant ideal - of what is « Mapuche » - and contributes widely to install, in the scenario of the collective sensitivity in the early XXth century, the paradoxical or even controversial picture of a branch of the ancestors of the Chilean and Argentinian nation.

Photography and the Mexican Revolution: conflict and diversity in pictures

Anne E. Peterson (SMU)

The Mexican Revolution was one of many revolts in the history of Mexico, but it became the most far-reaching. The Revolution was a drawn-out, violent and bloody affair, 1910-1920. Many photographers captured the devastating events during the Revolution that claimed perhaps over a million dead and led to the emigration of 890,000 persons to the United States.

Photography played an unprecedented role in the war. At the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution, there were relatively few news photographers; however, over

the years, the conflict was documented by seasoned professionals and those without expertise who had only recently picked up a camera. Photographs were made by Mexicans and foreigners alike, creating images from different perspectives. Little information remains about many of the photographers, and authorship of pictures is frequently unknown. Cameramen were often granted open access to soldiers and events, resulting in graphic portrayal of the reality of war and its human toll – material destruction, the life and death of the common man, Federals, revolutionaries and American soldiers along the border. The viewpoint of the photographers and their visual documentation shapes our interpretation of the Revolution and those war-torn times in Mexico. Through such digital collections as: http://digitalcollections.smu.edu/cdm/search/collection/mex/searchterm/revolution/field/all/mode/all/conn/and/cosuppress/
these images are more widely available for study today than ever before.

Making Patagonia Argentina visible: photographic images of the military government of Comodoro Rivadavia during the first Peronism

Guillermina Oviedo (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco)

In the central region of Patagonia Argentina, between 1944 and 1955, a Military Government was installed. During this period, with the purpose of protecting the national oil and maintaining social order, the government developed specific policies within them a photographic collection. Those images focus in topics such as building construction, inaugurations, celebrations of national holidays, sporting events, aerial photographs, etc.
In this paper we are concerned with the sense of these images attending to the process of the Military Government around the popular identities during Peronism. From the Laclau's Hegemony Theory and Rancière's contributions we focus on considering the new political subjects.
Considering the pictures as our main source of inquiry allow us to ponder the photographic support and build tensions that guide the analysis around the process of the Military Government in Comodoro Rivadavia. Until this moment, the collection involved can be considered the only official source since the documents of the eleven years of military administration are not available.

Making history of missing stories: the forgotten images of tomás Montero Torres

Laura Gonzalez Flores (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

In 1946, art critic Antonio Rodríguez labeled the photojournalism of Tomás Montero Torres as "strong, dynamic, full of political intent, and extraordinarily combative: the work of a true photographer of the opposition". That an art critic known for his Communist affiliation should praise the photographer of the right wing journal La

Nación Montero was indeed remarkable: what brought Rodriguez and Montero together was their shared disapproval of the corrupt workings of the party that would rule Mexico for 70 year, the PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional, the "Party of the Institutionalized Revolution"). Of the photojournalists of his time, only Montero—from his position as a Catholic—dared to register the frauds, illegality, and violence associated with the governments in power between 1939 and 1959.

This paper will analise the significance of the work of Tomás Montero Torres in the context of the history of Mexican photography: a narrative that may now be explained as a populist and "revolutionary" dominant construction of the party in power. My paper will discuss three groups of images developed by Montero for La Nación that run against the grain of the official photojournalism of the time: 1) his images of mass movements of the emerging middle class; 2) his testimonies of the corrupt workings of the elections of 1946 and 1952; and 3) his representations of working women. Censured at his time and ignored afterwards by historians, Montero´s images may now be serve to fill in the blanks of a missing story of photography in Mexico.

Grey area: contextualizing Cuban photography of the 1970s

Elizabeth Cerejido (University of Florida)

This study aims to examine the role of the photographer and the function of the photographic image in the context of the 1970s' shifting cultural politics and increasingly Communist ideological climate by focusing on the work of a generation of image-makers who emerged during this period. My presentation will feature two seminal photo essays, printed in two of Cuba's major cultural periodical that are each representative of distinct cultural political moments (1970 & 1975). The photographs are imbued with a personal aesthetic vision that challenged the purely didactic dimension of the journalistic photography that circulated during this period. As such, I argue that these two publications (Cuba Internacional and Revolucion y Cultura) became sites of relative artistic freedom not evidenced in other areas and thus revealed both an emergent and autonomous photographic language, as well as shifts in ideological attitudes.

Revolutionary photographs: the Museo de la Revolución, Havana, Cuba, and experiments in micro-history

Kristine Juncker (School of Advanced Studies, University of London)

Founded by Revolutionary Government decrees in 1959, the Museo de la Revolución converted Cuba's former Presidential Palace into a home for new histories of the nation. Popular travel guides frequently describe that the exhibitions in the Havana-based Museo de la Revolución are "mostly photographs". Among the thousands of images displayed by the museum, permanent exhibitions feature prominent photographic stories of Fidel Castro, Ernesto Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos and Celia Sánchez Manduley. These four individuals are now so familiar that they are on a first-name basis for most audiences, Cuban and international.

Photographs of these figures before, during and after the battles of the Sierra Maestra introduce characters that suggest a very acute familiarity. The well-worn material condition of the photographs in the display, evocative of personal ownership, as well as visual characterizations that present these individuals as regular people—featuring them smoking cigars, playing cards, making telephone calls—converts the nearly mythical narratives of these figures into accessible icons. Such historical presentations, often called microhistories by some scholars, introduce broad socio-political ideas through intimate details. Moreover, as the photographs do not depict gory battle scenes, the Museo de la Revolución converts this history into the philosophical battle which audiences continue to wage today.

Evenemential images: photography as mediation and reconfiguration of urban experience

José Augusto Mendes Lobato (Universidade of São Paulo)

This paper discusses the photographic act and its capacity of not only indexing, but also producing and mediating human experience in urban spaces of Latin America. Taking as an object of analysis the series "Fisionomia Belém", a collection of photos made during a research project conducted in Belém, state of Pará, Brazil, we defend the hypothesis of the existence of evenemential image – a specific category of visual representation that is able to determine symbolic appropriation and aesthetic experience through certain procedures that involve the photographic act and the capture of signs and elements from daily life. For this, we work with some presuppositions from Vilém Flusser, Dietmar Kamper and others about how imagetic representations compose human conscience processes and may change them when submitted to technical procedures. Our analysis intends to link different contributions from contemporary visual culture studies, in order to determine some characteristics of evenemential images, considering the works of Josep María Català about the complex image theory; Dulcilia Buitoni´s debates about narrative embryos; Phillipe Dubois´ argumentation about the photographic act and the indexicality of images; Milton Santos´ contributions to the studies of social processes in urban spaces; and Lucrecia Ferrara´s works on the relations between cities, media and mediation processes. At the end, we conclude that evenemential representations are able to build new significations in the contemporary urban environment of Latin America, considering its ability to link mediation, media documentation and human concrete experience in the cities which are converted into image.

P18
Drugs in Latin America in the early twenty-first century
Convenor: Francisco Ferreira

Panel abstract

This multidisciplinary panel welcomes papers that explore recent changes in drug policies and debates in Latin America, as well as the effects of current national and international policies in the production, trafficking, and consumption of drugs in the region.

Communication policies during the war on drugs in Mexico

Jose Antonio Brambila-Ramirez (The University of Sheffield); Veronica Sanchez Medina

In the context of social conflict a political communication strategy is essential. In the case of the war on drugs in Mexico, between 2007 and 2011, this was important not only because the government needed public support in order to continue with the military strategy, but also because the government needed to counteract the drug cartels´ messages.

Nevertheless, the Mexican government was unable to design and launch a coherent and homogeneous communication strategy. Each of the governmental institutions involved in the war on drugs developed its own communication policy.

The three factors that shaped the communication strategies among the governmental institutions were: institutional goals, environmental challenges and budget. In this paper, it is analysed in deeper these three elements between the two most important governmental institutions, on one hand, the Secretary of Defence (SEDENA), on the other, the Federal Police's (SSP).

The former highlighted the successes of this administration, especially, to captured mafia leaders and improved research and technology. The latter emphasised its efforts to safeguard the security and integrity of citizens. Both minimised the negative balance of the war.

In this paper, it is used data from the government and a content analysis of media outlets. In the first case (SEDENA) it is analysed the television ads campaign. In the second case (SSP) it is analysed a soap opera.

¿En defensa de la hoja de coca? The anti-drugs policies of Evo Morales and the Movimiento al Socialismo

Stacey Dunlea (University of Sheffield)

The 2005 election of the Movimiento al Socialismo's Evo Morales, a former coca farmer and leader of a coca growers' trade union, as president of Bolivia led to some speculation that the country would break completely with a US-backed coca eradication programme. Despite the fact that the coca leaf, which plays a significant part in autochthonous Andean culture, is not the same as the synthetic drug cocaine, some commentators greeted Morales's promises to defend the coca leaf

and its growers as a sign that cocaine production in Bolivia would increase. Indeed, prior to the 2002 elections, which Morales lost by a narrow margin, the then-US ambassador to Bolivia, Manuel Rocha, who warned that US aid would be jeopardized should the electorate vote for 'los que quieren que Bolivia vuelva a ser un exportador de cocaína'.

This paper explores counter-narcotics measures employed by Morales and the MAS, and the extent to which they have altered the controversial forced eradication policies pursued by previous governments. The paper asks if the actions of the MAS administration can truly be considered a challenge to the 'War on Drugs', and a part of the alternative strategies emerging elsewhere in Latin American, such as Uruguay's recent decision to legalise the limited sale of marijuana.

An introduction to the VRAE, a Peruvian cocalero valley

Francisco Ferreira

The valley of the rivers Apurímac and Ene (VRAE) is one of the main centres of production of coca and cocaine paste in Peru. This is a jungle area located in the southern highland region of Ayacucho, and is notorious for the presence of drug-trafficking and the last remnants of the Maoist guerrillas of Shining Path. As a result, the valley occupies a central place in counter-insurgency and drugs-related policies in Peru, and it has been somehow "demonised" in the national imaginary. This paper presents an overview of how these phenomena (drug-trafficking, terrorism, state policies) affect this valley and its most important local collectives and organisations (cocalero producers and unions, indigenous groups, NGOs), challenging dominant stereotypes about this and other cocalero valleys in Peru.

The delinquent´s body: representations of crime and its control in the Nicaraguan national media

Julienne Weegels (Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research)

Images of a young street delinquent persecuted afoot by sticks and belts in the hands of angry neighbors – behind them the police – splash across the evening news. Before the crowd can pound upon the youngster the police manage to wedge him away and throw him into the back of a police truck. This is just one of many scenes of violence, death, apprehension, and police perseverance an average Nicaraguan is exposed to daily through the televised news. The current paper is interested in the meanings crime and crime control acquire in the context of their mediated representation. How does police protagonism in the media reflect on the social imagery of delinquents and prisoners? How are crime and its control represented literally through the criminal´s body? This paper attempts to answer those questions by integrating the study of the televised media´s representations of crime with extensive ethnographic research conducted among long-sentenced prisoners. Cultural criminologists note that "crime and the agencies and institutions of crime control [can be viewed] as cultural enterprises […] as richly symbolic endeavours created out of on-going human interaction and power relations [that]

must be read in terms of the contested meanings they carry" (Hayward and Presdee, 2010: 3). It is on this premise that the delinquent´s body can be read as a symbolic and social site of contested representation of crime and crime control, and analyzed in terms of the cultural meanings it acquires through its mediated representation.

The cocaine line: From Latin America to Europe

Arantza Gomez Arana (University of Glasgow)

The European Union (EU) and Latin America have traditionally developed relations based on trade negotiations. Other areas of cooperation such as security have not been discussed mainly due to the lack of interest on the European side. But in the last few years this state of affairs has been transformed. For the first time, the European Union and Latin America are joining forces against drug trafficking. Several examples help to prove this new cooperation. One of them is the launching of COPOLAD (Cooperation Programme on Drugs Policies Between Latin America and the European Union) in January 2011. Another example is the "Fight Against the Cocaine Trafficking Route" programme between the EU and Ameripol. The EU strategy in relation to the fight against drug trafficking for the period of 2013-2020 has shown the long-term compromise in cooperating internationally offering funding among other initiatives. These policies represent a radical change from past attitudes in relation to the effects of drug trafficking in general, and cocaine in particular; for the first time Latin America is a priority for the European Union. This paper attempts to demonstrate the reasons for such a radical change in the EU. Among them, it is the increasing security problems created in West and North Africa due to its participation in the cocaine route. Also the increase in money laundering in European countries such as Spain seems to be a strong motivation for these new policies. And finally, the acceptance that drug trafficking is an international security problem, not national.

P19
Latin American cultural criticism today: new forms, new politics
Convenors: Tomás Peters (Birkbeck, University of London); John Kraniauskas (Birkbeck, University of London)

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Thu 3rd Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 353

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Panel abstract

The main aim of this panel is to bring together researchers interested, on the one hand, in contemporary Latin American art (literature, visual arts, etc.) and, on the

other, in how to read, interpret and criticize these artworks using new, reconfigured, forms of Latin American cultural criticism.

The contemporary Chilean chronicle: a literary form of collective memories

Barbara Castillo B. (University of Bristol)

My paper explores the representations of memory in the contemporary Chilean urban chronicle, taking into account the genres' contribution as contested and contesting sites of memory. The urban chronicle has been able to depict the voices of ordinary people who have remained on the margins of the official Chilean discourse of successful modernization and stable democracy. Through a close reading of Chilean writers Pedro Lemebel and Francisco Mouat, specifically their books Háblame de amores (2012) and Crónicas Ociosas (2005), I show how these authors depict everyday life stories of ordinary people. I argue that the contemporary urban chronicle, even though it has until recently been marginalized by Chilean literary scholars and has been considered a 'minor' and hybrid genre, can be seen as an alternative form of historical memory in the Chilean neoliberal context. Precisely the flexible character of this genre, which incorporates literature, history and journalism, allows these texts to show another side of quotidian Chilean urban life.

Reprogramming memory: Chilean post-dictatorship memory under social mobilization

Felipe Lagos (Goldsmiths)

This presentation aims to introduce conceptual elements around the role of "memory" in the comprehension of the recent Chilean social movements' narrative. In doing so, it is pretended to problematize the political meaning of memory through experiential registers which cut across history and biography.
The starting point establishes the immanent -though no evident- relationship between, on one hand, social mobilization as experiential space (that of praxis) where narrative reconstruction from subaltern positions operate, and on the other, active memory as a contingent, unstable outcome of such reconstructions. In a Benjaminian register, the mobilized reconstructive practices in Chile would trigger a "memory shock", an interruption of the continuum of the historical narrative bounded in the cleavage "dictatorship/democracy". Conversely, such a shock overlaps the "doctrine of shock" of neoliberal order instituted by the Chilean dictatorship.
Counter-hegemonic narrative practices of Chilean students and other regional movements allow us to give account of a field of memory's ruptures and dislocations. In a literary register, I shall analyse -as "narrative symptoms"- two works contingent to the period. The first is the dramaturgic text "Las Analfabetas" (The Illiterate Women) of Pablo Paredes, and the second is novel "Formas de Volver a Casa" (Ways to Go Back to Home) of Alejandro Zambra. Both

come together to diagnose, from different perspectives, the discomfort and malaise derived from a fragmented, discontinuous memory, envisioning thus new emergent subjectivities.

Néstor Perlongher's poetic social thought: space, subject and perception

Constanza Ceresa (University College of London)

Within the field of Latin American cultural criticism stands the poetic and critical work of Néstor Perlongher. His figure in current Argentine contemporary debates has become a reference point to current generations of cultural critiques and writers.

In Perlongher's oeuvre his anthropological, poetic and critical oeuvres complement each other to create a comprehensive poetic social thought from where to think the relation between subject, language and social space. He was interested in dissident forms of subjectivation able to confront State power (more specifically the authoritarian regimes of Argentina and Brazil which at that time were engaged in a neoliberal economic project): 'El tan mentado 'sistema' no se sustenta solamente por la fuerza de las armas ni por determinantes económicos; exige la producción de cierto modelo de sujeto 'normal' que lo soporte', he states in his essay "Los devenires minoritarios". Yet, despite his activism in homosexual movements, Perlongher's work should not be read as a demand for recognition of sexual minorities or representation of any particular identity, but as an attempt to dismantling the stability of identity as the only way of destroying the basis on which the logic of capitalism functions.

This paper will examine different types of poetic cartographies made by the poet in order to show how the discontinuous relation between space, bodies and language open emancipatory possibilities where perception plays a key role. Finally, it will discuss the influence of this poetic social thought in current critical debates and literary works in Argentina.

Fencing and liquidity: war in El Salvador and Honduras

Shannon Dowd (University of Michigan)

Cultural criticism has suggested an increasing aesthetic of violence and destruction in Central American cultural production as armed left-wing struggles came to an end and the region began to undergo transformation by forces of global capital and drug trafficking. Conversely, territorial disputes among Latin American states frequently caused violent conflict during the Cold War, while increasing regional economic and political integration have diminished the frequency of such disputes in recent years. This paper approaches these political and economic transitions as a shift from static to fluid dynamics in territorial violence and its portrayal in literature. Taking as its case study the so-called Football War of 1969 between El Salvador and Honduras, the paper examines flows of migration and international influence at the time of the war. It then shifts to a longer historical view of the

conflict and its aftermath, specifically focusing on images of fencing in spite of (or because of) increasing liquidity. Using newspaper articles, poems, and narrative, the paper considers the tension between, on the one hand, static and delimited and, on the other hand, fluid and mobile representations of the war. It then expands these countervailing dynamics to the ways in which globalization is treated in cultural criticism more generally, as either continuity or discontinuity. The paper suggests that the transition is not as smooth as deterritoritorializing and reterritorializing flows of capital over shorter or longer historical views; the transition sticks on territorialized violence, mixing the static and the dynamic, fencing and liquidity.

Teoría crítica y barroquismo en Latinoamérica

Carlos Oliva Mendoza (UNAM)

Durante siglos, ha sido la representación romántica la que ha guiado la configuración del discurso crítico. La idea central de transformar al mundo y emancipar las vidas humanas ha prefigurado un tipo de teoría que se coludió y confundió con el relato utópico y el discurso revolucionario. Al proceder de esta forma, se olvidó la parte central de la teoría crítica derivada del marxismo: su poder de deconstrucción de la discursividad apologética del capital o, dicho en términos ya es desuso, su crítica a la fenomenología idealista que tuvo su materialización en los discursos de la economía y política del cuerpo social moderno. El proceder barroco, por el contrario, precisa para su propia existencia del desmontaje constante de los mundos y estilos establecidos. No es un arte que cree nuevos materiales, ni figuraciones, sino que desmonta y reconfigura lo que está dado; de ahí su caducidad en el tiempo, su vuelo sublime, su estrategia oportunista. Es un arte de misa en escena, donde se apuesta radicalmente a la "representación" y "reproducción" absoluta, en términos de Bolívar Echeverría. Por esto es elocuente el hecho del mestizaje cultural y semiótico que se observa constantemente en el discurso y el arte barroco y neobarroco; por esto es un arte y estilo tan atraído por aquello que es desechado y que puede retomar para su ornamentación, representación, reproducción y teatralidad infinita. En este trabajo se mostrará cómo la teoría crítica contemporáneo en Latinoamérica no ha sido ajena a este proceder.

P20
Borges' posthumous novels: legacy, criticism and the contemporary novel
Convenor: Carlos Fonseca (Princeton University)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 351

Panel abstract

This panel aims to discuss those aspects of Jorge Luis Borges' work that become visible the moment his intuitions regarding the short story become intuitions regarding the novel.

The novel as critique: on three Borgesian aftermaths

Carlos Fonseca (Princeton University)

In 2002 Roberto Bolaño finished his intervention in the Fiesta de Literatura Amplificada with the following words: "Hay que releer a Borges." Two years later, prompted by his early death, the manuscript of his posthumous novel 2666 was published. Bolaño's last novel, which had remained a secret until then, showed itself first and foremost to be a fascinating reading and writing of the novelistic potential implicit within Borges' work: its more than a thousand pages attempt to think, departing from strategies already present in Borges, the relationship between reading, information and experience. Bolaño was not, however, alone in this re-reading. My article will attempt to sketch, departing from a reading of three novelistic inheritors of the Borgesian legacy – Sebald, Foster Wallace and Bolaño – a series of thesis regarding what happens to the novel as genre once it is forced to encounter the disruptive force of Borges' formal innovations. In doing so I will attempt to think through what it would mean to say that with Borges the novel begins to think itself within the space of criticism.

Don Rigoberto's library: the influence of Borges in Vargas Llosa's 'Los cuadernos de don Rigoberto'

Stefano Rossoni (UCL)

Vargas Llosa wrote that Borges' rejection of the novel may represent the basis for a disquisition on this genre. Commenting on John Sturrock's analysis of Borges' fiction, he observes that the Argentinean writer used culture and literacy as a stimulus for his imagination.

The hypothesis of this paper is that Vargas Llosa displays the same technique in Los cuadernos. Indeed, differently from his other works dedicated to the theme of imagination such as Kathie y el hipopótamo, erudition plays a dominant role in this novel. The mechanism of cultural and literary association will be described in the light of Los cuadernos's fragmented structure and of themes such as the library, dream and (erotic) fantasy.

The aim is to underline how Los cuadernos seems to be modelled on Borges' view of literature. In fact, through the incorporation of quotation from other texts, Vargas Llosa emphasises the ontological plurality of his novel and the circularity of creation which breaks with chronological linearity. Using Allen Graham's words, Los cuadernos appears to suggest that "art works, or 'texts', refer not directly to external reality but to other texts" (Intertextuality, p.215). Particularly, opening the doors of Borges' Library of Babel to visual art, the Peruvian novelist shows the power of (written) language to translate iconic signs into a verbal system.

Considering Borges' influence is crucial to shed a new light on the reflection on the

limits of mimesis that has characterised Vargas Llosa's narrative since the publication of La tía Julia y el escribidor.

History through the Borgesian lens: the case of Sebald's spectral memory

Diego Azurdia (Columbia University)

Both Rings of Saturn and Austerlitz can be read as borgesian experimentations of time and space operating on history. As with many short stories in Borges, the tension between time and space collapse. The effects in Sebald, however, are haunting. In Rings of Saturn, it is precisely the gravity of twentieth century history that blows up the stability of time as experienced in memory. This is done through a first person account of a nameless meandering figure that incorporates history, literature and nature into a phenomenological interpretation of the surroundings, yielding melancholia and not meaning. In order to shape this overbearing mood into a novel, Sebald introduces a proper character in Austerlitz. An expert in European architectural history, Austerlitz is portrayed as the personification of non linear temporality who goes around Europe finding preserved pockets of meaning and memory in old buildings and ruins.

I want to read both novels as unexpected literary borgesian legacies. I want to consider Sebald's work as the result of stuffing Borges' conceptual literature with history, and argue that it is through this operation that the Argentinian's short story is able to expand into a novel, while warping its conventions as genre. On the side of history, I want to read Borges as a model of time underlying a historiographic method in Sebald where the labyrinthine logic is reproduced for a historical hermeneutics that finds its key in melancholia.

P21
Challenging gendered instrumentalism in Latin American social policy?
Convenors: Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck College); Marianna Leite (Birkbeck College); Gabriela Alvarez Minte (Birkbeck College)

Thu 3rd Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet G15

Panel abstract

The gendered dimensions of social policy have been widely critiqued for their maternalist tendencies which reinforce gender roles. Yet at the same time women have made material gains. Does maternalism matter? How do we ensure women gain more strategically from social policies?

Discussant: Ruth Pearson (University of Leeds)

Why is sexual and reproductive health integral to the discussion of 'women's health'? The case of Brazil and Chile

Jasmine Gideon (Birkbeck College)*, Marianna Leite (Birkbeck College); Gabriela Alvarez Minte (Birkbeck College)

*paper presenter

Women's health and particularly maternal health has been at the forefront of recent global level debates around health and poverty. Yet across Latin America much of this discussion has occurred with very little attention given to women's sexual and reproductive health. Indeed the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have expressed concern over the lack of progress anywhere in the region in terms of implementing the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. The Report found a number of significant constraints to progress and argues that despite some advances, key aspects of women's SRH were being denied and that in many cases access to services was clearly differentiated by class, ethnicity and race (ECLAC and UNFPA, 2010). At the same time, the Report also contends that throughout Latin America key issues such as sex education and access to confidential services for girls - including HIV prevention – continue to be ideologically contested, while condom use and emergency contraception generate strong controversial reactions in some countries. Drawing on the cases of Brazil and Chile this paper considers how far the findings of the Report remain relevant and why this matters for both gender justice and health equality.

Social accountability in social protection for whom?

Maxine Molyneux (University College London)

In a recent global consultation by the UN to determine post 2015 policies - social protection and social accountability were among the top 4 priorities. While cash transfers now cover several hundred million people, social or downward accountability has only recently been integrated into social protection programming. Donors and governments increasingly see social accountability as a way to meet the Paris commitment to aid effectiveness while there are growing demands from civil society for 'honest responsive governance'. Social accountability is intended to extend the principles of democratic accountability across the various sites of public policy. It is premised on liberal concerns to place checks on administrative power through active citizen participation. Applied to social protection it envisions 'the poor' less as 'beneficiaries' than as rights bearing citizens whose grievances and demands should be heard and acted upon. This paper considers new research from Latin America, a region that has been among

the pioneers of these rights and citizen based approaches to the administration of poverty. The evidence provides some insights from a gender perspective into what can be achieved by these approaches in regard to both citizenship and tackling poverty without more profound social and institutional transformations.

Social protection in the post-2015 development agenda: what relevance has it for promoting gender equality in Latin America?

Sarah Bradshaw (Middlesex University)

Since the late 1970s the development industry has sought to integrate women into development, and more recently (Conditional) Cash Transfer programmes have been promoted as a key vehicle for both poverty reduction and gender equality. Yet, while the design of these programmes has been borrowed from programmes in Mexico and Brazil, the applicability of development initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the countries of the region is open to question. While the MDGs may have found little resonance with the Middle Income Counties of Latin America, the proposed new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are presented as 'universal', with targets applicable to all countries. The post-2015 agenda as envisaged by High Level Panel (HLP) and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network sees a continued role for social assistance, with the HLP report promoting it under their illustrative Goal One – To end poverty – and suggesting it to be a 'potential game changer'. The rhetoric of the reports is also gendered, including a proposed aim to end violence against women and girls, and rights based, including promoting reproductive and sexual rights. This suggests the new Goals and agenda may be of more relevance to the region and the region's women's movements. The paper seeks to explore why social assistance and specifically cash transfer programmes are being presented as key within the post-2015 agenda, and what this might mean, if anything, for the region's women, women's movements and for gender equality.

Beyond instrumentalism: the case of maternal mortality policies in neoliberal Brazil

Marianna Leite (Birkbeck College)

We live in capitalist times. All capitalist projects make use of a political rhetoric to support a particular discourse and practice that increases economic dependency and the poverty gap. Modern capitalist projects are mostly known and classified in the form of the cluster loosely named neoliberalism. This paper analyses the ascendance of maternal mortality as an issue and its neglect by Brazilian public policy in order to establish its links with the wider neoliberal project. More specifically, its main argument is that the control exerted by neoliberalism over policy and policy discourse is particularly acute in the case of maternal mortality. In its most progressive format, maternal mortality touches upon politically contentious issues that are often resisted by conservative networks supporting neoliberal

control over public health sector reforms, principles and practices.

Conservative backlashes to women's bodily integrity in Latin America; the cases of Mexico and Chile

Gabriela Alvarez Minte (Birkbeck College)

How to understand the dichotomy between the continuous efforts to advance women's human rights and gender equality and the pervasive resistance to this advancement in Latin America? This paper contributes to discussion by analyzing the resistance and backlashes to the advancement on women's bodily integrity, specially gender and sexual based violence and women's sexual and reproductive rights in Chile. It will draws from existing literature to develop a theoretical framework that applies these concepts to understand how women's bodily integrity i.e. sexual and reproductive rights and freedom from violence against women is contested and blocked in Chile, and how is this resistance addressed by development practitioners and advocates. The paper draws from qualitative research amongst policy makers, advocates and activist in Chile and aims at looking at women's bodily integrity with a critical analysis of materialistic and instrumentalist policies that have driven much of policy making in the country.

Emergency contraception in Chile: framing a policy and challenging institutions

Carmen Sepulveda (Institute for the Americas)

The debates behind the legalisation and distribution of Emergency Contraception (EC) in Chile (2000-2010) are a good example of the use of both maternal and progressive arguments to advance social policy. Feminism and the medical lobby competed to influence key state and judicial institutions. Due to the political strategies surrounding EC, the judiciary and in particular the Constitutional Tribunal became central arenas where conservative and progressive actors fought to influence the outcome of the EC policy.

These political and legal battles raise many questions regarding the role of institutions for women's rights, in particular in the context of a country that lives under the Constitution shaped by Pinochet's regime, and is yet to fully democratise its political institutions.

This paper tries to show the type of arguments and strategies used by different actors and institutions. It highlights the way in which the Constitutional Tribunal was used by conservative forces to exclude progressive civil society, and maintain a status quo on gender roles and reinforce maternalist approaches to access to sexual and reproductive health. This was due to the undemocratic nature of the constitutional tribunal. Civil society was invited to participate only in a limited manner. The judicial arena proved a great challenge to the way in which feminists and other social actors carried out their advocacy. The executive – led by Chile's first female president – also faced new challenges to support its EC policy and engage with civil society, proving once again the power of institutions for gendered

social policies.

Housing subsidies and unmarried mothers in post-dictatorial Chile, 1990-2010

Alejandra Ramm (Universidad Diego Portales)

Housing subsidies entail a significant part of social spending and are crucial for poor families. Who can apply to a housing subsidy? Who is entitled to be a home owner? What kinds of families are favoured by housing subsidies? These questions are analysed in the light of possible gains for women. Once democracy returned to Chile, social protection not only expanded its coverage, but also further enhanced targeting of vulnerable groups. Following a conventional understanding of gender roles, unmarried mothers were defined as vulnerable as they did not have a formal husband to look after them and their children. Yet expansion and targeting of social protection have brought the unexpected consequence of downgrading the historical significance of marriage as the exclusive or major means of access to welfare (for women/mothers not involved in formal employment). Therefore, today unmarried mothers can themselves apply to a housing subsidy, and, due to their vulnerability, they might have even more chances of receiving it than married couples. The paper combines a socio-historical analysis of social protection in Chile with qualitative life histories of urban young people from low income groups. The socio-historical background refers to changes in social welfare programs introduced by Pinochet's dictatorship and continued, in large part, by the post-authoritarian, centre-left Concertación governments. I also collected life histories of young people who were starting to form their own families and looking for greater housing opportunities. In this manner, housing subsidies also became a central theme of their narratives.

Women, discipline and responsibility in Peru's Juntos program

Tara Cookson (University of Cambridge)

In rural Peru, a social protection program called Juntos works to promote human capital. Small sums of money are given to poor mothers to "incentivize" them to seek healthcare and education for their children. The ostensibly family-oriented program transfers cash almost exclusively to women who are seen as more "responsible" than their male counterparts, undertaking the majority of care work and more likely to invest in the household.

One camp of analysts celebrate quantitative indicators which paint a picture of Juntos as a driver of access to services such as primary and secondary education, immunization, and pre and post-natal health checks. I am certainly not the first to argue that such statistics gloss over the often exceedingly poor quality of these services. Another camp of scholars have protested the reification of gender roles that see women as the primary bearers of the care burden, suggesting that this inhibits their own strategic gains. Given this, do the material benefits we may observe justify the maternalist focus on women as the lynch pins of this program? The conditional arrangement of CCT programs often produces deeply ironic

circumstances: women must choose between seeking low-quality services and being branded as irresponsible. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and the everyday experiences of Juntos recipients, in this paper I explore the CCT as a disciplining mechanism. I will argue that a just analysis of the maternalist element of CCT programs must account for the ways in which these programs construct notions of "responsible" and "irresponsible" family life.

Beyond the revolution question: explaining the adaptation of women's mobilization in El Salvador

Julia Zulver (University of Oxford)

According to homicide statistics, El Salvador is one of the most violent countries in the world. For the most part, however, policy discussions about how women's experiences as citizens are impacted in contemporary violent contexts remain silent. This paper will examine the way that feminist mobilization has developed over time in El Salvador, as well as provide a framework for understanding contemporary mobilization. Most scholars working in the 1990s describe women's organizations in terms of their origins as revolutionary feminist movements. This paper argues, however, that in the contemporary context of high criminal (as opposed to authoritarian) violence, the revolutionary framework falls short in terms of explaining strategies and objectives of mobilization. Today's mobilization centres on the creation of collective identity (manifesting as a variant of insurgent citizenship) that moves beyond the traditional practical vs strategic gender interest binary. Paying particular attention to two recently passed gender laws, the paper will seek to examine the ways in which women's movements have adapted their collective action based on contemporary social and political contexts in order to gain more from social policy. Through engaging with social movement literature, the paper will develop a new framework to explain the adaptation of women's collective action in a context of high violence.

P22
The politics of nature in Latin America
Convenors: Michela Coletta (Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS)); Andrea Cadelo Buitrago (King's College)

Thu 3rd Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 254

Panel abstract

Nature has been crucial in imagining the New World since colonial times. How has Latin America been represented through the idea of nature? What impact have such representations had on the region's identity? This interdisciplinary panel addresses such questions with a broad geographical focus.

Nature, culture and civilisation in the Iberian and Latin American Enlightenment

Andrea Cadelo Buitrago (King's College)

In the eighteenth century, Amerindians' supposed failure to overcome the state of savagery was a primary object of inquiry among many Enlightenment thinkers. Three explanations for this failure were particularly influential in both Europe and the Americas: those of Buffon, Montesquieu and De Pauw. Whereas Buffon relied on America's geological youth and Amerindians' recent migration to the continent to account for their savagery, Montesquieu attributed the savagery of Amerindian life to the richness and fruitfulness of America's nature. In contrast, De Pauw argued that the native inhabitants of America were as ancient and degenerated as their continent, whose unhealthy environment exercised an ubiquitous corruptive influence on the human body. Either fruitful or bare, young or degenerate, America, for these thinkers, was a world of nature, devoid of culture and overall unfit for civilisation. In this paper I analyse how influential Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American intellectuals of the period engaged with these three paradigmatic positions, through their interconnected representations of the Amerindian body, the Iberian conquest and colonialism in which ideas of nature, culture, civilisation and degeneration were intertwined. Ultimately, this paper aims to shed new light on the specific ways in which intellectuals of the Iberian world both challenged and reinforced the enlightened idea of Amerindians as primitive beings and of America as a continent whose history was yet to begin.

Nature, space and history in twentieth-century Argentina: revisiting the historicist paradigm

Michela Coletta (Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS))

The idea of the primitiveness of the American continent with respect to civilised Europe was fully established in the eighteenth century, as European scholars laid the ground for a theory of the inferiority of the natural world in the Americas. The philosophical peak of the debate was reached in the early nineteenth century, when G.W.F. Hegel gave his famous Lectures on the Philosophy of History placing Europe in the realm of 'history' and America in the realm of 'nature'. This paper seeks to explore the ways in which twentieth-century Latin American intellectuals reformulated the region's identity by reappraising nature as an essential component of modernity. Ultimately, this paper aims to shed new light on Latin America's original and often neglected contribution to ongoing debates about the nature/ culture divide in the Western world.

Wakas and water: Julio César Tello's spiritual poetics of archaeology

Rupert Medd (Independent scholar)

Julio C. Tello, Latin America's first Indigenous archaeologist, ascertained that the

valuable environmental knowledge gained by Peru's pre-Hispanic civilizations equally had contemporary significance for a modernizing and industrializing nation. My presentation links with the panel's topics on how Tello used this Western science in order to respond to issues concerning human geography, natural resources as well as provoking further debates on Peruvian national identity, prevalent during the 1920s and 30s.

Tello's field notes from his 'Expedición al Marañon – 1937' structure my presentation as I focus on the importance of clean water supplies and biodiversity to Peru's pre-Hispanic civilizations. Tello's uncovering of antique water channels – acequias, led him to propose alternative environmental conclusions that were multi-functional.

Archaeology and travel writing contributed toward decolonization of both society and Nature in Peru. With this in mind, I engage with 'coloniality of power' theories developed by Aníbal Quijano and José Carlos Mariátegui, showing how Peruvian culture and history have been mainly defined by colonial, imperial and global processes. In turn, these have had environmental repercussions that were always ancient in origin.

Nature as commodity in Arturo Burga Freitas's Mal de gente

Lesley Wylie (University of Leicester)

Arturo Burga Freitas's Mal de gente – which bridges the novella, folktale, and ethnographic sketch – is set in the jungles in and around the author's native Peruvian Amazon. At its centre is the story of a young European, Edmund Rice, who, like a number of protagonists of the contemporaneous Spanish American novela de la selva, travels to the region for the purposes of work and ends up falling in love with a local woman and settling permanently in the jungle. The natural world depicted in Burga Freitas's novella is a zone of exploitation, characterised by the European plundering of tropical products, chiefly rubber. Yet countering this assessment of nature is the native Amazonian view of the jungle as a complex space abounding in unseen life, capable of enchanting outsiders and, pivotally, preventing them from leaving. This paper will explore how, in this important text of the 1940s, the idea of 'going native' is redefined and redeployed to counter European discourses of nature as an economic resource. Instead, nature emerges as a powerfully animate realm, and one with which man is profoundly interconnected.

From Humboldt to permaculture: nature ontologies and global networks in Central American ecologies

Naomi Millner (University of Bristol)

The science of "ecology" has a long history. However practices and expertise for harmonising social practices with the more-than-human world are arguably much longer. In this paper I focus on two moments where Central American plant life became enrolled in globalising networks, one historical and one contemporary, to

explore the politics which inheres to the difference between these two ecologies. To do this I draw on the concept of "multi-naturism" as it has been developed by the anthropologist Eduardo Vivieros de Castro, highlighting the specific ontology which has underpinned "modern" accounts of nature, and strategies for destabilising its monopolisation of spatial design and the language of environmental sustainability. Both Humboldt, writing at the turn of the nineteenth century, and permaculture, a set of design techniques for "working with nature" to grow food, can be characterised by colonial tendencies in these terms. Extending their reach through globalising techniques, Humboldt's project of science and today's multiplying centres of permaculture design can be seen to appropriate "local" knowledges for distant consumption, and to over-write indigenous understandings with a specifically western account of nature. However, neither are easily reduced to this narrative. Permaculture practices in El Salvador have been adapted for the campesino a campesino movement of Meso-America primarily for developing critical responses to export-oriented agri-commerce, led by small-scale farmer practitioners. Meanwhile Humboldt was among the first to critique colonial resource extraction. In this paper I draw out key tensions in the production of ecological knowledge for sustainability and conclude by laying out a politics which ultimately addresses the broader ethos of sustainable development.

Natural and Racially-Built Geographies in 19th and 20th century Honduras

Jose Lara (Grand Valley State University)

Honduras during the 19th and early 20th centuries was a space controlled by disparate and conflicting powers. Hondurans, Americans, British and others explored and inhabited different regions of this country as well as created a series of representations of the Honduran natural and built environments and the populations they encountered. During this period we see the production and circulation of works that utilized behavioral and physical characteristics – skin color, hair, facial features – as well as tropes of blood to define the cultural and racial composition of the Honduran people. In this presentation, I discuss the relationship between the geographical descriptions and demographic assessments that both foreign and national writers make, and the theories pertaining to natural history and the science of race prevalent in the Americas and Europe. I explain how ideas and assumptions on race were utilized to justify positivist measures aimed at improving the racial and cultural composition of its Amerindian and Black populations, to define Honduran identity in opposition to the Caribbean coastline, and to deny its strong African heritage.

Mar e Seca: forces of nature in 1930s Northeastern Brazilian novels

Helen Lima de Sousa (University of Cambridge)

With the re-positioning of the Portuguese Court in Rio de Janeiro in 1808,

numerous European-led, scientific expeditions into Brazil's "undiscovered" territory were encouraged by the Portuguese crown. Travel reports from these expeditions, inheriting the deeply fantastical quality of medieval Europe perpetuated by centuries of European colonization, highlight a generalized view of Brazilian nature as both awe-inspiring and tameable; its indigenous inhabitants garnered respect for their ability to traverse seemingly impassable forests, yet were unequivocally labelled as inferior to the European.

While a complex of inferiority – founded upon the supposedly inferior status of Brazil's indigenous past and its mixed-race present – divided the New World from the Old, another division lay within Brazil: between the economically-booming South and the impoverished North. In light of this division, the current paper looks at the re-appropriation of the awe-inspiring quality of Brazilian nature by left-wing Northeastern novelists in response to the top-down process of modernization that took place during the 1930s under Getúlio Vargas' populist regime. In particular, it explores the juxtaposition of contrasting forces of nature – the sea in Jorge Amado's Mar Morto (1936) and drought in Graciliano Ramos' Vidas Secas (1938) - against the backdrop of the lives of the marginalized poor in Brazil's Northeastern towns and sertão.

The dogs rescue in Brazil: mapping a controversy

Samantha Gaspar (Museu Nacional - UFRJ)

Recently in Brazil animal rights activists broke into a research institute and rescued several dogs that were used in scientific experiments. In this paper I analyze the controversy that arouse from such rescue, tracing the arguments used by the intruders and by the spokesperson of the Institute and public notes released by other scientific research centers. Those agents presented conflicting definitions of what should be understood as an animal, a scientific experiment, suffering, ill-treatment and even life itself. Through this discussion, it will be possible to understand the conflicting conceptions constructed about what would be the nature and what are the ideal ways to interact with it.

P23
Venezuela after Chavez: ethnographic perspectives on the past, present and future of Bolivarianism

Convenors: Matt Wilde (Institute of Latin American Studies); Mariya Ivancheva

Thu 3rd Apr, 16:15
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 624

Panel abstract

This panel uses ethnographic insights to explore the potential direction of political thought and action in contemporary Venezuela. It draws on case studies covering polarisation and class, grassroots community organisations, higher education institutions, hip-hop collectives and labour movements.

Discussant: Lucia Michelutti (UCL)

Contested Spaces: The Past and Future of Participatory Democracy and the Communal Councils

Matt Wilde (Institute of Latin American Studies)

When they were launched in 2006, the communal councils (CCs) were heralded as the first step towards the establishment of a radical, participatory democracy in Venezuela. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork carried out in a working-class barrio (shantytown) of Valencia, this paper analyses the impact of the CCs on everyday political practice among local residents. It proposes that they should be understood as "contested spaces", showing how different members of the community perceive and make use of the bodies in a variety of ways, producing a multiplicity of tensions and ambiguities in the process. It goes on to discuss the future prospects for grassroots political practice in the post-Chávez era.

Hip-Hop Revolución: Music, Solidarity and Idealism in Urban Venezuela

Pablo Navarrete (Alborada Films, University of Bradford)

Since its inception in 1970s New York, hip-hop has grown into a multilingual, global yet localised and regional collection of cultural expressions based around the four elements of rapping, break dancing, djing and graffiti. Descendants of Latin American immigrants in the United States were instrumental in the foundations of hip-hop's four elements, adapting some of the cultural traditions of their ancestor's homelands to a different environment and time.

Hip-hop in Latina America has grown to the point where Latin American artists are now major influences for some US Latino and non-Latino artists. In Venezuela a political hip-hop collective 'Hip-hop Revolucion' (HHR) emerged in 2003 and has grown to the point that by the end of 2011 they had created 31 hip-hop schools around the country and had become a focal point for the political hip hop scene in Latin America. While sympathetic to the Bolivarian government and process of change underway in Venezuela, HHR have been uncompromising in their denunciations of the problems they see within Chavismo.
Drawing on extracts from a forthcoming film on HHR, this paper looks at the influence of hip-hop collectives on collective political agency in contemporary Venezuela.

Higher Education in Bolivarian Venezuela: A Revolutionary

Alternative?

Mariya Ivancheva

This paper follows the shifts of higher education reform of the Bolivarian government in the period 1999-2009. Based on interviews with key academic intellectuals and ethnographies from the main campus of the Bolivarian University of Venezuela in Caracas, I show how the attempts to extend university access to poor Venezuelans have worked on the ground. After traditional academics mobilized university autonomy against government intervention and supported the attempted coup d'etat against Chávez, the government created a parallel university system. Establishing the vanguard institution of the higher education reform, the Bolivarian University, radical academics from the former student movements tried to kill two birds with one bullet: to provide higher education and job placements to the majority of Venezuelans formerly excluded from higher education, and to carry out profound reform of the institution of the university. The paper outlines some of the advancements of the government of late President Chavez, and some possible reasons for the persisting stratification, which the next governments will have to address.

P24
Cultural and political praxes, ideas and subjectivities in the Latin American upper classes

Convenors: Franka Winter (Trinity College Dublin); Fiorella Montero Diaz (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 631

Panel abstract

The panel features qualitative research on social, cultural and political praxes and narratives among social elites in Latin America, fostering innovative approaches and promoting new ways of understanding inequality, inclusion and exclusion through the study of the privileged in Latin America.

Stories of marginality and notions of citizenship in Lima's political blogosphere

Franka Winter (Trinity College Dublin)

The paper addresses notions of good citizenship among political bloggers in contemporary Peru. As in other parts of the world, Lima's political blogosphere is populated mainly by members of the (traditional) urban upper middle classes, a socio-economic structure which is insufficiently explained by differential access but,

in my opinion, also reflects differences in political habitus and notions of good citizenship across society.

Drawing on interviews with bloggers from Lima and participant observation, the paper argues that bloggers' notions of good citizenship emphasised vigilance and deliberation and identified discursive and structural marginality as crucial preconditions of good citizenship. When talking about themselves and other bloggers, my interviewees often used stories of marginality and power in order to negotiate their own and others' credibility as vigilant and deliberative citizens. This emphasis on marginality – in stark contrast to many bloggers' de facto situation in Peruvian society – reflects collective memories of media regimes in the 1990s as well as perceptions of structural, cultural, and political continuity beyond the transition in 2000 and needs to be understood in this context.

Class and religion in Tapatian society: the case of San Nicolas de Bari's shrine in Guadalajara, Mexico

Alejandra Aguilar Ros (CIESAS (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social))

In Mexico, the study of religious beliefs has mainly concentrated within what in Latin America has been labelled as "popular religion". The term has mainly described how certain devotional customs such as attendance to shrines that are practiced mainly among marginal groups, are in plain confrontation with ecclesiastical authorities.

In this paper I will like to present the religious narratives of upper middle and high class devotees to San Nicolas de Bari in Guadalajara, a shrine located in an urban residential neighbourhood. The shrine is the focus of attendance of at least 5000 people every week on Mondays, to fulfill a three Monday devotion to Saint Nicholas. Devotees ask particularly for progress in their business, for protection of their wealth and families, and health issues. The paper will present interviews with devotees and ecclesiastical authorities to gain understanding on how religion shapes views of class identity and differentiation in Tapatian's views (Guadalajara's dwellers)

The case is interesting because devotees belong to privileged classes, which not only problematizes "popular religion" but also shows how religion is one of the main shapers in class categories.

"I came to Barcelona in order to find Latin America": how violence knowledge and the pain of 'home' engender peace activism amongst upper-class Mexican migrants living in Catalunya

Jamie-Leigh Ruse (University of Durham)

This paper will examine the changing nature of perceptions of "home" amongst middle/upper-class Mexican migrants living in Barcelona and how such changes

engender a need to participate in anti-violence activism oriented towards Mexico. The paper begins by exploring the reasons behind an initial desire amongst migrants to 'isolate' themselves from other Mexicans in Catalunya, before unpacking the various processes which cause them to move back towards lo mexicano. Feelings of dislocation and loneliness as a result of barriers to integration in Catalunya contribute to a desire for the familiarity of 'roots', whilst the experience of living in the city and meeting other Latin Americans leads them to question the racial and class structures which exist in Mexico. This can lead to a profound sense of dislocation with regards to where they 'belong' in Mexico. At the same time, keeping in touch with developments in Mexico through online media leads to what I call "home-shock", where being able to 'see' the spread of the violence happening as a result of the conflict between organised crime and state forces causes a profound pain amongst migrants, which acts in contradiction to what they hear from friends and relatives back home, who claim that "everything is fine here". The emotional inhabitation of violence knowledge whilst living abroad causes many to become involved in peace activism. The paper shows how the migrational experiences of Latin American elites are extremely varied, as are the ways in which individuals understand, respond and react to events happening at home.

Beyond historical antagonisms: Lima's white upper classes challenging their own whiteness and privileges through music

Fiorella Montero Diaz (Royal Holloway, University of London)

Lima's white upper classes have historically distanced themselves from the city's migrant Andean/Amazonian population, whilst maintaining a relationship of hegemony. Their historical social position in the city has been among the reasons why they have often been antagonized and essentialised as culture thieves, naïve, ignorant and superficial. Moreover, with the constant focus on indigenous, mestizo and subaltern social studies, these widespread notions have been left unexamined, with academics tacitly contributing to invisibilising whiteness and wealth through lack of research.

However, this has not stopped a segment of today's young white upper classes in Lima from examining their own social role through music, particularly in the aftermath of the trauma of the twenty-year internal war (1980-2000) between the State and terrorist groups. In this paper, I will document how white upper class fusion musicians and their audience reflect and challenge their own whiteness and privilege using fusion music dialogues and lyrics as an anti-hegemonic instrument to convey social critique and raise political awareness. Music is used as a technology of conflict transformation and identity self-recreation that enables the white upper classes to negotiate and potentially transform their practices of citizenship and social action. Some Lima critics argue that fusion music simply propagates a naïve, chauvinist delusion of social progress and equality in the context of a post-war macroeconomic boom. But one could also counter, that the potential impact of a large minority in the powerful upper classes reexamining their

own engagement with the rest of Lima is worth examining nonetheless.

P25
Positivism and education reform in late nineteenth-century Latin America
Convenor: Jens R Hentschke (Newcastle University)

Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 630

Panel abstract

This panel wants to unite political, social, and intellectual historians who explore the spread of the various schools of European positivism to and within Latin America, the ways how these ideas were creatively digested, and the impact the suggested 'scientific politics' had on education reform.

Modernisation in late-nineteenth century Latin America: myths and realities

John Fisher (University of Liverpool)

It continues to be assumed generally that in the first half-century or so after Independence the dysfunctional states of Latin America were characterised by political, social, and economic chaos, whereas thereafter a gradual process of 'modernisation' - embracing not only foreign investment, the improvement of internal and external transport links, and immigration but also educational reform – brought in its train peace, order (the key Positivist terms) and stability. The paper casts a critical eye over these assumptions.

Positivism or positivisms? The origins of the National Preparatory School in late-nineteenth century Mexico

Natalia Priego (University of Liverpool)

The creation of Mexico's National Preparatory School, of which Barreda was the first director, was central to the education of Mexican Positivists. This paper examines its activities, as well as the differences between the Comtean Positivists and the so-called Spencerians both within and beyond the School.

Uruguay's Reforma Vareliana: an attempt at positivist frontier modernisation

Jens R Hentschke (Newcastle University)

In the late 1870s, Jose Pedro Varela, highly mythologized in Uruguay but little studied outside his country, embarked on a profound reform of primary education,

which his brother Jacobo extended to the normal school sector during the following decade. Both saw no alternative to 'civilizing' war-torn Uruguay but lending their services to reform-willing military rulers. For Jose Batlle y Ordonez and his followers, who established Latin America's first welfare state democracy after 1903, this decision represented a mortal sin. While building upon the school reform of the 'militarist' era, batllistas distanced themselves from not only the Varelas but also the political philosophy that had guided them, positivism. Yet, varelistas with their rationalist roots never propagated a Comtean enlightened dictatorship but adhered to the more liberal English school and placed emphasis on the establishment of a nation-wide school system, the reconstruction of curricula, and scientific (often dogmatic) pedagogy. Their overriding concern was the very survival of their country in a perceived Darwinist competition of nation-states. This paper will explore the evolving normative ideas behind school reform and nation-building in Uruguay from the publication of Jose Pedro Varela's 'La legislacion escolar' in 1876 to the 1882 International Pedagogical Congress in Buenos Aires that helped spread the varelistas' doctrines in Argentina and Brazil.

Positivism and vocational education in Brazil: the case of the Porto Alegre School of Engineering and its secondary-level institutes, c.1900-1910

Flavio Heinz (PUCRS)

Established in 1896 by a group of young and politically active military engineers, the Porto Alegre School of Engineering became in the first decades of the 20th century one of the most successful positivist-oriented educational enterprises in Brazil. Planned as a 'Comtean project of technical university' and supported by the ruling elite, the School was the centre of a reformist attempt to provide higher education in different branches of engineering and, at the same time, cast a wide net of vocational and technical education for young workers. Very critical of the 'literary' nature of Brazilian education and the ubiquity of Law graduates ('bacharéis') in social and political life, the ideologues and first managers of the School of Engineering were inspired by the models of the German Technische Hochschule and the North American Land-Grant College, defending the central place of technique in education. Although the provision of excellent higher education remained the focus of the institution, its proactive role in the establishment of secondary vocational and technical institutes was equally celebrated. Contemporaries considered this emerging system of technical schools to be the accomplishment of a core positivist directive: to incorporate the proletariat into society. The paper discusses the choice of the German and American technical school models by positivist ideologues and educators in Rio Grande do Sul as a way to overcome the elitist nature of education in Brazil.

Incorporating the 'indigenous' classes: positivism and indigenismo in the Andes

Michiel Baud (CEDLA, Amsterdam)

The late 19th century saw the beginning of a flurry of ideas to incorporate the indigenous populations in the sacred ideal of the nation state. Pessimism about the possibilities for modernization in the new republics gave way to the conviction that progress was inevitable. A necessary prerequisite, however, was the incorporation of the popular indigenous masses. this paper explores how these objectives came together in indigenista thinking in the Andean republics, in the late 19th and early 20th century.

P26
Sex, gender and resistance in Latin America: queer challenges and embodied politics
Convenors: Megan Daigle (University of Gothenburg); Raúl Marchena Magadán (University of Manchester)

Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 632

Panel abstract

Sex and gender are not mere descriptives but theoretical tools to understand Latin American political and cultural realities-local, global, transnational, diasporical. Intertwined with discourses of progress, family and nation, bodies and sex are sites of resistance through a Latin American lens.

Creative strategies to overcome social stigma among male HIV carriers in Chile

Angelica Cabezas-Pino

The paper explores routes to intimate and self-reflexive narratives of the participants using innovative ethnographic methods based on collaborative photography. The photo elicitation will draw on the imagination of the participants to give access to their experiences and to appropriately represent their journey as HIV carriers, creating strategies for survival within Chilean society. The participants create their own imaginary photographic diaries in relation to their disease, and then to interpret their photographs. They will choose the motives of their photographic diary spontaneously, as an imaginary response to their physical and social environment, to approach dreams, desires and expectations.

Queering Chile's dictatorship: sex and gender as subversion in Pedro Lemebel's 'Tengo Miedo Torero'

Rachael Nazarko (King's College London)

Pedro Lemebel's novel, set around the 1986 assassination attempt on Augusto Pinochet, absorbs the reader into the world of la Loca del Frente, a 40-something transvestite living in terrible poverty. He chooses to give a voice and a gaze to a protagonist who is almost invisible to the regime, and in so doing allows a uniquely subversive view of dictatorial Chile at a critical political moment. Underneath the theatrical façade of la Loca's imagination, there is a careful deconstruction of some of the most prevalent and undemocratic notions in Chile during the 1980s. In the upside-down world of the novel, nothing is to be taken at face value: women are men, supposed heroes are monsters and cowards, and the most marginalised members of society are inextricably tied to the most powerful. Most importantly of all, Lemebel questions deeply-held notions about sexuality and gender and forces us to ask what we think really makes a woman and what really makes a man. As the Chilean dictatorship was built on a foundation of traditional gender roles, Lemebel's debunking of popular ideas of masculinity and femininity calls into question even the notion of the Dictador, whose rhetoric and public image are shattered by imagined insights into his life which reconstruct him as a coward and a bully.

Queer childhoods in the new Argentine cinema: visibility and mobility as resistance in a corpus of four films

Guillermo Olivera (University of Stirling)

This paper explores the modes of representation and politics of visibility of the LGBTIQ child/adolescent in the New Argentine Cinema. The figure of the socially marginalised, criminalised and institutionalised child/adolescent is a recurrent one in Argentine cinema since the late 1950s, and it is within this frame that the first instances of non-normative child/teenage sexualities appear on the Argentine screen. It is thus argued that in post-2000 Argentine films the depiction of queer childhoods moves beyond the previous frame of institutionalised 'deviance' imposed on them, by opening up the scope of representation to a much wider range of social classes and settings, including the rural/urban and inter-class interactions. Through an analysis of four films (Glue [Dos Santos, 2006], XXY [Puenzo, 2007], El último verano de la Boyita [Solomonoff, 2009], Miss Tacuarembó [Sastre, 2010]), I suggest that these cinematically reframed childhood sexualities can be read as rhetorical sites where 'figures of the anti-Child' emerge. By being capable of actualising certain lines of flight, these 'sinthomosexual' figures of the child allow for new connections between bodies and spaces that render possible different forms of mobility that resist familial-teleological narratives by 'making them flee' from heteronormative futurity. The analysis focuses on practices of visibility and spatialization, such as the regime of the open secret as inextricably linked to the rural/urban divide, and the different types of outing, including the repressive and

violent outing that confirms the closet, as well as other, 'queer-child' outings that allow for positive movement and new connections and alliances

The 'ruptured' hermaphrodite subject of Alejandra Pizarnik

Minyan Sun (Trinity College, Cambridge)

It is universally perceived that the poetry of Alejandra Pizarnik practices frequently the alteration of the speaking subject. The duplication of being begins to appear explicitly in Árbol de Diana (1962); it then surfaces more frequently in Extracción de la piedra de locura (1968); by the time of her last book El infierno musical (1971) it is no longer merely a duplication but a multiplication. In the essay named 'Le Sujet en procès', published in Tel Quel in 1972, Kristeva illustrates the destructive power of semiotic expulsion and the implication – a split subject in process, fragmented body – for the Symbolic Order under such an invasion of 'destruction, aggressivity and death'.

This paper will posit the frequent dispersion of the subject in Pizarnik as a manifestation of the subversive sujet en procès. Three essential features inextricably linked to the establishment of such a subject in Pizarnik's poetry will be examined. The first important aspect intrinsic to the subject in process is the simultaneous existence of the impression of impersonality and the sensation of a shattered body. The innocent voices created by Pizarnik also coincide with another central characteristic of the subject in process – the notion of sexual fluidity and neutrality, manifested sometimes in the subject's bisexuality. Lastly, a genuine subject in process – as pointed out by Kristeva – must not completely lose its ability to fix its suspended body parts; it should be capable of integrating them into one whole piece so as to enable such entirety to be subversively rejected again.

From "underground" clandestine parties to nationwide festivals: cross-dressing festivals in the production of popular culture resistance in Cuba

Raúl Marchena Magadán (University of Manchester)

Culture and cultural practices, have been a priority of the Cuban Revolution since its triumph in 1959 in order to build up a national identity. However, homosexuality, and any manifestation associated with it, which represented part of the segregated and discriminated minorities, found a barrier that was an extension of the inherited machismo from previous historical periods.

The recent recognition of drag queen festivals nationwide, for a hetero-normative society like Cuba, represents a breakthrough in a culture where sexual differences acceptance has been surrounded by the stigma carried through years of heterosexual norms. The appearance and spread of cross-dressing performances have developed in Cuba from underground clandestine gay parties to nationwide cultural festivals in the last fifty years of revolution, which can be compared to the same fait suffered by the Nueva Trova movement in the first decade of the Cuban revolution. Cross-dressing performances, like Nueva Trova music, have been

stigmatized, persecuted and dismissed during years but finally it is finding its way into the national recognition as a "new" way of popular culture production.

LGBT identities in interaction: exploring performance in public policy development in Rio Grande do Sul

Matthew Nouch (Cardiff University)

Forms of 'empowered participatory' decisionmaking have been a part of Portoalegrense and Riograndense local government exercise since redemocratisation, and recently these have extended to engagement with identity-based ('new') social movements. This paper explores how (multiple) LGBT identities are produced and utilised in civil society-government interaction and, importantly, both how they are oriented-to and spoken of in discourse. Through analysis of accounts (e.g. Wooffitt, 1993), repertoires in action (Potter and Wetherell, 1987) and Membership Categorisation Analysis (Sacks, 1974), the conflict between essential and anti-essentialist concepts of identity can be drawn out from talk highlighting the general messiness of identity work and talk. It will show, too, how despite serving as a space for particular identity-based politics, other intersecting identities are invoked both as a complement (e.g. gender) or as a counterpoint or 'other' (e.g. religious) are brought into play defining a conceptual landscape of identity-based (local) politics.

The purpose of the paper, then, is to explore the political performance of identity in policy development and resource mobilisation, defining the limits of 'LGBT's, how they conceive and are conceived, which political spaces they occupy and how are they limited in political space. It will argue, too, that an understanding of cross-frame identity-based political alliances and competition are essential for an understanding of the current political landscape and public policy development.

From violence to resistance: how Kankuamo women rebuild their everyday lives in uprooting

Pauline Ochoa Leon (Universidad de Los Andes)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze -briefly- changes, transformations and continuities that some Kankuamo women, displaced in Bogotá and Valledupar, faced as a result of different kinds of violence. Here the emphasis is on women who are part of the largest Indian organization in the country, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, ONIC. Their work is presented here as a form of resistance that has led them to be re-victimized by new processes of displacement and even face serious threats to their lives. This paper highlights the struggle for life, land and the survival of their culture from being uprooted, which redefines the way in which these women live daily life and their femininity in scenarios of terror.

Confronting bodies: on Brazilian 'travesti' sex workers and their negotiations of gender roles

Julieta Vartabedian (Newcastle University)

Queer theory usually considers that people with bodies which are unintelligible according to the sex-gender dichotomy system are "transgressors", as they question heteronormative social identities. As I will describe when referring to Brazilian "travesti" sex workers, I understand that these bodies, without a political will of transgression, are not transgressors themselves.

Affirming that they are not/do not feel like transgressors does not mean thinking that they are passive individuals. On the contrary, they are agents who strategically combine acting and embodying a kind of femininity with the desire to claim the sexual pleasure of being penetrated, and at the same time penetrating with their penises. "Travestis", who are not cross-dressers nor transsexuals, repeatedly declare that they are seeked out and desired due to their "masculine" role. However, their penises mean that for Brazilian society in general their bodies are not understood as ambiguous but as abject, because these bodies belong to "viados" ("fags"). Transphobia in Brazil is founded precisely through the consideration that the infractions that these "men" incur when making their bodies feminine and desiring other men, must be punished.

In short, whatever the level of "reaction" to their bodies, and even though there is not a political will of transgression on the part of "travestis", it can be affirmed that their bodies interpellate and are not indifferent as they mobilize the male/female dichotomy very well established in a patriarchal society as the Brazilian one.

P28
Latin American digital culture
Convenor: Prof Claire Taylor (University of Liverpool)

Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 631

Panel abstract

This panel covers topics such as local expression and new media technologies, tactical media, the representation of locality online, digital video, mobile media, the role of social media in urban protest movements, and the creation of local content.

Controlling the flow of information: social media effects on citizen attitudes about Democracy in latin America

Jason Gainous (University of Louisville); Tricia Gray (University of Louisville); Kevin Wagner (Florida Atlantic University)

We plan to use survey data from Latino Barometer to explore the implications of Internet use, and social media use in particular, on political opinion in Latin

America, arguing that the effects are largely contingent on the level of government filtering of the Internet. We will frame this argument in the equalization/normalization literature where these two camps have argued, respectively, that the Internet is either going to serve as a democratizing force or its influence is simply going to be harnessed by the existing power structure limiting its capacity to serve as a democratizing force. Our preliminary results suggest there is a relationship between both Internet use generally and social media use in particular and citizens' attitudes about the condition of democracy in their respective country. Those who use the medium more frequently are more likely to be exposed to dissident information and as a result tend to feel less favorable about the conditions in their country. We suspect that this effect is smaller in those countries with higher filtering. To test this proposition we will estimate separate models for those countries with high filtering versus those with low filtering using Freedom House data to measure the level of filtering.

An interdisciplinary approach to webdocumentary in Brazil: at the nexus between digital culture and urban change

Tori Holmes (Queen's University Belfast)

This paper will set out the contours of an interdisciplinary approach to recent webdocumentaries (webdocs) from Brazil, particularly those which focus on urban issues including housing and forced evictions, and the 2013 protests which took place in the country. Both of these themes relate to long-standing inequalities and tensions in urban Brazil as well as to more recent processes of social and urban change, including specifically the preparations for the upcoming World Cup (2014) and Olympic Games (2016) to be held in Brazil.

Although there is a long tradition of documentary filmmaking in Brazil and scholarship on this topic, this paper proposes that as elsewhere in the world, recent developments in digital technologies have occasioned changes in the processes, forms and user experience of documentary (Dovey and Rose 2013) in the country. One feature of webdocumentary in Brazil has been the involvement of groups, collectives and social organisations in the production of documentary material for dissemination on the internet. As well as film studies, it is therefore necessary to draw on scholarship on digital culture when researching Brazilian webdocumentaries. This is particularly the case in an interdisciplinary study aiming to consider the content of webdocs (as 'texts') alongside an analysis of the practices involved in their production, circulation and reception, by producers and audiences, including on video-sharing websites (such as YouTube and Vimeo) and social network sites (such as Facebook and Twitter). Drawing on work on circulation by Brian T.Edwards (2011), the aim is develop an approach to webdocumentary which is sensitive to both 'motion' and 'meaning'.

Digital culture as a response to violence and an instrument of social transformation: the case of Medellín, Colombia

Theresa Bean (University of Leeds)

Over the past 10 years, Medellin has been transformed by the Integrated Urban Project with the promotion of digital culture as a key feature

This paper will explore the convergence between formal and community digital culture. It will examine the Medellín Ciudad Inteligente strategy arguing that formal digital policy is a vehicle for the promotion of social and economic prosperity and a means of rebuilding relations between the state and civic society.

Digital culture has emerged in the barrios of Medellín as a response to the legacy and continuing violence. The paper will examine the work of Ciudad Comuna, a community media organization in Medellin. The organization uses digital technology as a means of violence prevention, to challenge mainstream media reports in the community and to monitor and raise awareness of human rights abuses. The organization provides an interesting example of the appropriation of digital culture in marginalised community suffering from the effects of violence and displacement.

In exploring formal and community digital culture in Medellín, the paper will conclude that there is an uncomfortable nexus between the two. Digital policy has been advanced as a means of promoting social well-being and economic prosperity. Notwithstanding the appropriation of technology by the community as a response to the effects of violence serves as an awkward reminder that the state is failing to fulfill its role of uphold law and order and justice

Palimpsesto de México: crónica multimedia sobre la ciudad

Héctor Perea (UNAM)

Palimpsesto de México, cuyo título rinde homenaje al libro emblemático de Fernando del Paso (Palinuro de México), es una propuesta en la que la ciudad es vista no sólo a partir de su su recreación histórica y contemporánea por escrito, sino también --y principalmente-- a través del reflejo que México proyecta a partir de su plasmación en imágenes fijas y en movimiento y de los sonidos que produce cotidianamente. En esta crónica multimedia se combinan diversas técnicas y plataformas digitales con una escritura cronística experimental.

Offline place and online space: the tactics of re-territorialization in Latin(o) American cultural production

Claire Taylor (University of Liverpool)

This paper engages with one of the central questions that has arisen in internet studies in recent years: the relationship between offline place and online interaction. As user-generated content has grown exponentially, and as a wealth of applications now allow users to refer to their geographical location, add geo-coordinates to their photographs on online platforms, or link content to online maps, amongst many others, the internet is increasingly offering ways of allowing

people to make important connections to, and re-affirm their affiliations to, their physical, offline location. This paper engages with this dynamic, and focuses on the work of Latin(o) American cultural producers, investigating how, in their online works, they engage in re-imaginings of and representations of offline place. Taking examples from Uruguayan Brian Mackern's 34s56w.org, the collaborative Memoria histórica de la Alameda by participants in Chile, and Latino artist Ricardo Miranda Zúñiga's Vagamundo, the paper explores how offline struggles for the control of and meaning of place are re-enacted and re-shaped online. The paper contrasts the approach of these three works, exploring how in some cases, online-offline interaction is used to question earlier periods of dictatorial power, whilst in others, it is the interrogation of the workings of late capitalism that comes to the fore, as the artists confront the new configurations of power under late capitalism, its structural inequalities, and the waning of the nation-state in the face of the increasing powers of transnational corporate capital.

Latin American revolutionary discourse in the age of new media (revolutions): the tactical media work of Fran Ilich

Thea Pitman (University of Leeds)

The discourse of revolution has arguably been the most obvious (and needy) subject of reinvigoration and/or resemanticisation in online cultural production, both because of the proven ability of networked digital media to bring about social change and because of the tendency to refer to both social and technological change with the same terminology. In this paper I briefly explore the association of Latin America, and by extension discourses of Latin American-ness, with the concept of revolution, before going on to examine how one particular tactical media project positions itself with respect to the Latin American revolutionary tradition. The cultural producer in question is itinerant Mexican media artist and activist Fran Ilich whose work to create a utopian online community via his own possibleworlds.org server is directly related to the ethos and practice of (Digital) Zapatismo. Although difficulties abound in the creation of contestatory projects online, my paper argues that Ilich's tactical media work does manage to retain a contestatory edge: despite its sometimes naïve reliance on the tradition of Latin American (and global) revolutionary discourse, my reading recognises Ilich's work as employing a poetics of Digital Zapatista 'semantic disruption', thereby offering a way of appreciating its more subtle and innovative aspects.

Promiscuous images: censorship and collective authorship in the work of Érika Ordosgoitti

Lisa Blackmore (University of Leeds)

The authority of the art institution and the notion of authorship, traditionally legitimise art as a discourse of exceptionality and expertise whose value exceeds the realm of everyday communication. While in the twentieth century, performance, conceptualism and Institutional Critique posited critical approaches to the

materiality and legitimation of art, today the Internet is used to produce and circulate art beyond its conventional remit. This context informs this paper's analysis of the work of Venezuelan artist Érika Ordosgoitti in order to focus on how it foregrounds issues of authorship and authority by using the Internet to make the work permeable to collective co-production and reproduction. Ordosgoitti's spontaneous naked appearances in urban spaces in Caracas and the photographic documentation of these actions that she publishes on her Facebook profile and blog, expose the work to external factors beyond the artist's control. Her body serves as a stimulus for controversy, comments and insults triggered by the photographs in order to stage a real-time demonstration of shifting and plural constructions of photographic meaning, which displaces authorship and the referent as the determining factors in establishing signification. Simultaneously, however, the work problematizes the idealization of the Internet as a permissive and horizontal platform by re-exhibiting the censorship of the photographs and highlighting its panoptical presence via automated algorithms that seek out nudity to erase it. In short, Ordosgoitti's work intentionally expands and contracts the conditions set out for apparently plural meanings to reveal power relations that converge on art, its circulation and reception.

P29
Imagining the neoliberal city: new Latin American cinema and urban space
Convenors: Fernando Sdrigotti (Royal Holloway); Santiago Oyarzabal (Warwick University)

Thu 3rd Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 351

Panel abstract

This panel aims to look at the way in which many of the films of the last 20 years have represented and re-imagined Latin American urban space, many times affecting the way the Latin American city is perceived and experienced

Wanderings of decay: urban walking and crisis in new Argentine cinema

Fernando Sdrigotti (Royal Holloway)

In this paper will analyse what I argue is a recurrent theme in many of the films of New Argentine Cinema: the exploration of urban decay, and social and economic crises, through flâneur-like figures. I will argue that, although not unproblematic, this figure – made popular by the likes of Baudelaire, Benjamin, Kracauer, et al – still has analytic potential, while it also remains particularly unexplored in relation to New Argentine Cinema. Concentrating mainly in La fe del volcán (Poliak, 2001) and Ronda nocturna (Cozarinsky, 2005), but referring also to more canonical films of

this movement, such as Pizza, birra, faso (Stagnaro and Caetano, 1998) and Rapado (Rejtman, 1992), I will also show how through the figure of the flâneur it is possible to produce readings that do not depend solely upon narrative (many times weak in these films), thus inserting the films within a broader socio-political context that many times is not at first sight evident.

Pablo Trapero and the white elephant of populist reason

Geoffrey Kantaris (University of Cambridge)

The film Elefante blanco (dir. Pablo Trapero, 2012) is set in Ciudad Oculta, a notorious villa (shanty town) in the south west of Buenos Aires, and casts several of the slum's residents in supporting roles alongside a trio of professional lead actors. But its distinctive feature is its translation and framing of populist political ideology via a series of powerful tropes of abandonment, sublimation and affective capture. The trope of abandonment is condensed in the "White Elephant", a populist project to build the largest hospital in Latin America in the 1930s. Never completed, the huge abandoned building provides the symbolic carcass in the ruins of which the inhabitants of the villa continue to live out their lives, not figuring in official maps and not counted in any census. The trope of sublimation, which connects to both the Kantian and the postmodern sublime, is suggested via the contemporary work in the villa of a group of priests belonging at least in spirit to the erstwhile Movement of Priests for the Third World, led by the charismatic Carlos Mugica before he was assassinated by the Triple A in 1974. Via a reading of the film that places it in dialogue with the ideas of the Argentine political philosopher Ernesto Laclau, I argue that the building becomes a condensed metaphor for the failed populist projects of Church and State, together with an obstinate materiality – both lack and excess – which blocks the affective, political, and indeed filmic capture of these marginalized populations.

Imagining time in Hacerme Feriante and Fantasma

Michael Pigott

Through a formal analysis of the films Hacerme Feriante (Julián D'Angiolillo, 2010) and Fantasma (Lisandro Alonso, 2006), this paper will explore the representation of time and its local specificity in relation to the geography of Buenos Aires.

Hacerme Feriante is an observational documentary, capturing both a transitional period in the history of La Salada (one of the largest informal markets in South America), and the speeds and rhythms of life and labour experienced by the stallholders, workers, and inhabitants of the market and its surrounding villas. Sited at the edge of the city, the market draws customers from around the interior of the country. Fantasma, on the other hand, presents a complex meta-fictional commentary on displacement and duration, as we watch two characters from Lisandro Alonso's previous films roam (separately) around the empty, desolate hulk of the Teatro San Martin in the very centre of the city. We associate both

characters/actors with the brooding loneliness of the rural settings of La Libertad (Alonso, 2001) and Los Muertos (Alonso, 2004), where the routines of labour and speeds of travel also determined the rhythms of the films. Fantasma places those figures into a profoundly different context, creating a rupture through which a dream vision of the spaces of urban Buenos Aires may be considered in relation to class and cultural difference.

Deserted landscapes and intimate spaces: urban imaginaries in contemporary Chilean cinema

Maria Paz Peirano (University of Kent)

In Chile, there has been an upsurge of national film production the last 20 years, largely promoted by the Chilean state, after the end of Pinochet's dictatorship. Local film production, although highly diverse, has been expressing and reflecting in one form or another some of the socio-cultural transformations of Chilean contemporary society. Much of these transformations are related to the continuation of the neoliberal economic model imposed in Chile during the authoritarian regime. This paper focuses on feature films that reconstruct certain material and social landscapes -or 'ethnoscapes'- of Chilean contemporary cities, which have framed the urban experience during this period of democratic transition ("transición"). Through persistent cinematographic images, such films elucidate unsettled aspects of the lived experience of Chilean neoliberal society, usually expressed in imaginaries of empty and liminal spaces, which reflect on the city as an alienated place. The paper is based on a comparative analysis of the urban spaces and trajectories represented in the "popular" local films of the 1990s, as well as the more "cosmopolitan" films of the 2000s. Particularly, it examines deserted spaces, which are imagined as threaten, hopeless urban environments; as well as the recreation of secure but lonely home refuges in recent films. I argue that these films reveal some of the fragmented and troubled social relationships in contemporary Chilean society, providing consistent critical imaginaries on the neoliberal model.

The Slow Spaces of Santiago in Alicia Scherson's Play - a Heterotopian Perspective

Nicola Runciman (University of Manchester)

Play (dir. Alicia Scherson, 2005), is often cited as a key work within the constellation of aesthetic and thematic concerns that have been discussed under the label of 'el novísimo cine chileno'. The film offers a distinctively colourful and ludic take on 21st century Santiago, a city that has been at the heart of a neoliberal test case over the past few decades.

On the surface, Scherson's Santiago is a space of transiency, movement and flexibility, crossed by flows of people, traffic, capital and information. It seems to be offering possibilities for exploration and encounter, casting the urban consumer in a landscape of choice and hinting at the possibility of playful reinvention.

However, this paper is concerned with what I refer to here as 'slow spaces' - spaces where flows encounter obstacles, where movement contends with friction and where choice runs up against limits. I argue that these spaces are where Scherson's urban imaginary is at its most critical; this is where the illusory nature of consumerist utopias becomes spatialised.

By placing these spaces in dialogue with notion of the heterotopia, I explore the construction of these 'slow spaces' in critical relation to the utopian promises of consumerism at work in the neoliberal city and the experience of these spaces as a disruption to the rhetoric of possibility

P30
Civil society and social movement mobilisation: lessons from Latin America
Convenor: Gemma McNulty (Dublin City University (DCU))

Fri 4th Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet 351

Panel abstract

This panel seeks to explore the role of social movements in Latin American politics and society. A broad range of topics on the mobilisation of movements in the region are welcomed in order to provide an extensive overview of the state of Latin American civil society today.

Discussant: Barry Cannon

Opposition through protests: anti-government mobilisations in Argentina and Brazil

Alejandro Peña (Brunel University); Tom Davies (City University London)

Argentina and Brazil have recently experienced some of the largest anti-government mobilisations since left-of-centre administrations came to power through the region in the early 2000s. This article examines the trajectory of these protests, considered to represent the political re-activation of middle-class sectors, and the different responses by the Rousseff and Kirchner governments to the challenges they pose. In this sense, the article considers that these mobilisations should not be framed against the cycle of collective protests in the Middle East, nor be considered as part of broader anti-systemic movements. The article argues that these protests represent context-specific reactions to the quasi-hegemony enjoyed by the governmental parties for over a decade, which in spite of improving certain socio-economic indicators, have either antagonised with certain sectors of the citizenship, as in Argentina, or disenchanted their political base, as in Brazil. Moreover, the article contrasts the reactions by the governments of these two

countries and their effect in de-activating or not the source of the mobilisations. These reactions suggest that the protests have acted as a form of republican opposition to the policies of the governments, thus contributing to (re)empower the competitiveness of the political system.

Participatory democracy and management: the PB experience in Porto Alegre - Brazil

Valesca Lima (University College Dublin)

The introduction of those new participatory mechanisms gave a boost to social organisations locally. As now public policies and its budgets need be approved by its respective councils, people were invited to come close to social policies and take part in the decision-making process. That was one of the main demands of social groups that have been requesting more voice and participation in local governments. The inclusion of the agenda of social movements in the decision-making process changed the relation between state and civil society, once the social demands were recognised by the state. From this new constitution on, citizens demands must be included in councils debates, voted and approved (or not) by the members of the councils. It has a great role in deepening democratic level in Brazil and in promote accountability and transparency.

"Because the people are tired of the rules of the market": the Chilean students' movement

Nicolas Ortiz (University of Essex)

In 2011 hundreds of thousands of students took the streets of Chile demanding free and quality education for all. As the movement grew, and found its momentum, the perspective shifted from demands limited only to the educational system, to proposals that challenge the entire politic and economic system built by Pinochet's dictatorship and administered by the democratic governments.
This article reflects on the historical and sociological causes of this movement, characterizing it as a form of sub-politic born as a consequence of the pensée unique of the neoliberal rule. Drawing from Naomi Klein's shock doctrine theory and Bourdieu's symbolic violence theory, our main argument is that the students' movement is possible thanks to the emergence of a new generation that is able to challenge the symbolic structures of domination inherited from the dictatorship and legitimized in democracy. The first part of our presentation will reflect on the social and political structures that are the support of the neoliberal order in Chile and the particular form in which they were implanted. The second part will analyse the emergence of this new generation, the conditions of possibility of their discourse and the consequences that it has for the political and social landscape of the country.

Heritagization as a resource of resistance in the neoliberal city: neighborhood movements in Santiago, Chile

Lucrecia Conget (Universitat de Barcelona)

The military dictatorship in Chile imposed an ultra-neoliberal development model that had impacted the field of city planning. The implementation of these policies had several negative consequences in the cities including an abrupt growth of them to outlying areas, rampant property speculation, extreme spatial segregation of social classes, and the degradation of historic districts because of a massive internal migration.

Nowadays, after over twenty years of democracy in Chile, urban planning is still defined by private interests wich have priority over citizens' rights. As a part of this context, it has recently emerged in Chile certain urban social movements that seek to defend the right that every citizen can decide on the fate of its territory. They have initiated heritagization processes in their neighborhoods and have mobilized to demand that both their territory, architecture and traditional lifestyles were legitimized by the State as heritage. In this context, heritage is used as a political resource, which is activated to address threats to loss of ownness caused by the actions of the State in partnership with the private sector.

The aim of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of those social movements that use the discourse of heritage as a reivindication strategy. From a multiple case study based on participant observation of social movements that emerged in Santiago (Chile) this article elaborates on how it is carried out the strategy of resistance and how this political use of heritage has allowed the movements to influence urban governance systems.

The regionalisation of agrarian struggle: La Via Campesina, ALBA and the road to 'food sovereignty'

Rowan Lubbock (Birkbeck)

The centrality of social movements has been well understood within scholarship of contemporary Latin American politics and society. While analyses of social movement mobilisation often assumes transnational forms of resistance, the dominance of the sovereign-state system has always heavily circumscribed the efficacy of social resistance beyond the national level. With the increasing prominence of Latin American regionalisation projects, social movements have been provided the opportunity to mobilise new 'maps of grievance' at wider spatial scales. The emergence of ALBA (Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América) in particular represents a prime opportunity to examine the relationship between supra-state institutions and social movement mobilisation, given that ALBA offers the widest opening for institutional inclusion ('Council of Social Movements') and the most convergent ideological orientation (Bolivarianismo) with Latin America's anti-systemic social forces. This 'partnership of resistance' between states and civil society will be analysed by looking at the agrarian social movement La Via Campesina and its involvement in ALBA as a means of pursuing its call for

'food sovereignty'. Because of the close ideological fit between La Via Campesina and the ALBA states, it is important to identify the contradictions and contestation involved with this partnership, which will offer valuable insights into the structural and organisational obstacles to forging a meaningful and effective 'post-hegemonic' regional formation. Only by understanding the strategic difficulties encountered by social movement actors can we hope to establish new political models capable of nurturing sustainable and participatory approaches to everyday life.

(Participatory) resource governance and the dynamics of indigenous movement mobilisation in Bolivia

Annegret Maehler (GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies)

Under what conditions does natural resource exploitation lead to contentious mobilization of ethnic minorities and can contentious collective action be mitigated by (more) participatory governance measures such as prior consultation of local people?
Based on extensive semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with indigenous representatives and organisations the paper tries to answer these questions by realising micro-level analyses of three local cases of indigenous lowland minorities in Bolivia.
Using social movement theory approaches and more recent literature on the so-called resource-curse, comparative results indicate that apart from local organizational structures especially the broader dynamics of state appropriation of the local arena matters for explaining the mobilization effect of indigenous minorities in gas extraction areas: resource extraction seems to shape the local perception of the overall range of authority of the central state. This also has important implications for resource governance measures to address resource-related grievances.

The conflict in TIPNIS indigenous territory in the Plurinacional State of Bolivia

Rowena Gabriela Canedo Vásquez

The TIPNIS conflict caused by the government's intention to build a road through an indigenous territory, has shown several contradictions that showing the construction of complex Plurinational state, such as lack of respect for self-determination of indigenous peoples, the existence of different ways of thinking about development, the economic model and territory. The opposition and ethnic conflict between indigenous and peasant coca growers. All this in the context of the plurality, which symbolically has affected the recovery of identity of indigenous people.
TIPNIS conflict is structural, as compared to other conflicts of a more cyclical, since it reveals the difficulty of the Plurinational State of specificity and therefore discursive contradictions emerge, economic, cultural and others.

The contradictions and ruptures also have occurred in the cultural and symbolic, since even before the conflict, President Evo Morales and his administration, represented the "good life", the defense of Mother Earth, and the rights of peoples indigenous, with the aim of building the road all this talk falls.

The conflict also had a cultural-political connotation as far as the eighth and ninth place demanded compliance with the constitution, the Indians claimed the realization of the constitutional precepts that underpin explicitly plurinationality principles for all Bolivian society.

Ecuadorian anti-extractivism: limits and possibilities of ecologist and indigenous movements

Melissa Moreano (King's College London)

Conventionally, two strands have been identified inside the Ecuadorian indigenous movement agglutinated under CONAIE, the National Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities, and its affiliates. The first strand organizes the struggles around land as a mean of production, assumes the form of class struggle with the historical subject being the peasant (the rural proletarian). The second strand emerged with a re-born indigenous identity as the historical subject, thus demanding cultural, political and economic autonomy. The classist and culturalist strands respond to the historical particularities of the Amazon and the Sierra indigenous organizations, the strongest of the country.

Each tendency influences the ways in which the indigenous movement approaches the ecologist movement in Ecuador today. It appears that the ethnic strand articulates with the ecologist movement against oil and mining developments that threatens territories mostly in the southern Amazon and the southern Sierra. Meanwhile, the classist strand prevails in the Central and Northern Sierra and appears to have a milder anti-extractivism character, thus the convergence with ecologists is virtually non-existent.

The paper argues that unless the movements are able to identify a common force of exploitation of bodies, territories, and cultures which can act as a unifier force, there are few possibilities to confront Rafael Correa's regime, which in some areas has reach important levels of violence.

Process of nation-building, social conflict and democracy: the case of Bagua and Conga

Rocío del Pilar Verástegui Ledesma (PUCP - Perú)

The subject of the paper comes from the interest in studying the impact of processes Nation Building in Democracy in Peru. Two critical junctures are analysed including, Bagua and Conga. Both cases highlight that social conflict is on-going and reflect gaps in Peruvian Society and limits of the Peruvian State. This has certain implications for the quality of democracy in Peru and in the context of Latin America more generally. In particular, these on-going social conflicts imply that the process of nation-building in Peru is unfinished. Ultimately, the paper addresses the

process of Nation Building and its influence on democracy with respect to these social conflicts.

P31
Making a difference: researching Latin America/Latin Americans and public engagement
Convenor: Cathy McIlwaine (Queen Mary University of London)
Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 355

Panel abstract

As researchers are increasingly being called to account for their work to have an 'impact' beyond the academy, this panel addresses the relationship between academic research and public engagement in the context of Latin America in terms of research in the region or with the diaspora.

The Sounds of Memory Project: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly of Public Engagement

Katia Chornik (University of Manchester)

The current Leverhulme-funded project 'Sounds of Memory: Music and Political Captivity in Pinochet's Chile (1973-1990)' at the University of Manchester investigates connections between music, cultural memory, human rights, testimony and commemoration with respect to political imprisonment in torture chambers and concentration camps during Pinochet's regime. Started in September 2013, the project has received wide media coverage in the UK and abroad, from 'respectable' to 'tabloid' newspapers, magazines, radio and television. The project will continue generating public engagement through further media projects, public talks and collaborations with the Chilean Museum of Memory and Human Rights (including the exhibiting of collected materials and the creation of a database of testimonies on music in detention, engaging survivors). This paper examines how these 'impact' initiatives relate to and feed into each other, generate research data and engage with the wider public. It pays special attention to the involvement of the media in terms of its selection, representation and misrepresentation of research findings, the ethical issues involved in readers' participation, and the benefits and detriments of all the above to the project and its researcher.

Exploring the role(s) and space(s) of an anti-war social movement in Mexico

Sebastian Scholl (University of Bamberg)

In March 2011 the social 'Movement for Peace with Justice and Dignity' (MPJD) emerged in Mexico as a civil society response to the tremendous consequences of the so-called 'War on Drugs'. Activists have started mobilising against the drug-war politics and continuously engage in protest activities to sensitise for its political claims.

This paper investigates the processes of MPJDs practices by adopting an assemblage perspective on social movements. Such a non-reductionist analysis exceeds analytical shortages of more traditional movement approaches and is simultaneously sensitive to spatial dynamics. Through such an integrative view on the complex 'coming together' of diverse and spatially distributed elements in social movements, an assemblage view is able to provide crucial insights into the relationship and entanglements between activists, state institutions/politics and wider civil society in Mexico.

The paper will discuss two main characteristics regarding the MPJD:

(1) The role, evolution and spatiality of the movement as an indispensable site for engagement with personal fates for victims who feel excluded and disobeyed by state institutions.

(2) The becoming of the heterogeneous constitution of 'moments of possibility' that influenced fulfilments of political claims, e.g. the consolidation of a victims' law.

The aim of this discussion is to show that the proposed conceptualisation is an adequate perspective to understand current civil society dynamics in the political 'War on Drugs-context' that transcend traditional explanatory categories of class, race and/or spatial fixities. Furthermore, the paper discusses an assemblage specific notion of politics against the more common a-political stance of poststructuralism.

Implementing academic research on slum upgrading and urban development in the case of Latin America

Elizabeth Wagemann (University of Cambridge); Ana Gatoo (University of Cambridge); Maximilian Bock (University of Cambridge)

Academic research, driven by the impetus of finding sustainable solutions and to slow down the climate change impact is often overlooked due to various reasons. Missing awareness of its existence, in due to journal publication access restrictions, and the technical language of reports, form a barrier to non-academics. In order to harness the potential of research to inform and challenge misconceptions through facts, it is necessary to open up new communication pathways. Some of these communication channels already exist, yet are not broadly known, and new channels need to be developed.

Here we review the conventional communication channels and data processing techniques applied for the purpose of slum upgrading and urban development. The decision making process at different levels of an affected community is studied for cases from urban and peri-urban communities based in Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia. Based on these findings a generalised model on how research is currently implemented is formed and reviewed for the purpose of improvement and

highlight new opportunities.

Our findings also show that research on slum upgrading and urban development would benefit from an open exchange with the affected communities beyond individual case studies to remain relevant to the urban challenges of today. We review the benefits and challenges of partnerships with implementers from local and national governmental as well as non-governmental organisations. To conclude, a formalised communication platform is recommended to enable research exchange in a sustainable fashion and a request sent to the global community on how this could be accomplished.

Southern Cone exiles of the 1970s in the UK: the experience of a research collective

Romina Miorelli (University of Westminster)

This paper will present the experience and initial findings of a "research collective" in a UK University that studies the experience of Southern Cone political exiles of the 1970s that came to the UK and stayed. The objective of this experience is two-fold. First, it seeks to contribute to the construction of memory among this sector of the Latin American diaspora in the UK in a systematic manner and focusing on the transformation of their political identities. Second, by working across vertical and horizontal collaborations – that is, including different levels of research expertise, ranging from undergraduate students to lecturers, and being cross-departmental – the research is generating important synergies that are streamlining, across different publics, issues related to the study and the politics of memory in current Latin America and Latin American populations in the UK. Thus, based on experiences of grass-roots and popular education this research project seeks to address systematically the issue of exile but it does so by engaging a variety of publics – ranging from politics students to languages and media experts. However, beyond these positive outcomes in terms of public engagement, the research seems to be pointing to the importance of exploring the relationship between the political implications of research and the academic emphasis on the policy impact of research, on the basis that the latter could be a way of obscuring and veiling the fundamental struggles for power embedded in the former.

Beyond no longer invisible: working with Latin American migrants inside and outside the academy

Cathy McIlwaine (Queen Mary University of London)

This paper examines the various ways in which a collaborative research project outlining the experiences of Latin American migrants in London has entailed academic work in conjunction with political and creative activities beyond. It focuses on a political recognition campaign and the production of a play linked with the research called Juana in a Million. The discussion assesses the benefits and pitfalls of working in this manner from a conceptual, practical and financial perspective. Conceptually, it considers the extent to which this type of work really

overcomes Anglo-centrism and gives real agency to the beneficiaries and wider community and helps to re-draw wider hegemonic power structures of relationships between the global North and South. Practically, it examines the ways in which researchers negotiate a pathway through competing demands from various stakeholders and organisations as well as how these initiatives are funded.

Empowerment through art: photography and Latin American migrant girls in London

Catherine Davies (University of Nottingham)

Discussion of "Empowerment through Art", a documentary photographic exhibition of young Latin American migrant women living in London created by Pablo Allison and shown at the New Art Exchange, Nottingham, and at Southwark Council in April and May 2013. The exhibition formed part of a larger project funded by the AHRC to work in collaboration primarily with LAWRS to raise the profile of the Latin American community in London and in particular to address the needs of young migrant women. The project consisted of drama and photographic workshops in which the girls took part and which allowed them to discuss themes such as women's agency, independence,freedom and identity, and the challenges of migrating to another country. It concluded with the exhibition and a play written and performed by the girls who based their characters on the patriot heroines of Latin American independence.

Uncovering the invisible: a portrait of Latin Americans in the UK

Pablo Allison; Roxana Allison

Uncovering the Invisible: A Portrait of Latin Americans in the UK is a photographic collaboration between siblings Roxana and Pablo Allison in response to the research project No Longer Invisible: The Latin American Community in London, conducted by Cathy McIlwaine from Queen Mary University.
To date there are more than 180,000 Latin Americans living in the UK. Uncovering the Invisible focuses on the diversity of backgrounds and life stories behind the people that make up this rich community. While Latin Americans contribute economically and culturally to the shaping of British society, they remain unrecognised as an ethnic minority in law. This project aims to support the Latin American Recognition Campaign (LARC), which campaigns for national and official recognition of this community.
These portraits have been taken in a setting entirely chosen by the individual photographed, with a strong meaning and connection to them or their identity.
Uncovering the Invisible will be exhibited in early 2014 in Manchester and London.
For more information please visit: www.uncoveringtheinvisible.co.uk

Vulnerability in Colombia: working with Children of the Andes

Caroline Moser (University of Manchester)

Increasingly the call is made for society as a whole to behave more responsibly and ethically, through such notions as the 'big society'. Despite criticisms of this particular conceptualisation, the underlying principles of public service and volunteering continue to be promoted globally and within the UK. This paper addresses how academics can contribute to the workings of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) through their research activities and professional experience, as well as through volunteering roles such as taking on trusteeship positions. This paper explores such issues with specific reference to the case of a small Colombia-focused NGO, Children of the Andes. In addition, it examines whether this type of work is an important conduit for strengthening ties between the UK and Latin America and addressing the unequal power relations that can exist between Northern-based NGOs and their Southern partners.

P32
Literature and other arts in contemporary Brazil: a (cross)cultural review
Convenor: Cimara Valim de Melo (King's College London; IFRS)
Thu 3rd Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 253

Panel abstract

This panel seeks papers examining contemporary Brazilian forms of art, especially literature, cinema, music and visual arts. Topics might include cross-cultural issues in Brazil with regard to transnational overlaps, transits, displacement and foreignness in literature and other arts.

Chair: David Treece (King's College London)
Discussant: David Treece (King's College London)

Border crossing in contemporary Brazilian literature

Cimara Valim de Melo (King's College London; IFRS)

Regarding the multiplicity and flexibility of the Brazilian literature in the Latin American cultural scene, we seek to investigate the process of the internationalization of the Brazilian novel in the 21st century, by analyzing how it has broadened time-space horizons and it has developed beyond the country boundaries. For that, we view some cases which show the contemporary Brazilian literature in a broad range of perspectives focusing on the novel as a genre. Firstly, we look into the literary project called "Amores Expressos"[Express Loves], led by Companhia das Letras publishing House since 2007, which has taken sixteen Brazilian writers to different cities in the world, in order to produce literary works by matching the visited place and the project theme. Secondly, we investigate the

reception of the Brazilian literature in the United Kingdom through the study of the following selected corpus: the anthology Babel Guide to Brazilian Fiction (2001); the issue 121 of the Granta: Magazine of new writing, entitled The best of Young Brazilian novelists (2012); the literary festival Flipside (2013) and the anthology published at that event, called Other carnivals: new stories from Brazil. Observing the transits of the novelists throughout the globe, the reception of the Brazilian literature in United Kingdom and the relations between art and literary market in Brazil, we intend to provoke some reflections on the Brazilian culture in the light of the 21st century.

Before and after exile: the music of protest in Brazil

Cynthia Machado Campos (University of Essex)

In this presentation I will focus on two popular movements in Brazilian music, which occurred between the 1960s and the 80s. By restricting the available channels for political debate and censoring the media, the military dictatorship of the time prompted a strong social reaction, especially amongst the younger generation. Some protesters, mainly artists and musicians, participated in the movement against the military dictatorship, some of them writing their songs and lyrics as a call to arms against the government. One form of resistance adopted by musicians was singing in metaphors, which were designed to trick the censors. Some Brazilian musicians exiled in London affected the Brazilian musical scene when they returned to their home country. For example, the first Glastonbury festival in September 1970 resulted in the organization of the 'Aguas Claras' festival in Sao Paulo. Further, the British mod style was a strong influence for young Brazilians at the time. Brazilian 'mods' were frequently seen in rock bands, and clothes in the mod style began appearing in some high-end stores. Another form of protest became popular in the second half of the 1980s when the themes of Brazilian hardcore music became increasingly morbid and heavy. The Brazilian punk movement was born under the influence of the British bands such as Discharge after their first hardcore punk album was launched in Brazil. Rock groups first played variations of punk tracks to expel the repressive political military dictatorship; but later on their songs were performed to support new ideas of political inclusion.

Malandros and otários: the use of samba in Tropa de Elite and Tropa de Elite: O Inimigo Agora É Outro

Hans Hess (University of Bristol)

The use of samba in the films Tropa de Elite (Elite Squad, 2007) and Tropa de Elite: O Inimigo Agora É Outro (Elite Squad: The Enemy Within, 2010), focuses on the type of samba sometimes called the samba malandro. The samba malandro (= hoodlum samba) foregrounds the culture of lower-class Brazilians who live in the shantytowns, semi-marginal people who are unemployed, misfits in society: the malandros.

This spivish life, including resistance to work and the refinement of skills to deceive people who become their otários (suckers, fools, the victims of the malandros), is portrayed in both films, and samba is associated with such features in both films as well. The analyses of selected scenes in Elite Squad will explore how samba can portray the characters of malandros and otários, and how these roles are inverted throughout the story.

As a key musical feature, syncopation in samba will be analyzed as a reflection of the smooth talk of the malandro articulating his next moves to find his otário. The aim of this paper is to explore how the theme of the malandros and otários is depicted by samba in these two films (among many other Brazilian films). The analyses show how musical semiotics can help films to depict, interpret, contextualise and evaluate cultural, political and social features of recent Brazilian history.

The sphinx and the movies

Rosane Ramos (King's College London)

Contemporary Brazilian novels bring several aspects into discussion, such as marginality, violence, individualism and periphery values. The issues seem to be linked with the huge shifting Brazilians have been facing over the last decades, when the country became an urban nation, with the concentration of the major part of its population in the big cities.

These themes appear in the narratives wrapped by new ways of capturing reality of life inside the cities; writers create new stylistics manners to deal with reality, searching for a way to discuss it. Among these literary techniques must be noticed the insertion of mixed references from the writing of the everyday life, as texts of diaries, newspaper articles, screenplays – and narratives marked by the suspension of any linearity or logical sequences, some tending to expose an undoubtable lyricism.

Raduan Nassar was one of the contemporary authors that brought lyricism to evidence. Considered one of the 1970's writers with biggest precision in composition, treatment of the word and its significances among other names in intimist narrative, Nassar is the only one named by Alfredo Bosi, for example, in terms of poetic prose. To Luiz Fernando Carvalho, movie director of 'Lavoura arcaica' (2001), it was precisely the lyrical narrative what has allowed the direct filming, without a screenplay.

This paper intends, through this example, approach to the mosaic contemporary narratives in Brazilian novels are showing today, with special attention to lyricism – subject of the investigation this PhD researcher is working at King's College.

P33
On Mexican time: politics and the past in twentieth and twenty first-century Mexico

Convenor: Dr Thomas Rath (UCL)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 355

Panel abstract

This panel examines the relationship between history, memory and politics in authoritarian and democratic Mexico.

Military history, memory and politics in Mexico

Thomas Rath (UCL)

Mexico's military has often been seen as an intensely secretive institution and a taboo subject for public discussion. In the last twenty years, public criticism of the military has increased, although polls reveal that it enjoys considerable public trust and legitimacy. This paper aims to place contemporary debates in historical context by examining how military history and memory were constructed during the formation of the PRI regime. It argues that the government controlled the public image of the military not only through negative sanctions and censorship, but also by promoting its own version of military history. The paper analyzes this process through the career and works of the army officer, historian, and novelist General Francisco Urquizo, focusing on the 1930s-1960s. It focuses on how Urquizo blended the genres of academic history and personal memory, and how his representations of the past aimed to legitimize projects of military reform and state building in which he was deeply involved. In conclusion, the paper suggests that a fuller understanding of the military's relationship with public culture in the past might help explain why the institution has successfully resisted calls for reform during democratization.

Fiction of memory and memory of fiction: remembering communism in Cold War Mexico

William Booth (UCL)

The recent publication of the expanded Carnets of Victor Serge presents an opportunity to consider how variants of communism were etched into Mexican memory, whether in the fiction of authors working in Mexico (José Revueltas, Juan Rulfo, Carlos Fuentes, and Serge himself) or in the writings and memoirs of leftists such as Valentín Campa, Narciso Bassols, Victor Manuel Villaseñor and Vicente Lombardo Toledano. The onset of the 'postwar Cold War' was crucial for the Mexican left for a number of reasons, but it was also a literary conjuncture during which Rulfo was writing Pedro Paramo, Revueltas Los Dias Terrenales, Lowry Under

the Volcano, Serge finishing Unforgiving Years and the young undergraduate Carlos Fuentes experimenting with short stories. So began a period of intense engagement between authors and communism (a constant – though eccentric and generally marginal – presence in the Mexican polity). The importance of literature as a site of political contestation is clear: Revueltas and Serge used their fiction to project an anti-Stalinist Marxism, Rulfo to expose the ravages of rural capital. The paper will conclude with the glimpses of communism (both in Mexico and more broadly) in the writings of Roberto Bolaño and Elena Poniatowska.

Remembering Tlatelolco, Forgetting Madrazo: Rethinking Mexico's 1960s

Ben Smith (University of Warwick)

For nearly half a century, Mexicanists have focused on the 1968 Tlatelolco massacre as the critical turning point in the relationship between the ruling party (the Institutional Revolutionary Party or PRI) and wider society. For many of the Mexico City middle classes, this may have been the case. However, outside the capital, PRI primaries, reintroduced by the head of the party, Carlos Madrazo, were far more important. By promoting primary elections to select municipal candidates, Madrazo opened up divisions throughout the country as state electoral machines faced up to popular, pluralist alliances. In some regions, where central interference ensured a degree of free choice or state machines proved weak, the primaries ushered in a new generation of PRI apparatchiks, who replaced the old-style caciques of the post-revolutionary era and ensured the continuation of relatively uncontentious party rule. But, in other regions violence and vote-rigging won out. Here, the failure of the PRI primaries forced popular groups to turn to increasingly anti-systemic forms of political resistance. These often formed the basis of the guerrilla groups, social organizations, and opposition parties of the next thirty years.

Protracted corporatism and social policy reforms in Mexico

Ricardo Velazquez Leyer (University of Bath)

During the twentieth century social policies in the form of social insurance programmes became one of the principal components of the Mexican corporatist regime. It has been argued that the processes of economic and political liberalisation undertaken after the 1980s resulted in the dismantling of corporatist structures and triggered the transformation of the country's social policy system. Reforms have included new social insurance legislation for private and public sector workers, the introduction of the social assistance Oportunidades programme and of the voluntary health insurance programme Seguro Popular, and more recently the expansion of non-contributory pensions and a new unemployment insurance scheme. This paper explores the causes behind these changes in Mexican social policy, attempting to combine both institutional and discoursive approaches. The main arguments are that the weakening of corporatist structures can only partially

explain the reforms, and that on the contrary, historical legacies from the corporatist phase can largely account for the policy changes. Such legacies are evident in the high degree of institutionalisation of corporatist arrangements orginally materialised during the PRI regime, which made them highly resilient and eventually compatible with the neoliberal hegemony of the twenty-first century. The final outcome is a fragmented social policy system that fails to offer adequate levels of protection to significantly reduce the high levels of poverty and inequality that affect the country.

Transitional justice and Mexico´s 'authoritarian democracy'

Javier Trevino-Rangel (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

Vicente Fox's victory in the 2000 presidential elections in Mexico ended the 71-year-old political rule of a single political party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party. Within the list of urgent institutional changes the new administration sought to carry out, President Fox included 'transitional justice' as a priority. In Mexico, 'transitional justice' followed a retributive justice model and thus Fox established a Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO) to prosecute perpetrators of past human rights abuses. However, Fox closed down the SPO in 2006. Until its closure, the SPO did not obtain a single criminal conviction. It did not deliver justice, nor truth, but impunity. Thus how, and to what extent, did 'transitional justice' affect the process of democratisation? I offer three answers. First, by establishing the SPO, Fox avoided an inquiry into the role played by different institutions involved in violations of human rights. By following a retributive sense of justice to deal with the past, Fox helped to legitimise key institutions that were still working under authoritarian premises: e.g., the Military. Second, beyond legitimising key institutions and tainted officials, who were then incorporated into the new democratic system as if nothing had happened, the 'transitional justice' process served another crucial political purpose: it granted a de facto amnesty to former perpetrators. As a very limited number of abuses was investigated, most perpetrators were never prosecuted; and the few perpetrators who were investigated were exonerated. Third, it blocked other 'transitional justice' efforts (a truth commission).

P34
Race, ethnicity and racism in Latin America: exploring the uncomfortable linkages
Convenors: Desiree Poets; Monica Moreno Figueroa (Newcastle University); Peter Wade (Manchester University)

Fri 4th Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet 354

Panel abstract

This panel aims to present research on race, ethnicity, racism and anti-racism in Latin America. The purpose is to explore and facilitate a constructive dialogue on ethnic and/or racial relations, specifically addressing the intersections between the different ethnic/racial groups in the region.

Mestizaje conflicts: the subjects and objects of anti-racism

Monica Moreno Figueroa (Newcastle University)

This paper interrogates the conflicting tensions that emerge when positioning the mestizo as an antiracist subject and her claim of experiencing racism as a worthy object to tackle. Mestizaje as a discourse appears as successfully defeating racism via the celebration of mixture and the appearance of inclusion. While the failure of such attempt has been extensively researched, little attention has been given to the analysis of mestizaje as a lived experience that reproduces racism in the everyday life of those who resist an indigenous, black or 'immigrant' racialised position. Although the figure of the mestizo is open to everyone through strategies of inclusion so they can enter the realm of the nation, logics of exclusion are also present, mainly reflected in the possibilities of the mestizo body. The body of the mestizo is read in contrasting and multiple ways. Occupying the category of mestizo exposes the subject to unreliable screening processes that underpin and structure people's opportunities of accessing a 'good life'. Simultaneously, the success of mestizaje in avoiding racialised positions in favour of national ones, means that possible mestizo subjects resist a racialised categorization making anti-racist struggle hard to grasp. So what happens when the will to be considered a mestizo is not encountered or uptaken? What problems do this raise for the subjects and objects of anti-racism?

Essentialized comunidades negras: an analysis of the Afro-Colombian experience of poverty

Jessica Wendorf (University of Miami)

Grappling with the dominant discourse that casts individuals of differing skin color and lower socio-economic status in a deficit-based framework, this paper seeks movement away from the economic and racial constraints, to a phenomenological understanding of poverty as a lived experience of systematically marginalized groups. Through the articulation of needs via a self-essentializing narrative, the Afro communities, or comunidades negras, have unwillingly propagated to their oppressed status. Without dismissing the tremendous self-organizing efforts post the 1991 constitution, this study seeks to understand the maintenance of self-defeating narratives held by some minority group members. In an effort for recognition of their displaced status, poverty-stricken Afro-descendants have, unfortunately, contributed to their inaccurate media representations.This three-tiered study will look at: 1) a quantitative approach to self-representation via content analysis of Colombian news, 2) strategic counterframing and media

activism being utilized by some members of comunidades negras, and 3) qualitative in-depth interviews with individuals as co-creators of the research. The content analysis will allow for a more comprehensive understanding of the Afro-identity, as it is self-constructed via media outlets. The in-depth interviews will assist in further understanding the experience of poverty from the viewpoint of a marginalized Afro-descendent individual. The aim of this study is to encourage collection of more copious data and to identify factors that contribute to the increasing the possibilities of social engagement, participation, and mobilization.

Mestizaje: the all-inclusive fiction

Linnete Manrique (Goldsmiths, University of London)

I seek to examine the mediated (re)production of mestizaje and its pervasive racist logic of blanqueamiento or whitening understood in physical and cultural terms in Mexican telenovelas. I will explore how whiteness is valorized, upheld as the beauty ideal, and equated with notions of modernity, sophistication, power and wealth through a study of telenovelas' stereotypes, casting choices and central love plots that always includes marriage and a major class ascension. I will focus in particular on how telenovelas offer domestic work as a point of entry into modernity and the "white" world, but only to the main female characters that can easily bridge the class divide precisely because they exhibit pronounced European phenotypes and white/light skin in the first place. Telenovelas depict the illusion that mestizaje is all-inclusive, offering the means of integration and civilization through domestic service. However, telenovelas mask the fact that mobility in Mexico, while fluid, is underlined by racial whiteness and as such, the darker, more indigenous-looking characters are either contained for their alleged violence or doomed to remain in the background. As a case study, I will analyze the 1997 telenovela María Isabel, which featured a Huichola Indian (played by a white actress) as its eponymous main character. Note here that María Isabel was released only a few years after the Zapatista uprising in 1994 and the San Andrés Accords in 1996, in which the question of the indigenous was key to the political agenda of the time.

Genomics, race and publics in Latin America: geneticisation or indifference?

Peter Wade (Manchester University)

This paper presents some results from a collective project on the circulation of genomic data about population diversity in Colombia, Mexico and Brazil. These data address issues of ethnic and racial difference, mixedness, the history of race-sex relationships and the characteristics of national populations. The paper examines how these data circulate in public spaces beyond the scientific community (journals, labs) and how different sectors of the public engage with this information and react to it. I will explore the question of to what extent a process of "geneticisation" is taking place and whether popular ideas about cultural and racial diversity in the nation (and its relation to health and social policy) are being

"biologised" by the circulation of genetic data and whether genetics is undermining popular conceptions of race. This has implications for changing ideas about race, racism and anti-racism.

Sexualisation of Colombian Immigrants in Chile

Rosario Fernandez (Goldsmiths)

The sustained increase of Latin American immigration in Chile over the last decade has led to a greater visibility of "black" people in everyday spaces. In this context, the emergence but also the updating of practices and discourses that racialised sexuality articulate the relevance of contemporary processes of racialisation / sexualisation with their historical anchor in colonial stereotypes. In this paper I will present the process of sexualisation and racialisation of Colombian immigrants in the Chilean case. Through the analysis of media material from 2010 till the present, I will illustrate how the northern region of Chile has been represented as an "invaded space" by "black bodies". I will argue that these representations are based in a hipersexualisation of the Colombians as "others" sexual available and I threat to social order. Notions of race and sexuality are used by the media and politicians to present migration as a "problem" for the control of borders.

Identity and epistemology of the South in Western Europe: resistance strategies of Peruvian migrants in Belgium

Carmen Nunez-Borja (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

This article aims to present ethnographic research on the diverse strategies that Peruvian migrants from Andean and Afro-Peruvian descent bring into play to counter racialization of migrant populations in Europe. The focus is on the joint resistance practices of Andean and Afro-Peruvian migrants to gain visibility and claim membership specifically in Belgium.
In Belgium, the dominant discourse has associated migrants with the idea of guest worker, allochton and immigrants of Muslim origin. Through different immigration and integration policies the country has reproduced a hierarchical structure of inferiorization and segregation of the migrant population. In this context Peruvian migrants who previously have been silenced and marginalised in Peru because of their ethnic origin, have tried to resist discrimination and gain visibility in Belgium through cultural, religious and political participation within the host society. The ethnographic data analysed here --part of a doctoral research on Andean Migration and de-coloniality-- centres on the participation of Andean and Afro-Peruvian origin migrants in the organization of a Quechua language course in Brussels, the festivities to celebrate the Lord of the Miracles, and participation in a Belgian political party. The racialization of Peruvian migrants here is analysed under the analytic axis of the 'coloniality of power' (Aníbal Quijano) and the strategies they use to counter discrimination are considered within the theoretical framework of de-coloniality.

State building, ethnic making, racism, nomadism and settlement in Patagonia's colonization (Argentina and Chile, 1840s-1922)

Alberto Harambour (Universidad Diego Portales)

This paper addresses the relation between settler colonialism and indigenous and migrant nomadism proposing that the occupation of southern Patagonia by Argentina and Chile produced a complex racial/ethnic hierarchy out of previous binarisms. In the States' languages, and as a result of their own erratic immigration and land policies, imbricated social relations replaced the initial opposition between civilization and barbarism. National and regional origin, class and occupation as well as time of residence combined for producing shifting identities within workers, authorities and entrepreneurs by 1910. Based on extensive research on Argentinean and Chilean administrative and judiciary sources, this paper proposes to understand racism and ethnicity as resulting out of international, national and regional power relations. In southern Patagonia by the end of the period, regional identity emerged out of a multinational immigration where the "sence of place" (Wade) and occupation replaced regional or national origin as the main marker. The paper is organized in three sections: 1) Politics of racial immigration; 2) Nomadism and settlement; 3) Class, "Race" and Region.

Spatialising race at the (post)colonial frontier: identity production, exclusions and legacies of Tierras Comunitarias de Orígen in the Bolivian Chaco

Penelope Anthias (University of Cambridge)

In the 1990s, Guaraní communities in the Bolivian Chaco mobilised alongside other lowland ethnic groups to claim collective rights to their ancestral territories – a struggle that culminated in the creation of Tierras Comunitarias de Orígen (TCOs) in 1996. Underpinning these ethnic claims were territorial counter-narratives that drew on global discourses of indigeneity to frame the Guaraní as an oppressed "indigenous people" struggling to "recover territory" from powerful mestizo patrones. Yet, the reality of ethnic identities and land relations in the Chaco is more complex than such narratives – or the official TCO land titling process – acknowledged. In this paper, I draw on ethnographic fieldwork in TCO "Itika Guasu" to ask: Who was made invisible by the discursive construction and legal consolidation of TCO claims? In particular, I highlight the fate of "campesinos" - a label used to refer to poor small farmers, many of whom haled from rural highland communities and lacked formal property rights. Unaccounted for by NGOs or the state, many of these poor migrants initially opted to join the Guaraní organisation. However, their interpellation into the "indigenous" category – promoted by local NGOs – ultimately unravelled, in ways that served to re-inscribe notions of racial difference and bolster elite-led opposition to indigenous land rights. Through an examination of these fluid processes of identity-construction surrounding

indigenous territorial claims, this paper reflects on the limited capacity of neoliberal cultural rights, and statist enactments of them, to grapple with the heterogeneous identities, competing claims, and racialised exclusions of postcolonial territory.

White fathers, Indian mothers: the mestizo elite as indigenous leaders in the age of the 'permitted Indian'

Esther Lopez (University of Sussex)

Focussing on the Tacana people of Amazonian Bolivia, this presentation looks at the uncomfortable linkage between economic standing and racial affiliation in an indigenous comunidad, a connection which has gone largely ignored in the politics around indigeneity. In the definition of the United Nations and Forum of Indigenous Issues, the term 'indigenous people' indicates a homogenous group. In Bolivia, definitions around race are directly linked to one's economic situation and in this has made some Tacana people more 'indian' than others. Mestizo (racially mixed) Tacana people who are offspring of white authorities a the patron or priest, have traditionally held the leadership positions in the comunidad, and as leadership runs in the family, their offspring now hold the representative positions within the indigenous movement. Ironically this would mean that not 'authentic' Tacana are representing Tacana people, but as in line with colonial history, they are being represented by outsiders. Or are they? Who defines indigenous? It has been argued that 'the indigenous' as has become constructed to fit the neo-liberal model in Latin America, only allows for a prototype Indian subject, the "permitted Indian" (Hale 2004). This paper demonstrates that present Tacana leaders may not be 'authentically' Tacana, in line with how indian-ness has been constructed historically, but due to their past advantageous position, they are the only type of indigenous leaders the indigenous movement, which is part of the neo-liberal model, can allow for.

Linguistic racism in the Andes: between daily reality and the law

Rosaleen Howard (Newcastle University)

This paper takes as its premise the daily realities of linguistic racism in Latin America, most powerful where speakers of indigenous languages are socially disadvantaged in relation to Spanish speakers, as in the Andean-Amazonian states of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The paper will discuss how linguistic discrimination intersects with, and mediates, racial, ethnic and gender discrimination, and is also a function of unequal educational opportunities and access to literacy. It will examine the legislative frameworks currently being put in place to counter these problems. It will discuss how emerging legislation on language rights articulates with new anti-racism laws, laws on prior consultation, education reform, and constitutional reform. The paper will seek to make a contribution to the debates generated by the panel by bringing the key issue of linguistic identity to the fore. Linguistic racism is one of the hardest forms of racism to tackle, because language as a medium of

social interaction can act below the level of consciousness, allowing for subtle and unrecognised forms of discrimination that, despite legislation, are hard to counteract in practice.

'Índio morto não protesta' and 'Este aeroporto está parecendo uma rodoviária': race and racism in BRICs Brazil

Lucia Sa (University of Manchester)

Brazil's recent economic upsurge is having an undeniable negative effect on the nation's indigenous population. Dilma Rousseff's development model is based, to a large degree, on an alliance with ultra-conservative land-owners who do not attempt to hide their contempt for indigenous peoples. As a result, land invasions and assassinations have increased dramatically in the last eight years, and so have other forms of abuse against individuals of indigenous descent. The mainstream press often ignores such crimes and trivialises native people's protests and demands. At the same time, the recent implementation of university quotas for Brazilians of Afro-descent and the rise of the so called 'new middle class' is creating a racist backlash from elements of society that resent the (perceived) erosion of their traditional privileges. Rather than seeing these two phenomena as separate and unrelated, this paper will examine them as two sides of the same coin. By focusing on how news related to race and racism are covered in the mainstream press and in some discussion boards, the paper will attempt to understand some of the anxieties surrounding issues of race in current Brazil.

P36
Liberalism and Democracy in Latin America
Convenor: Rosie Doyle (School of Advanced Study, London/ University of Bristol)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 253

Panel abstract

The panel analyses Latin America's relationship with liberalism and democracy and discusses the ways in which they have been understood as ideals and in practice.

Nation-building knowledge: political economy in Latin America, 1808-1870

Nicola Miller (UCL)

Political economy was not introduced into Latin America's main educational institutions as a discipline until the mid-nineteenth century, but terms and ideas drawn from it featured prominently in public debates as soon as the possibility of

independence arose. This paper aims to chart the development of this crucial element of nation-building knowledge in Latin America, identifying which ideas and approaches were significant, by whom they were disseminated, and how far they circulated through the national territories. The work of prominent political and intellectual figures is bound to be part of the story, but I will also explore the contributions of less famous exponents of political economy, such as the Frenchman Courcelle-Seneuil, who was invited by the Chilean government to establish the subject at the Instituto Nacional. While based in Chile during the 1850s he also wrote a widely read book comparing tariff policy in Chile with that of France, Britain and the United States. Thus not only was political economy important to Latin American nation-building, but the experiences of the new Latin American countries could serve as a touchstone for confirming or refuting theoretical claims. The main purpose of the paper will be to explore how different interpretations of political economy in different Latin American countries may have affected policy debates and even outcomes. The topic offers a window onto the relationship between political and economic liberalisms as they developed during the nineteenth century, particularly the variations across Latin America.

Democracy and liberalism in the thought of the Colombian Florentino Gonzalez, 1830-1870

Eduardo Posada Carbo (Oxford University)

Florentino Gonzalez was a leading political thinker in Colombia particularly during the mid-nineteenth century. As a Minister of Finance he liberalised the tobacco trade, setting the bases for the first period of the country's economic growth after independence. He wrote extensively – his treaty of public administration was published in 1841, and as an editor of El Neogranadino he contributed to the public opinion debate. He also translated key authors such as John Stuart Mill. This paper will explore how Gonzalez approached the concepts of democracy and liberalism in his various writings and the extent to which he engaged with the debates of his times around these concepts.

Political Ideals in Early Independent Mexico (1821-1876)

Rosie Doyle (School of Advanced Study, London/ University of Bristol)

Recent historiography of early independent Mexico suggests that all the actors in the political class until mid-century were liberals. However liberalism was not a term that was frequently used to describe the many political projects forwarded during the first decades after independence. Ideal forms of government were forwarded in the myriad constitutional proposals, political tracts and petition-like documents or plans that accompanied the frequent armed rebellions or 'controlled revolutions' known as pronunciamientos. In these documents republicanism and federalism particularly became political ideals and the basic principles of the constitutions that, in the first decades at least, the Mexican political class believed would help solve the problems and relieve the political strife of their troubled

country. The term democracy was referred to much less frequently and not until the late 1830s. Democracy was much less an ideal and was viewed either as a form of government that would exacerbate social unrest and economic problems or one for which the Mexican people were ill-prepared. This paper explores what nineteenth-century Mexicans understood by republicanism and federalism that they held up as ideals and why they considered democracy and democratic government with caution. It analyses how attitudes to and understandings of these political concepts changed over time and how they varied according to region and locality.

Between Validos and Censores: Congress in Nineteenth-Century Peru

Natalia Sobrevilla Perea (University of Kent)

The study of the Peruvian Congress between 1823 and 1860 will provide a place to think about the possibilities for the development of democracy in a country where the executive was controlled by the men who had fought for independence.
By focusing on a posopographical study of its members, their political inclinations and the ways in which they were elected, as well as how they acted once in Congress, this study will shed light on the development of both liberalism and democracy in Latin America.

Liberalism in Colombia, 1849 - 1885: Between Moderation and Radicalism

Juan Mario Diaz (University of Roehampton)

In different ways, Colombian political elites after Independence in 1819, imagined the nation as another New World, a place in which to build a new society. However, reality proved to work against the idealism of the post-independence generation. Thus the social, political and economic contradictions in Colombia during the nineteenth-century (and part of the twentieth-century), can be seen nowhere more clearly than in the struggle of the liberals against tradition and the conservatives during the liberal governments between 1849 and 1885. Indeed, the contradictions of the political landscape were the contradictions of the political parties.This paper looks at the relationship between political ideologies, society and the economy during this period that was marked by the rise and fall of liberal rule. It analyses the role violence played as a social means for political ends.

Liberalism and Democracy in Pre-Independent Cuba, 1878-1898

Oscar Anchorena (Autonomous University of Madrid)

The Cuban process of independence from Spanish domination could be defined as lasting from 1868 to 1898. Two major political and social groups played a central role during this thirty-year-period: the independents and the autonomists. Democracy and Republicanism were particularly important to the Cuban

Revolutionary Party lead by José Martí.

This paper analyses what liberal and democratic philosophies underpinned these political movements and explores their external influences, focusing particularly on Spanish republicanism. Another aim is to study the ideological differences within these two groups and between them, through a consideration of their revolutionary activities and propaganda: political conferences and debates, newspapers, public meetings, etc.

These political actors of the Cuban revolution were, it will be argued, avant-garde democratic forces and their struggle should be understood as a process of civic and democratic education of the Cuban population. By the beginning of the twentieth-century, democracy would have become more important than liberalism among Cuban population.

The Democratization of Education in the First Half of the Twentieth-Century in Brazil: The Creation of Public Secular Schools

Eduardo Dullo (Universidade de São Paulo/CEBRAP)

The paper aims to present the Brazilian situation in the first half of the twentieth century and discuss how some intellectuals, known for their liberal positions, promoted reforms in order to "democratize" access to the education system through the creation of public, secular, free and mandatory schools. Having as a parameter the "Reforma Fernando de Azevedo", implemented in the Federal District in 1927, many other intellectuals sought to reform the local educational system, designing a system of public schools for a growing urban population. I will discuss this paradigmatic case drawing on archival research, and explore the concepts of "democracy" and "liberalism" presented in the books of Fernando de Azevedo primarily the "Manifesto dos Pioneiros da Educação Nova" (1932).

From Liberal Socialist to Neoliberal Democrat: Examining the Acceptance Speeches of Mario Vargas Llosa

David Powell (University of Sheffield)

Whilst he is undoubtedly better known for his works of fiction the Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa has also written consistently about political matters, a political involvement which culminated in his running (unsuccessfully) for the presidency of Peru in 1990. Throughout this campaign, which was run on a neoliberal ticket, Vargas Llosa promoted the free market economy. Despite his defeat in the election to Alberto Fujimori, Vargas Llosa has continued to support neoliberal policies, and has underpinned his political philosophy with a committed opposition to both nationalism and dictatorships. While Vargas Llosa's position as a neoliberal is unequivocal, his earlier labelling as a socialist is more ambiguous. Although he was a supporter of the Cuban Revolution, Vargas Llosa remained committed to democracy and the liberal ideals of political and individual freedom.

This paper will look at specific examples of Vargas Llosa's non-fiction work, in

particular two key speeches: 'La literatura es fuego', given in 1967 upon being awarded the Rómulo Gallegos Prize, and 'Elogio de la lectura y la ficción,' given in 2010 on receiving the Nobel Prize in Literature for that year. In examining these speeches this paper will show both how the novelist's left-leaning stance was underpinned by inherently liberal ideology, and also how the origins of some of the Right-wing ideals which form the basis of Vargas Llosa's current political thinking can be traced back to what popular belief holds to be the left-wing period of his political evolution.

P37
Visual research, creative methodologies and the position of the subject: possibilities and limitations of creative experiences
Convenor: Angelica Cabezas-Pino

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 354

Panel abstract

This panel will explore the possibilities and limitations of collaborative and participatory media present for shifting the balance of power between researchers and subjects in Latin America.

Discussant: Johannes Sjoberg (The University of Manchester)

Beyond boundaries: an analysis of the visual representation of Bolivian immigrants in São Paulo

Alena Profit

How to analyze the system of meanings that are involved in the way migrants understand their role and are represented in a given social structure? For research on Bolivian migration in South America, the visual method proves as a creative and innovate form of data collection. The purpose of this paper is to identify the representation of the creative and symbolic dimension of Bolivian migration to São Paulo through the analysis of contemporary Brazilian audio-visual production.
Particularly, the interest lies in productions that narrate the Bolivian immigration to Brazil from the perspective of youths/ children to the city of São Paulo, revealing the sets of the sets of social and cultural processes and the political, economic, cultural and social impacts. This paper thus presents an analysis of two films: the documentary film "100 porcento boliviano mano"by Alice Riff and Luciano Onça and the film"Bolivianos- Destino São Paulo" by Fábio Mendonça e Teodoro Poppovic,

looking at how the filmmakers represent the Bolivian reality in the city and how the immigrants represent themselves in the film.

Upon that basis, the present articles argues the necessity to move beyond disciplinary boundaries of the Social Sciences for the analysis of visual data and evidences the relation between the representation of the collective life and the individual problems that emerge within the migration context and the complex social realities involved.

Collaboration as connecting visual practices, bridging temporalities and hearing (and seeing) hidden experiences

Carolina Ramirez (Goldsmiths, University of London)

As part of larger research project, which looks at the changing fields of belonging of the Chilean diaspora in London, this paper reflects on the researcher's encounter with a vernacular visual archive and the collaborative method that emerged as a result. The vernacular archive contains black and white photographs. These images show the daily life of a group of Chilean exiles who came to London during the 1970s and 1980s fleeing from Pinochet dictatorship. These photographs were made, developed and preserved by a 'serious amateur photographer' who was also a key research collaborator. Particularly, the collaborative methodology that emerged combines those vernacular images (made in 'the past') and photographic fieldnotes (made in 'the present'), as well as the use of both during interviews as means of elicitation (Harper 2002) and 'emotional translation' (Moreno-Figueroa 2008). Through this, a particular dialogue came into play; one that not only involved different actors' subjectivities and agency through image-making, but also the acknowledgement of other temporalities and the different generations' memories and stances. Overall, this is an exercise through which the experiences of the Chilean diaspora, which still remain unheard ad unseen, come to light. With this, the lives of those who have largely remained marginal to the official account of national History come to the fore creatively and dialogically, as does the active presence of Chile's recent past in the lives of those 'making home away from home' today, in London.

Experiential role play: data games for social change in Colombia

Jessica Wendorf (University of Miami); Lien Tran (University of Miami)

In accordance with the shift in development work, social change is now viewed through a dialogic lens; individuals are no longer passive victims of a top-down system, but active participants of their empowerment. Engagement via participatory research has afforded researchers incredible insight into decision-making, socio-cultural norms, barriers to social change, and intergroup innovation.

However, at times economic and technological constraints have impeded efforts. In Colombia the digital divide has continued to grow at exponential rates; specifically, the area of data collection, monitoring, and dissemination regarding child development seems to be lagging extensively. Local government and civic activists wishing to advocate for the disenfranchised find themselves with insufficient or inaccurate data to inform their decision-making. In partnership with Community System Foundation and UNICEF Colombia, an interdisciplinary team will work on the creation of a tabletop game. The primary focus of the game will be to humanize statistics through the lens of real life testimonials, thereby using narrative to instill a sense of urgency in the collection and use of child development data. Narrative will be based on stories collected during survey and in-depth interviews. In the current game concept, a player takes on the role of a Colombian child and makes choices that have systemic consequences on the character's chances for survival and personal advancement. Child well-being indicators identified using existing datasets will influence these in-game choices. To implement the game, the team will train organizations currently working with Colombian youth on how to use the game as a tool for advocacy and awareness of Colombian child livelihood issues.

P38
Reinventing development in rising Latin America?
Convenors: Jelke Boesten (King's College London); Andres Mejia Acosta (Kings College London)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 3
Location: Malet G15

Panel abstract

This panel engages with Latin America as region of 'emerging economies' and questions around the implications of economic growth for thinking about inequality, social policy, and development theory and practice.

Discussant: Peter Kingstone (King's College London)

Science, technology and skilled migration in Mexico: is development at reach?

Tonatiuh Anzures (University College London)

Even with a noticeable economic stability over the last 12 years, Mexico has shown limited progress to boost its economic growth by investing on R&D activities. With an investment on R&D of merely 0.43% of its GDP, Mexico is behind its Latin American counterparts Brazil (0.91%) and Chile (0.53%). Yet, some trends and

indicators show that a different reality might be feasible for the country.

On the one hand, Mexico is training more engineers and scientists than ever but, at the same time, the country is currently Latin America's top "exporter" of highly-skilled migrants. The brain circulation theory portrays this dilemma as both a challenge and an opportunity, where the "brainpower" that the country has abroad indicates lack of opportunities and infrastructure, but it also may be a significant source for capacity building in the long-term.

Technology is another powerful means for innovation. Even though most of Mexican technological sophistication is limited (and based on the "maquilas"), Mexico has exports more manufactured products than the rest of Latin America put together. Moreover, the country has become one of the top places for start-ups: In 2011, Mexico was the second largest player in the Start-up Weekend Community, only behind the US.

This paper will address the current trends on scientific research and mobility in Mexico, as well as on the country's capacity for technological innovation. The objective is to provide an answer on whether or not is possible for Mexico to achieve development with the current trends on these indicators.

Reconceptualizing and discovering health institutions: sectoral diversity, policy impact, and lessons from Latin America

Eduardo Gomez (King's College London)

Understanding, conceptualizing, and explaining the direct causal impact of political and bureaucratic institutions on health policy performance – as well as other policy issues – is an ongoing area of scholarly inquiry. Yet, ongoing empirical evidence seems to suggest that a rather sizeable disparity exists between the type of health institution present, i.e., health agencies, and expected policy outcomes. When it comes to health policy, why do scholars and policy-makers continuously fail to both adequately describe health institutions, explain the extent of their direct causal impact as well as predict health policy outcomes? And why do different types of health institutions operating withing different types of health sectors, such as healthcare insurance versus public health, continue to behave differently? This article maintains that the methodological and theoretical criteria for describing, selecting, and comparing health institutions, as well as their direct policy impact, has been inadequate. Rather than relying on formal institutional designs (i.e., constitutions and agency regulations), health institutions may be more accurately defined by the informal interaction between policy outcomes and bureaucratic actors within institutions over time, as well as within each health sector; the different history of state-civil societal partnerships for each health sector; as well as differences in partnership ties between international health agencies, government bureaucracies, and civil society. Moreover, the emergence of international lenders in health, such as the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, has led to the creation of alternative sub-national institutions that are created and maintained by civil societal actors, endeavors that persist even after external funding has ended. This study draws from field work and case studies from the

countries of Brazil, Peru, Colombia, and Mexico, nations that are rising middle-income countries while exhibiting considerable differences in institutional designs, historical state-civil societal ties, and international-domestic partnerships in health.

Conditional cash transfers in Chile and Ecuador: the end is near?

Romina Miorelli (University of Westminster)

Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) emerged and expanded in Latin America at the turn of the century, in the context of the crisis of neoliberalism in the region in which the levels of poverty and extreme poverty were a major concern. Ecuador and Chile were no exception and in 2003 both countries launched this type of social protection programmes whereby direct transfers of money are granted monthly to households under the condition that their children attend school and/or regular health checks. As the decade went by, poverty and extreme poverty improved in both countries and several attempts were made to reform, transform and even supersede these programmes. It will be argued in this paper that, as was the case at the moments of design and reform of these programmes, the interplay between institutions and political discourse is playing a crucial role in shaping the possibilities of transforming and superseding these programmes. Despite the CCTs in Ecuador and Chile being designed with similar technical features, the findings on which this paper is based suggest that these programmes were transformed differently in these countries. The differences in the redefinitions of Ecuador and Chile CCTs seem to be reflecting the emergence of two strikingly diverse approaches to development, poverty and exclusion in current Latin America that could be marking the beginning of the end of CCTs in the region.

Who are the new middle classes, and what does it mean?

Jelke Boesten (King's College London)

This paper looks at data from Peru to examine where the debate around the so-called 'new middle classes' currently stands. While there is a clear reduction in poverty, and some indication of newly gained consumer power among previously poor communities, there are also indications that the boundaries between poverty and social mobility are fragile. In addition, the emerging literature raises questions around the relationship between marginally increased consumption power and differentiated citizenship. Are structural inequalities based on gender, race, ethnicity and perceptions of class being overcome or are these divisions continuous? How do Peruvians define 'middle classes', new and old, and how does this affect people's wellbeing?

Shifting paradigms in development strategies: the case of neodevelopmentalism in Latin America

Emine Tahsin (Istanbul University)

This paper briefly aims to focus on the development strategies regarding the last decade of Latin America.

Given that Latin America is one of the unique geography that developmentalist approaches and integration policies have strong historical roots (Dabene, 2010) that goes back to 19th century besides by the 20th century, it seems that the divergence and convergence of independency and developmentalism ideas lead to the emergence of two important schools (structuralism and dependency) from Latin America that also have worldwide influences.

Currently "neostructuralism", "neodevelopmentalism", "development within", "endogenous development" are among the main concepts that have been defined as alternatives to neoliberal agenda. Addition to these considering the social exclusion and the level of poverty , pro-poor policies have been on the agenda of the governments. Basically "neodevelopmentalism" in Latin America is being called as a paradigm shift from the old developmentalist approaches of 1950s (Ocampo and Ros ,2012) as a reaction to market based development and policies applied under Washington Consesus. Since then the discontinuity and continuity from neoliberalism is one of the critical question to be answered.

Based on these the roots of developmentalist approaches in today's Latin America would tried to be defined. What is going on in real terms under these initiatives? What are the limits and contradictions of these experiences considering the development process would be the main questions that would tried to be answered. Brazil's experience since Lula period and aftermaths would be one of the specific case that would be included to the analysis.

Rethinking development from an indigenous perspective: a framework proposal

Juan Loera (Pontificial Catholic Universidad of Chile)

This paper wishes to discuss how an alternative development discourse among indigenous people and ethnic minorities can be documented and analyzed by a framework that aims to shred light into inter-ethnic power relations. With a critical reading of mainstream development thinking, it focuses on the case of the Raramuri indigenous people of Northern Mexico and their political relations with dominant sectors of society. This is important as most studies use a universalizing approach to conceptualize development neglecting to consider conflicting local understandings of wellbeing.

The framework is composed by three main pillars. The first is to document through detailed ethnographic evidence local understandings of wellbeing for the Raramuri people which emerge in contexts of ethno-political oppression. The second is to uncover underlying power relations in the form of land conflicts and institutional arrangements hindering wellbeing and reproducing ethnically differentiated vulnerabilities. The third pillar is to analyze resulting mechanisms of resistance employed in order to control practices and customs that promotes ethnic distinction. These three pillars provide a novel framework to explore the formation and contestation of asymmetrical economic and political relations at the local level.

Using this framework, this paper finds that the Raramuri like other minority groups living in the margins of nation-states and global markets are constrained to act strategically to face political and socio-economic exclusion fluctuating between the tension of having the right to live differently and the need to be part of the larger society.

Rights of nature and the Indigenous peoples in Bolivia and Ecuador: a straitjacket for progressive development politics?

Rickard Lalander (Stockholm University)

In recent years, Ecuador and Bolivia have achieved pervasive worldwide attention for their progress in environmental concern and as plausible options to confront the climate crisis and develop alternatives to global capitalism. The new constitutions of Ecuador (2008) and Bolivia (2009) have been labeled the most progressive ones in the world considering the proper rights of nature/the environment. The ancient Indigenous concept of Living Well or Sumak Kawsay on human beings coexisting harmonically with each other and the environment is the fundamental framing of these innovative constitutions, which also embrace advanced recognition of ethnically defined rights. Notwithstanding, the same constitutions likewise include articles granting the State the right to exploit and commercialize natural resources, which conflict with the rights of nature and the Indigenous peoples. The discourses of the actors involved in these conflicts can be categorized as ecocentrism and environmental pragmatism respectively, or more fluid combinations of both stands. This article argues that the constitutional contradictions between extractive economic development politics and environmental and ethnic rights are central in recent social conflicts in Bolivia and Ecuador. The incorporation of Sumak Kawsay in the constitutions and developments plans likewise generates new perceptions and interpretations of welfare politics, the common good and the understandings of development. Similarly, the same contradictions and the way they are being handled constitute serious challenges for the State in the respective countries, in being perceived as emblematic alternatives to the world capitalist system and the climate crisis.

Natural resource entitlements and fiscal policy: who benefits from Mexican oil?

Paul Segal (King's College London)

This paper suggests a new approach to analysing the distribution of natural resource revenues and applies it to the case of Mexico. It defines a natural resource entitlement as a citizen's per capita share of their country's natural resource rents. It proposes that the progressiveness or regressiveness of fiscal policy should be judged against a baseline that takes this entitlement into account. Applying this approach to Mexico it finds that, while official estimates imply that Mexican fiscal policy is progressive relative to market income, it ceases to be so once oil entitlements are taken into account. It considers a fiscal reform that would

ensure that every citizen received their oil entitlement, and that in doing so would virtually eliminate extreme poverty.

Extractive Industries, revenue allocation and local politics

Andres Mejia Acosta (Kings College London); Javier Arellano-Yanguas (University of Deusto)

The recent price and investment boom in the mining and hydrocarbon sectors has triggered widespread expectations for greater economic and social development, especially among developing countries. The choice of mechanisms for the use and distribution of extractive revenues is an inherently political process. For the most part, governments have favoured a greater decentralisation of EI-related revenues to appease local resistance to extractive industries but the modalities and mechanisms of fiscal decentralisation vary considerably across cases. This paper explains variation in redistributive mechanisms in four Andean countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. We argue that distribution modalities depend on the bargaining power of subnational actors and the linkages between national and subnational political actors. The paper builds on original field research undertaken during the last three years in the four Latin American countries and identifies some knowledge gaps regarding the effectiveness of different decentralisation modalities to improve development outcomes at the local level.

Polarization and economic growth in Latin America

Juan Moraes (Universidad de la Republica); Gabriel Katz

Polarization has been traditionally considered as a negative factor in Latin American politics. Over the last four decades, it has been used to explain from democratic breakdowns during the sixties and seventies to policy instability since the early nineties. In this trend, some scholars have argued that polarization reduces the scope of economic growth. Because polarization entails ideological distance among parties, it reduces the chances of having inter-temporal agreements enabling the stable policies needed for economic growth. Contrary to this view, we argue that polarization can provide clear policy signals to investors and economic agents, reducing uncertainty about the scope of economic policies. Consequently, we argue that polarization not only does not hurt economic growth, but rather we provide evidence supporting that the higher the level of ideological polarization the higher the impact on economic growth. Using panel data for eighteen Latin American countries for 1995-2010, we use a times series cross-section model to demonstrate that polarization produces consistent results on economic growth across and within countries in the region.

Some considerations on the problem of quilombo communities' titling process in Brazil

Marcelo Paixao (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ))

In Brazil, the 1988 Constitution granted quilombo communities the legal right to access their ancestral lands. These communities correspond to traditionally occupied lands by freed or escaped slaves.

Thus, since the late 1980s, at least in theory, the Brazilian state started a process focused on guaranteeing the access to land and the recognition of these areas and communities. Some researchers estimate that nowadays there are in Brazil approximately 2,500 quilombo communities. However, 25 years after the promulgation of the Citizen Constitution, just over a hundred communities have the legal right to their land guaranteed.

This paper aims to map Brazilian quilombo communities' certification and titling process over time. It compares official data on the estimated number of certified and titled communities. It also analyses some characteristics of these Afro-Brazilians communities descended from slaves, as well as it reflects on the factors which slow down the process of final titling of quilombo communities across the country.

P39
Spaces of representation: the depiction of Latin American cultures in the United States
Convenors: Camilla Sutherland (UCL); Bea Caballero (Birkbeck, University of London)

Fri 4th Apr, 11:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 631

Panel abstract

This panel examines how Latin American arts are framed within US cultural spaces.

Pan-American spaces: international diplomacy and the arts in the early 20th century

Camilla Sutherland (UCL)

This paper will examine the presentation of Latin American artworks in early-20th-century exhibitions in the United States. I will begin by offering an overview of the role played by Latin American artists in the US during this period, charting the burgeoning interest in art from the region in the 1920s – 1940s. Spearheaded predominantly by Mexican figures such as Diego Rivera, Miguel Covarrubias and José Clemente Orozco, Latin American culture gained unprecedented visibility within the US during the inter-war years. In addition, this period saw the presence of a number of key US figures, such as Waldo Frank and Edward Weston, working and travelling within Latin America, making the early 20th century appear as a time of fertile cultural exchange between the two hemispheres. However, through presenting a case study of the work of Bolivian sculptor Marina Núñez del Prado, this paper will highlight the at times problematic relationship between Latin

American artists and the US cultural sphere. Through this discussion I will highlight the key role that organisations such as the Pan American Union, the Guggenheim Foundation, and cultural diplomats more broadly, played in the promotion of Latin American art within the US. Through analyzing the significance of the locations in which Núñez del Prado's art was exhibited and the discourses that emerge in the reception of her work in the US press, this paper will interrogate the complex interaction between diplomatic and aesthetic spaces in US exhibitions of Latin American art.

Revisiting 20th century Strategies of Curating Latino and Latin American art in the USA

Stefanie Kogler (University of Essex)

This paper analyses the efforts undertaken in the USA to exhibit and collect Latin American and Latino art in the 20th century beginning with Alfred H. Barr at the Museum of Modern Art, New York (MOMA) in the 1930s, and culminating in the curatorial approach of Marí Carmen Ramírez at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston (MFAH) today. The strategies for the representation and re-evaluation of Latin American and Latino art in the USA have shifted. While Barr began to collect and exhibit art from Latin America, Ramírez seeks to write Latino and Latin American art into the art historical canon. While Barr stepped into this foray in a 'spirit of discovery', Ramírez retraces its development through the archive in order to legitimise and manifest it within the academic discourse.

Unlike Latin American art, the field of Latino art developed from within the social, political and cultural context in the USA. Since the 1960s, Latino communities have demanded inclusion and representation in cultural institutions. Some argue that their situation differs from that of Latin Americans, since Latinos are culturally more aligned to the USA and experience their identity differently. Nevertheless, Latin American and Latino art have been depicted similarly by curators and institutions over the past thirty years during which both gained steady interest and exposure.

I will provide a historical framework and discuss the development of representation and inclusion of Latin American and Latino art in U.S. institutions which will highlight the resulting tensions and alignments.

From the aesthetic to the ethnographic gaze: exhibiting the Pre-Columbian past in the US

Bea Caballero (Birkbeck, University of London)

During the twentieth century, the showcase of Pre-Columbian objects as artworks in US museums has transformed the ways in which museum audiences experience and understand the Pre-Columbian past. This paper examines the ways in which Pre-Columbian objects' meanings and functions have been influenced by the settings and contexts of space in which they have been displayed. By looking at the

particular case of the Robert Woods Bliss collection of Pre-Columbian Art at Dumbarton Oaks, the paper explores how the aesthetic arrangement of these artefacts have contributed to produce a particular understanding and vision of Pre-Columbian cultures and societies. Exhibited in modern settings and displayed inside glass cases, with hardly any contextual information, only brief label descriptions, here Pre-Columbian objects are widely admired for their aesthetic value, high quality materials and individual attributes. Most significantly perhaps, when the same objects are exhibited in different contexts, for example Natural History Museums, they remain capable of communicating and producing different stories and interpretations of Pre-Columbian cultures and societies.

P40
Latin American cities
Convenors: Joana Barros (Birkbeck, University of London); Kate Maclean (Birkbeck, University of London)

Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 355

Panel abstract

This panel aims to discuss the current issues and developments in Latin American cities. We encourage contributions that address contemporary urban issues in Latin American as well as those that discuss the research agenda for this field of studies.

Networks of cities, circulation of expertise: an understanding of the mobility of participatory budgeting from Latin America to Europe

Isabelle Dedieu (King's College London)

The paper aims to contribute to debates on the mobilities of policies (Peck, 2011, 2012; McCann, 2007, 2012; Ward and McCann 2011) by providing a detailed empirical study focused on how mobilities and fixities of policies occur. It seeks to provide empirical description of the organising of a particular learning network or 'translocal assemblage' (McFarlane 2011) and to deploy an understanding of intricacies of learning such as training and the creation of an organisational memory. The network of cities researched here is part of a wider European Union programme called URB-al that consists in a series of thematic networks of Latin American and European cities and experts around urban issues. The paper investigates the fabrics of one particular network of cities on participatory budgeting that involves a wide range of actors (city officials, civil servants, academics, members of social movement and NGO's). Drawing upon theories of governmentality (Foucault 1976) and translation (Callon 1986; Latour 2005), the paper explores what it is traveling (Policies? Best practices? Accounts of practices and experiences?) and how it is traveling. Drawing upon an ethnographic of

circulations (Lesley 2006; Roy 2012) based on a multi-sited fieldwork, interviews, short thicker observations at training, events and observatories, and document analyses, the research will interrogate the various circuits, spaces, actors, moments and modalities that aim to lubricate the mobility of ideas and facilitate learning.

Urban chess: an introduction to the pieces and spatial strategies of the Brazilian sem-teto movement

Matheus Grandi (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro); Rafael Almeida (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)); Marianna Moreira (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ))

In Brazilian metropolis, the global increasing spatial segregation receives the contours of a socio-political fragmentation of space, differing and articulating the diffusion of the self-segregation with aspects related to the violent criminality. The conflictive character of the urban space production is highlighted in both spaces considered as main fronts of expansion of real estate market practices oriented to expand its capital reproduction: the new urban expansion areas (periurban fringe), and the "renewed" obsolescence zones. However, most part of the actions of urban social movements concerned with social housing take place exactly in these areas. The strong sense of spatial selectivity on the spatial practices of the organizations that compose the sem-teto movement (literally: "roofless" movement) in Brazil is also associated with current internal organization of Brazilian metropolis. Our work seeks to reflect, therefore, about some spatial tactics adopted by this social movement in face of some real estate market practices. We are based on a key case study and an auxiliary "contrast" case, respectively focusing on: the spatiality of four building occupations in Rio de Janeiro's city centre initiated by one organization called Frente de Luta Popular (FLP); and some spatial practices of another organization (Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem-Teto – MTST) that take place in São Paulo. Finally, we raise some challenges of the practices of this social movement, regarding the location of their actions.

Favela diversity and urban change in pre-Olympic Rio de Janeiro

Matthew Richmond (King's College London)

The undoubted economic and social exclusion and lack of rights experienced by residents of Rio de Janeiro's favelas often leads to generalised accounts of the poverty and violence that are assumed to prevail within them. However the degree and nature of challenges face by favelas across the city vary enormously. These are determined by factors such as local economic context, degree of access to public services and political representation, and local dynamics of security and conflict. Furthermore, all of these factors are currently in flux as Rio undergoes dramatic and spatially uneven physical, economic and institutional transformations ahead of the upcoming 2016 Olympics. This paper will examine some of the key variations

and transformations through a comparison of two contrasting favelas.

Favela Asa Branca was established in the 1980s in the rapidly urbanising suburb of Jacarepaguá, and lies just one kilometre from the future Olympic Park. Tuiuti, meanwhile, is an historic favela in the central, industrial zone of São Cristóvão – an area close major regeneration projects in the port zone and Maracanã stadium. The favelas contrast starkly in terms of historic and current patterns of economic development, public intervention and security dynamics, including the instalment of a Police Pacification Unit (UPP) in Tuiuti in 2011. The key differences between them point to some of the complex underlying dynamics that shape life across Rio's large favela population, while similarities highlight the persistent barriers they collectively face to meaningful social and economic development and full citizenship.

The shifting boundaries of the urban in Latin America: planetary urbanisation and the commodity boom

Martín Arboleda (University of Manchester)

The current commodity boom can be regarded as one of the most significant and disruptive economic events in recent world history, as it has fuelled a massive wave of mining and energy megaprojects throughout the world with the purpose to supply the raw materials demanded by escalating industrialisation rates at the global scale. In light of the above, and on the basis of fieldwork conducted during 2013 in Colombia and Chile, the proposed paper intends to argue that in South America, this "boom" has set into motion an unprecedented pattern of production and transformation of space in the form of dams, power stations, mines, railways, ports and so forth, creating new forms of urban centrality that render obsolete the traditional urban/non-urban divide. Building on Henri Lefebvre's notion of planetary urbanisation, the paper will make an inquiry into the political economy of the commodity boom in order to recast resource extraction sites and their material infrastructures -usually regarded as non-urban-, as part and parcel of an urban fabric that spreads thickly and unevenly throughout the region, fostering a contradictory tension between global integration and territorial differentiation. Those contradictory movements, the paper will contend, are a core determinant of the highly unjust and fractured urban landscapes that have been emerging since the turn of the century around extraction sites. Most of these exploding settlements challenge conventional notions of cityness, and are marked by proletarianisation, environmental degradation, violence, displacement and systematic impoverishment of local communities, among others.

City governments and policy responses in times of crisis

Alvaro Sanchez-Jimenez (University College London)

My research examines the processes through which city governments across global north and south have adopted strategic planning and responded to socioeconomic pressures in times of crisis. The paper interrogates the extent to which some policy experiments developed in Latin America and Europe are [un]suitable to deal with

the cyclical nature of hegemonic economic models.

Argentina's history of fiscal imbalances and Spain's ongoing debt issues will help to place recent crises into context, thinking across time from a comparative and historical perspective. The governments of Valencia and Mar del Plata will serve as case studies. Following multiple macroeconomic reforms, debt and financial crises, as well as democratisation and decentralisation, these cities have gained similar levels of autonomy in their respective national contexts and considerable power to set up their own policies.

My project involves policy research. However, unlike extensive literature dealing with the consequences of adjustment programmes in the global south OR the impact of austerity urbanism in the global north, I explore the structures, processes and actors involved in devising, negotiating, adapting and deciding upon economic development agendas and responses to crises at the local level. Theoretically, the project engages with comparative urbanism and its potential to stretch conventional ideas and concepts from urban theory, institutional economics and regulation theory.

The Medellin miracle? Gender, leadership and 'social urbanism'

Kate Maclean (Birkbeck, University of London)

Medellin, Colombia, is fast shedding its reputation as the most violent city on earth and becoming a reference point for socially informed, inclusive economic development. The dramatic fall in violence and insecurity in the city over the last two decades - 'the Medellin Miracle' - has been attributed to extensive social investment and the creation of public spaces that 'changed the skin' of the city – policies which are known collectively as 'social urbanism'. In the last ten years there have been conspicuous investments in the poorest areas and excluded comunas. This paper explores the elite coalitions, alliances and processes that have enabled these policies, with a focus on how emerging ideas of leadership are gendered. Although the story often told is that the commitment from elite actors in the city is due to a recognition of the historical 'social debt' owed to marginalised areas of the city, the policies promoted can also be understood as continuing the paternalistic culture of elites and co-opting the participation of the populace with the aim of extending and legitimating elite power. Through a close analysis of the processes leading up to the development of social urbanism, this paper argues that critical spaces that represent feminine and/or feminist values have opened up within the institutional structures of Medellin and are challenging the masculinist constructions of the elite power there. This research is based on interviews with business, political and civil society leaders in Medellin in 2012, and was funded by the Development Leadership Program.

P41
Radical Americas: problems and promise in

the construction of oral histories of the radical present and past in Latin America

Convenors: Geoff Goodwin (Institute of the Americas, UCL); William Booth (UCL); Hilary Francis (University of Aberdeen)

Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 252

Panel abstract

This panel will explore the prospects and difficulties in creating oral histories of the radical present and past in Latin America. We also welcome papers that consider methodological issues related to the interview process.

Interviewing and research fatigue in the aftermath of atrocity

Sandra Rios (University of Aberdeen)

This paper is based on fieldwork conducted in Chocó (Colombia) that suffers a humanitarian crisis due to the conflict. The research was focused on the construction of social memory by grassroots communities after a massacre occurred in Bojayá in 2002. This attracted the attention of a large number of researchers, and governmental and non-governmental organisations who aimed to implement humanitarian help and reparations to victims. As a result, victims have suffered research fatigue. On one hand they feel that they have been over-researched and on the other hand they do not feel that they have been benefited by research.

This paper explains some of the strategies used during interviews avoiding creating feelings of discomfort or the re-enactment of painful emotions in the participants. For instance, questions that were directly referring to the massacre were avoided. Instead, the questions addressed victims' present and expectations for the future. This perspective allowed victims to explain their experiences in their own words, emphasising risks, suffering, and decision making in their own terms. In their accounts they took from the past what was meaningful to their present. In this way the painful accounts were not limited to the experience of the massacre but they included experiences of displacement, discrimination, sexual harassment, and being victims of corruption and impunity. This approach led to a broad comprehension of the impacts of violence and reparation in the everyday life of people.

Radical voices? Representing memories of the Contra War

Hilary Francis (University of Aberdeen)

The development of oral history is closely allied with radicalism, and the impulse to rescue the voices of those excluded from traditional historical accounts. This tradition emphasizes the empowerment of the interviewee via an attempt at faithful representation of their lived experience and their interpretation of it. But how does

this approach translate to work in areas of conflict and post-conflict, where the trauma of war inevitably generates multiple opposing accounts of the past?

This paper explores the ethical and epistemological dilemmas which arose in the course of thirteen months of fieldwork in northern Nicaragua. Ex-combatants and victims of the Contra War, on all sides of the conflict were interviewed. Many former Sandinistas now actively repudiate the actions of the current and former Sandinista government, whilst others situate their memories firmly within a narrative of continuing revolution. This paper asks how we negotiate and define what 'engaged' scholarship means in the context of this kind of controversy.

Rebellious memories in contemporary Bolivia

Sue A. S. Iamamoto (Queen Mary University of London)

This paper will explore the role of collective memories and popular oral narratives about the past during social mobilizations in contemporary Bolivia. It focuses on two particular cases: 1) the memory of Tupac Katari rebellion in La Paz department during the "Gas War" (October 2003), and 2) the image of the Cerro Rico in Potosí during 19 days of civil strike (August 2010).

Most literature on collective memories emphasize their stabilizing nature, on how they help to maintain the status quo. However, the study of those social mobilizations show us that the narratives about the past are of crucial importance to define a collective identity of the social actors involved and to understand their mobilization as a struggle for historical justice.

In this regard, this paper will explore: 1) how those memories were kept or reproduced within the mobilized social groups, and 2) the role of those narratives in questioning the power relationships between social groups themselves and between them and the state.

This paper is a preliminary result of a one-year fieldwork, in which more than seventy social activists were interviewed in urban and rural areas of La Paz and Potosí department.

Radical identities? A case study on the oral construction of national identities in the Andean states

Zoi Vardanika (University of Reading)

Do National Identities have their own 'Oral Histories'? Can these 'Oral Histories' of Identity construction be radical? And how is this radical element of identity construction reflected upon Foreign Policy discourses? These are the question that this paper seeks to address. By adopting a conceptual framework that considers identities as discursively constructed, this paper will focus on three key issues. First, it will analyse the oral construction of national identities in the Andean states. Then it will focus on the oral representation of patterns of amity and enmity, as represented in the regional official foreign policy discourses. More precisely, it will analyse how the identities of the state as the Self and the enemy as the Other are

represented within the discourses of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and their representatives abroad. Finally, this paper will assess the impact that ideological radicalism and the rise of Pink Left had upon the discursive construction of the Andean identities. The paper builds upon my personal research with regard to the discursive construction of identities in the Andes, and evolves to raise the methodological concerns with regard to interviewing diplomats as State representatives. Thus, an important element of the paper is the contextualised reflection upon definitions of notions such as state, identity, security, justice, development etc.

Haunted by the legend of better days: romantic Marxism and extractive capitalism in the Andes

Jeffery R Webber (Queen Mary, University of London)

This paper traces elective affinities and complex relationships between Marxism and Romanticism in the work of the British social historian E.P. Thompson and the Peruvian Marxist José Carlos Mariátegui. It argues that there is a shared utopian-revolutionary dialectic of the pre-capitalist past and socialist future at the centre of each thinker's core works. Both Thompson and Mariátegui were responding to the prevalent evolutionist and economistic Marxist orthodoxies of their respective times. An argument is made that the fruitful heresies embedded in the Thompsonian and Mariáteguist frameworks, creatively combined, might suggest the outlines for a theoretical research agenda to counter a novel orthodoxy emerging out of the state ideologies of the Andean New Left in an era of intensifying extractive capitalism. Deploying a certain Marxist idiom, figures such as Bolivian Vice President Álvaro García Linera and Ecuadoran President Rafael Correa defend as "progressive" the extension of large-scale mining, natural gas and oil extraction, and agro-industrial mono-cropping in alliance with multinational capital. Left and indigenous critics of this latest iteration of extractive capitalism in Latin America are condemned in this worldview as naive romantics, or worse, the useful idiots of imperialism. A creative return to Thompson and Mariátegui allows us to read the opposition of Left and indigenous critique and activism in a different light. What is more, we can see in the biographies of activists such as Felipe Quispe in Bolivia and Luis Macas in Ecuador a concrete realization of the Romantic Marxist critique of evolutionism and economism being discussed theoretically in our exploration of Thompson and Mariátegui.

"The most interested fellows": oral history and political militancy

Mariana Affonso Penna (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

"There are men who struggle for a day, and they are good. There are others who struggle for a year, and they are better. There are some who struggle many years, and they are better still. But there are those who struggle all their lives, and these are the indispensable ones." (Bertolt Brecht)

In his poem, Brecht considers the longevity of personal political commitment as criteria to evaluate the relevance of an activist. The lifetime devotion to political work is usually an indicator of the degree of involvement of a militant. However, the way individuals are embedded in social struggles is also differentiated. There is room for many forms of engagement in the Movimento das Comunidades Populares (MCP), an existing Brazilian Social Movement that emerged in 1969. But there is a nomenclature used by the activists themselves that highlights what would be Brecht's "indispensable ones": "the most interested fellows". According to Alessandro Portelli, there is a necessity to achieve a "crossing of subjectivities" through Oral History so as to identify and characterize a social group. Oral sources produced for the purposes of this research revealed issues that contribute to understand the meaning of political activism in the lives of many participants of MCP. From the analysis of these interviews, it's possible to identify common elements shared by those among them who can be considered "the most interested fellows", in other words, those who take militancy as a central part of their lives.

P43
Media and public interest in 21st century Latin America

Convenors: Renata Faria Brandão (The University of Sheffield); Sara Garcia Santamaria (The University of Sheffield); Jose Antonio Brambila-Ramirez (The University of Sheffield)

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Fri 4th Apr, 14:15
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 539

</div>

Panel abstract

This panel aims to discuss the role of the media in 21st century Latin America against the backdrop of political and popular demands for broader democratization. Examples will be drawn from a variety of perspectives, such as media discourse, media systems and journalistic practices.

Political information in the public sphere: political ads in Mexico

Jose Antonio Brambila-Ramirez (The University of Sheffield); Julio Juárez-Gámiz

At election time the political advertisement in the mass media represents an important source of information for the citizenship. In the Mexican case, an important part of the electorate, 57%, follows closely the electoral campaign and 42 % says to pay attention to the advertising that the parties transmit through radio and television. More than a half (60%) assures to remember that publicity. Therefore, it is not surprising that the electoral legislation intervenes directly in the

way the political parties access to the radio and television through a predominantly advertising format.

It is worth to underline that those advertising materials are funded by the Mexican state, both in their production and dissemination, for the purpose of promoting a democratic culture and of raising the debate of a functional and competitive democracy.

This article analyses the content and the structure of the televised advertising that the parties produce and disseminate through the official times. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the informative offer of one of the main communication tools in the current model of political communication.

The information shown in this article is based in an analysis of the spots (308 messages) seven parties produced during the federal election of 2012. To each of the spots was applied a protocol of 47 variables (of content and structure) (The protocol is based on Juárez 2007, 2009 and 2010).

Democratising the public sphere? The challenge of media reform in Argentina

Robbie Macrory (University College London)

Following the emergence of the 'new left' in Latin America, many governments have become increasingly active in the area of media policy. This has led to intense debates on the relationship between media regulation, freedom of expression and democratic consolidation. Such activity also represents a clear reversal of policy after limited state involvement in this sphere since the transition to democratic government in the 1980s. Taking the 2009 Argentine media law as a case study, this paper argues that regulatory reform is essential for strengthening the democratic role of the media in Latin America by tackling patterns of concentrated media ownership, supporting the non-profit and community media sector, and reinvigorating public service broadcasting. This type of structural reform of the media landscape, which enhances access to the diverse range of information sources needed for a healthy political debate, potentially demonstrates the positive role that states can play in improving freedom of expression in consolidating democracies. Despite these normative advances, which have been supported by regional institutions such as Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression at the Organisation of American States, this paper will also highlight the disjuncture between the ambitions of Argentina's media law and the contradictions in its implementation, and is supported by a recent period of extended fieldwork.

The 'inevitable' end of Cuba: Media coverage of post-Fidel reforms in Spanish and US newspapers

Sara Garcia Santamaria (The University of Sheffield)

Fidel Castro's temporary handoff of power to his brother Raul in summer 2006 has closed an extraordinary chapter in modern history. However, it has created passionate debates about the future of a post-Fidel Cuba, showing once again the

different conception of change by Cuban officials and foreign governments. Raul Castro's leadership has opened the island to once unthinkable economic and social changes. However, whereas the western world is eager to see significant changes in Cuba, the reforms seem to follow a deliberately slow pace. In 2014, it remains uncertain whether Raul Castro will lead the historic opening of Cuba towards liberal democracy or, conversely, will remain the loyal guarantor of Fidel's heritage.

Fidel Castro's temporary transfer of power to his brother Raul in July 2006 is the starting point of this paper, which will examine change in Cuba through the lens of Spanish and US quality newspapers. It will do so from a qualitative approach, combining discourse analysis of media texts and interviews with foreign correspondents.

The analysis suggests that the foreign coverage of a post-Fidel Cuba has been framed from two assumptions: (1) the personification of the Revolution in Fidel Castro and (2) the inevitable transition of Cuba to liberal democracy. This paper will explore whether these assumptions, as well as the many constraints faced by foreign correspondents, have produced an oversimplified account of the 'inevitable end of Cuba' at the expenses of Cuban citizen's interest.

Human rights NGOs' access to the public sphere in Mexico: collaborations with and circumnavigations of the mainstream media

Ella McPherson (University of Cambridge)

This paper draws on my media ethnography of human rights reporting practices at Mexican newspapers and human rights NGOs to identify why and how these NGOs access the public sphere. In doing so, it sheds light on the understudied strategies that civil society actors and journalistic sources adopt to reach publics, whether by collaborating with the mainstream media or by circumnavigating them. Human rights NGOs consider access to the public sphere a vital aspect of their labour for generating public pressure to mitigate violations. Their traditional reliance on the mass media is limited by the fact that sceptical media are reluctant to source human rights NGOs. This is because NGOs are facing an endemic credibility crisis rooted in discrediting discourses, alleging corruption, propagated by the targets of NGO investigations. Human rights NGOs have devised strategies to overcome this situation. They are building up their credibility through personal relationships with reporters or via association with credible institutions or individuals. They are also harnessing ICTs to engage in parajournalistic (Schudson 2003) activities, which either can facilitate collaboration with the mainstream media or can allow NGOs to circumnavigate them altogether in their quest for mediated publics.

Role of social networks and creativity processes of street art

Ricardo Klein

This exposition comes from the research currently being carried out in the framework of the PhD in Management of Culture and Heritage (University of

Barcelona). This project is centered on the processes of creativity and the dynamics of valuation of urban artists in Montevideo and Barcelona. The objective is to analyze the street art scene of Montevideo, taking as keystones the role played by social networks in the processes of creativity of these artists.

New technologies have been the most important communication tools for the reproduction of street art today (time of postgraffiti) in cities around the world.

Internet has had an important role in spreading massively street art, especially considering how fleeting some of this works may be when displayed in the public space (parks, monuments, buildings, walls, etc.). One of its main roles is the ability to transcend the city where the work the boundaries of the local are difusse.

Immediacy allows the Internet to grant street art the possibility of being located in a closely interconnected and homogeneous international scene. The massivness of Internet as a space for communication has made possible to get to know artists and artworks from all the corners of the world in a very short time.

Special focus will be given to the scene of the street art in Montevideo, as an emergent Latin-American city of this creative expression. In 2013 the city of Montevideo was designated as the Latin-American Capital of Culture by the Union of Capital Cities of Iberoamérica.

P44
¿De qué se reía Roberto Bolaño?
Convenors: Kristina Pla Fernandez (Manchester University); Franco Pesce (Cambridge); Benjamin Loy (University of Cologne)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 630

Important: Some papers in this panel will be delivered in Spanish.

Panel abstract

This panel aims to present innovative perspectives on Bolaño's works by focusing on the comicality of his works. There is a suspicion that something terribly serious and still unknown awaits critics from behind Bolaño's humour, and it is precisely that suspicion that this panel wishes to address.

Roberto Bolaño: reírse de la realidad

Karen Genschow (Goethe Universität Frankfurt)

Para llegar a una respuesta a la interrogante que da el título a la sección, habría

que formular al menos dos preguntas previas: ¿qué es/qué significa el humor? y ¿en qué consiste el humor en la obra de Bolaño?

Una posibilidad de concebir el humor es la pespectiva psicoanalítica, que resulta interesante en este contexto ya que Freud entiende el humor como un rechazo de las exigencias de la realidad – un gesto que encuentra su eco en la obra de Bolaño y parece ser uno de sus temas fundamentales.

Se tratará de analizar desde este punto de vista ciertos mecanismos que se encuentran en su obra de relacionar la realidad con la literatura/ficción y de postular en el humor una clave de esa relación. A modo de ejemplo se estudiarán algunas de esas estrategias a las que recurren los textos y que podrían denominarse – provisoriamente – la hipérbole (como lo que supera la realidad), el fracaso (como una imposibilidad de adaptarse a la realidad) o también una suerte de desdoblamiento (entre el sujeto enunciador y el sujeto enunciado). Ejemplos de esto se encuentran – a diferente escala – repartidos en muchos de los textos: »Sensini«, La literatura nazi en América, Estrella distante, »Henri Simon Leprince« - por sólo mencionar algunos.

La risa en el centro del horror: las formas del humor y la ironía en 2666

Mireia Companys Tena (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)

Dice Roberto Bolaño a propósito de una de sus novelas fundamentales, "Los detectives salvajes", que es susceptible de ser interpretada como una agonía o como un juego. ¿Pero puede aplicarse la misma clave de lectura a "2666"? Esta comunicación se presenta como una aproximación a las distintas formas del humor que encontramos en la que probablemente sea su obra más apocalíptica, la cual no solo podría considerarse como el lugar central de la "topografía del mal" cartografiada a lo largo de la obra bolañiana, sino también como la "novela total" que, en muchos aspectos, constituye una síntesis de toda su producción literaria. Por este motivo resulta sumamente interesante analizar si también confluyen en ella las diversas formas de ironía que el autor desarrolla en toda su narrativa. Elementos como la parodia de la crítica literaria y el cuestionamiento de la función del escritor, el humor que se convierte en reverso de sí mismo para acentuar el horror o para permitir su narración, la grotesca repetición del mal hasta el infinito, la subversión irónica y metaficcional de los códigos literarios, o incluso el chiste catártico constituyen un amplio (y ambiguo) repertorio de formas humorísticas que establecen simetrías con otras de sus novelas esenciales, puesto que, como afirma Ignacio Echevarría, junto a la tristeza y la valentía, la broma constituye uno de los pilares del proyecto literario de Bolaño; en su poliédrico universo narrativo, de un modo u otro, el horror siempre camina al lado (o a través) del juego.

Borges, Bolaño, and the humour (of writing)

Pablo Valdivia Orozco (Europa-Universität Viadrina)

Borges y Bioy, sin ningún género de dudas, escriben los mejores libros humorísticos

bajo el disfraz de H. Bustos Domecq [...]." Con estas palabras Bolaño, refiriéndose a su cualidad de autor humorístico, insiste en ver en Borges la referencia imprescindible para la literatura latinoameriana. Aunque la relación entre ambos ha sido tema de varios estudios, no se ha considerado con la merecida atención la importancia del humor en este linaje.

Se trata de investigar a qué se refiere Bolaño cuando habla del humor borgeano, siendo éste más que un simple elemento chistoso que por ello provoca algo más y diferente que una carcajada. Más bien, parece que el humor borgeano para Bolaño funciona como una crítica histórica que si provoca algo sería una risa congelada.

Luego propongo revisar el concepto de traducción bajo la perspectiva del humor. Partiré de "La busca de Averroes". Este texto no sólo narra la sin duda humorística historia de una traducción fracasada. Además, al narrar la dificultad del traductor árabe con la poética aristotélica, revela la estrecha relación entre tragedia y comedia, dándonos una primera idea de lo que podría ser el humor borgeano para Bolaño. Partiré de la especie de confesión que Borges hace en este texto al escribir: "Sentí que la obra se burlaba de mí". A lo mejor, el humor de esa "burla" es para Bolaño el mismo humor de aquellas fracasadas traduciones que para el chileno representan lo que podría ser la base estética y ética de toda literatura (latinoamericana).

Dimensiones de una escritura horroris/zada - lo grotesco como estructura narrativa en la obra de Roberto Bolaño

Benjamin Loy (University of Cologne)

La exploración de las diversas dimensiones de la violencia, del trauma y del mal ya se ha vuelto un lugar común en el amplio campo de investigación acerca de la obra de Roberto Bolaño durante la última década. Si bien no se niega la importancia de esos aspectos en el universo literario del autor chileno, no caben dudas de que la crítica, en su afán por analizar las múltiples facetas de esa "épica de la tristeza" (Ignacio Echeverría), apenas ha tomado en cuenta otro punto fundamental que atraviesa la obra bolañiana en cada momento: el humor. Frente a la experiencia de una modernidad traumática y el sacudimiento de las episteme, el humor en Bolaño se convierte en una estrategia para (d)escribir y nombrar lo innombrable en relación a esa experiencia.

Aparte de la ironía, es principalmente lo grotesco que ocupa un lugar clave para articular esa fusión de humor y horror, tan característica en sus obras. Básandose en distintos estudios recientes acerca de lo grotesco el presente trabajo pretende analizar algunas de las dimensiones micro- y macrotextuales del fenómeno en textos como "Nocturno de Chile" y "2666" para demostrar en qué sentido lo grotesco en Bolaño funciona como una estructura narrativa clave al momento de escenificar las múltiples crisis epistemológicas de la modernidad y desarrollar un "saber" literario alternativo que abre nuevos horizontes estéticos de reflexión sobre ese mal tan omnipresente en sus novelas.

Humour in Los detectives salvajes. Laughing at the gravity of

them all

Kristina Pla Fernandez (Manchester University)

This paper will analyse the function of humour in Roberto Bolaño's Los detectives salvajes. Despite the postmodern nature of this novel, the humour deployed in it does not particularly focus on parodying literary genres, satirizing particular political or social classes or criticizing official versions of history through irony. Instead, in Bolaño, humour seems to be an incoherently light approach to terribly serious situations or even a device unconnected to the plot. The unpredictable outbursts of absurdity or merciless grotesque descriptions appear in sharp contrast with the characters' struggles and tribulations and has a distancing effect that results in a metafictional reflection. The role of any narrating voice is questioned, and the very act of telling is demystified. This paper will explore the particulars of the reading agreement proposed by Bolaño, where comicality is a characteristic of the enunciation. The role humour plays in Los detectives salvajes poses the question of whether is it possible to write non-committed literature in Latin America despite the violence occurred in the 20th century.

Nocturno de Chile: the dark satire

Julio Gutiérrez (Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Spain))

This paper intends to establish a dialogue between Bergson's "Le rire" and Bolaño's "Nocturno de Chile", so as to shed light on the aspect of comicality as a regulator of the moral of a society, as the french philosopher states in his book.
Bolaño's novel depicts some parts of a chilean priest's life and his appealing to the conservative right of the dictatorship, his participation in some literary salons and his trip to Europe to study conservation techniques for the churchs. In this single-paragraph novel the author presents satirically the intelectual field (as Bordieu defines it) in Chile during the decades of the 70's and 80's.
Taking this into account, i'll intend to propose that the irony and the satire concealed in Bolaño's novel aims to subvert the literary discourse that prevaled during those decades and, through the dark humor of Bolaño's prose, the author pretends to depict the intelectual field of that time and critique it and propose a tension through satire and irony which resolves in an aesthetical-ethical change so as to overcome the "shitty storm", the phrase that closes the novel and symbolizes the situation of Chile (culturally, literarily) during Pinochet's dictatorship.

Vintage futurism, neo-gothic aesthetics, and telepathic imagination as mocking techniques in Roberto Bolaño´s Monsieur Pain and the Skating Rink

Olga Nedvyga (University of Toronto)

In my presentation I will examine how Roberto Bolaño challenges the seriousness and even certain 'aura' of 'exploratory' artistic imagery which, although being supposedly radically critical of rigid delimitations of the Western subject and

progressive vision of the future, nonetheless participates in the consolidation of the Western hegemony due to its pervasive lack of humour. In Monsieur Pain and The Skating Rink among his other novels, Bolaño re-appropriates post-apocalyptic science fiction imagery, gothic aesthetics and telepathy as artistic modes 'proper' of Great Britain and the US and exposes them into a wider geopolitical context inclusive of the 'Third World'. Without stepping into genre variations which continue to function on the lower level of critical engagement despite all the recent efforts to the opposite (i.e. comedy), Bolaño gives an ironic twist to the Western explorations of the Self and the distressing catastrophe which awaits the Western subject as an outcome of their encounter with regions with less stabilized individualism. Mocking the feat of the blurring of some rigid limits of the previously delineated, individualized Self, the author, as if unwillingly, raises awareness of the concrete historicity which informs literary endeavours.

P45
Latin American judiciaries in comparative context
Convenors: Penny Miles (University of Bristol); Cath Collins (U Ulster, UK & UDP, Chile)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 2
Location: Malet 632

Panel abstract

This panel invites discussion on the role of Latin American judiciaries and the methodological approaches to researching them. How have they responded to shifting inter-branch relations, transitional justice and a more assertive Inter-American Court? Does legal culture play a role in the process?

Gatekeeping and concealment: legal knowledge in the gap

Leticia Barrera (CONICET)

This article provides a detailed look at the means through which the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice decides what cases to review and what cases to discard; a mechanism that, it is argued, borrows from the United States Supreme Court's writ of certiorari. The essay does not draw a comparative analysis between how the practice of the certiorari is performed in these two different jurisdictions. Nor it points point out the alleged gap between the original practice and the imported one. Rather, it engages in an ethnographic study of a Court´s documentary practice to elaborate on the forms, meanings and effects of gatekeeping in the Argentine Court and the relations of knowledge that this practice manifests. In examining the instances of knowledge disclosure and enclosure that the operation of gatekeeping unfolds, this essay ultimately seeks to point out a particular mode of building up judicial authority in contemporary Argentina.

Court-executive relations in Argentina: strategic negotiations and informal institutions

Mariana Llanos (GIGA Institute of Latin American Srudies)

This paper analyses current court-executive relations in Argentina by focusing particularly on the inter-institutional movements around two politically crucial Supreme Court decisions taken in 2013: one against the executive's preferences (the inconstitutionality of the judicial council reform) and one in favor (the constitutionality of four articles of the media law). The paper provides evidence for the strategic behavior of the Argentine Supreme Court reconstructing the chronology of events taking place in the time span between April 2013 and the end of this year. As in the classical strategic accounts, the analysis is not limited to explaining judges' votes but to observe the several ways in which the policy preferences of other relevant actors, remarkably the executive, are being taken into account (Epstein, Knight and Martin 2003). Strategic behavior has already been marked as a prominent feature of judicial behavior in Argentina (Helmke 2005), taking the form of judicial defection which developed as a reaction to an informal institution dictating that presidents can remove incumbent judges when they come to office. This paper shows that the judges' strategic reaction to their political environment is today characterized by negotiation rather than defection, a behavior based on the informal institution that allows subtle communications between judges and politicians. If the judges' goal with defection was securing their posts, negotiations involve other individual and collective interests, such as policy, reputation, and corporatist benefits. Empirically, the paper uses newspaper archives as well as the systematic analysis of 23 interviews with actors and experts conducted in May 2013.

Analyzing the quality of judicial decisions in sixteen Latin American supreme courts

Santiago Basabe Serrano (German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA))

This paper describes and explains the quality of judicial decisions in Latin American supreme courts. Using an original database of surveys, curriculum vitae of judges and institutional indicators, the paper argues that external judicial independence, corruption and judges' academic background explain why some supreme courts cast better rulings than others. Through a logistic estimator applied to judges of 16 Latin American supreme courts, the paper shows that endogenous and exogenous variables influences the performance of the high courts of that region. Contrary to common views, the paper suggests that salaries and workload are not significant in explaining the quality of judicial decisions.

'It's (not) the judges, stupid': auxiliary and extra-systemic

actors and changing accountability practice in post-Pinochet Chile

Cath Collins (U Ulster, UK & UDP, Chile)

Chile has seen a remarkable domestic revival over the past decade and a half in the prosecution and jailing of former military officers responsible for past atrocities. Since this has taken place in a context of relatively low political will and without legislative innovation, many reach for supply-side explanations in judicial politics and the impact of judicial reform. While it is true that judicial receptivity shifted 'just enough' in Chile from the mid 1990s, there are many other elements that should be considered in looking at what changes justice system outcomes over this and other issues with strong resonance in international law. This paper will trace the importance of specific police and forensic service actors – state 'enclaves' friendly to domestic accountability change – the role of relatives' associations and their lawyers; and the increasing activism and valence of neighbouring jurisdictions and of the Inter-American human rights system in seeking a more comprehensive account of how judicial behaviour is constituted and shaped.

Judges' responses to LGBTI litigation in Chile

Penny Miles (University of Bristol)

In August 2011, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) presided over its first case dealing with sexual orientation rights as human rights. The case of Karen Atala vs Chile was presented before the Inter-American System in 2004, following a Chilean Supreme Court ruling that effectively denied Ms Atala, herself a Chilean judge, the custody of her three children on the basis of her sexual orientation. In February 2012, the Court ruled that the Chilean state had violated Ms Atala's human rights, and for the first time in its history, the Court conceptualised LGBTI rights as human rights. Among its recommendations, it ordered the Chilean judiciary to train its staff in matters relating to sexual orientation. This paper draws on interviews conducted with Chilean judges in the late 2000s and explores attitudes within the judiciary towards LGBTI rights issues and litigation prior to the IACtHR ruling. It is concerned with how judges are able to incorporate understandings of LGBTI issues into their everyday practice and the potential barriers to them doing so. The feminist and critical underpinnings of the work are concerned with how dominant power structures and cultures are challenged or come to change. Within that, it focuses on the extent to which discourses establishing heterosexuality as the norm are being challenged, as adherence to moral conservatism has been a feature of both the Chilean polity and judiciary, as illustrated by the initial Supreme Court ruling which denied Karen Atala the custody of her children.

P46
The quality of democracy: leaders, parties

and citizens

Convenor: Laura Tedesco (Saint Louis University)

Panel abstract

Latin American caudillos have inspired many memorable literary characters. However, political studies have relegated the analysis of leadership issues to a secondary theme. This panel aims to debate the democratic quality of our leaders and their impact on how well democracy works.

Powerful leaders for weak democracies

Laura Tedesco (Saint Louis University)

This paper suggests that leadership styles in Latin America are better explained if contextualised within the different political party systems of each country. Thus, the paper seeks to advance an integrated approach that links agency and structure. It has three main aims. First, it argues that, after the crises of political representation during the 1990s and 2000s, Latin American leaders faced almost no structural constraints; yet only some leaders have been able to take advantage of this situation. Secondly, the paper proposes that political leadership is considered as an independent variable that explains differences in political outcomes. Thirdly, it shows that political leaders´ autonomy is key to understanding the impact that leaders have in how well or badly formal democracy works. The study is based on 350 interviews with politicians in Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Uruguay, and it presents a comparative analysis of political leadership in these countries.

Líderes y partidos: relaciones institucionales o personales en América del Sur?

Rut Diamint (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella)

En los últimos 15 años se acentuó el papel de los líderes en América del Sur. Esta situación vino acompañada de una creceinte fragmentación de los partidos políticos y una relativa pérdida de los fundamentos programáticos de los partidos. Simultáneamente, las relaciones entre los países de la región crecieron y se dinamizaron, tanto por los mecanismos de cooperación regional (MERCOSUR, UNASUR y ALBA), como por identificaciones ideológicas entre algunos presidentes.
No obstante, el afianzamiento de esas relaciones sudamericanas parece depender más de empatías personales que de colaboraciones sistemáticas y de mediana y larga duración. En efecto, muchos de los acuerdos en las organizaciones regionales y en las cumbres presidenciales no se trasladan a las políticas nacionales.
En este trabajo se analizará la relación entre líderes y partidos entre Brasil, Chile y Argentina, detallando tanto los acuerdos entre partidos como las concordancias y las disidencias entre presidentes. La pregunta que guía este objetivo es: ¿Son los

presidentes los articuladores de las relaciones regionales? La finalidad de este trabajo es explorar si detrás del discurso que habla de una región integrada, se perciben alianzas políticas perdurables. Asimismo, teniendo en cuenta que el Parlamento de Mercosur tiene como una de sus metas conformar bloques interpartidarios supranacionales, se busca entender si el personalismo de los presidentes obstaculiza o no la conformación de esas alianzas.

Of paper tigers and laws with teeth: the legal regulation of political party finance in Latin America

Fransje Molenaar (Leiden University)

This paper investigates how political leaders contribute to the quality of party democracy in Latin America through a focus on the political party finance reforms that occurred over the last two decades in Argentina, Colombia, and Costa Rica. The effectiveness of laws that regulate political party finance stands or falls with the willingness of political leaders to regulate their own financial behavior. It is therefore very likely that these reforms reflect tensions between strong elites and weak institutions. Secondly, political parties are one of the least appreciated institutions in the eyes of Latin American citizens. A focus on party law reform therefore allows insights into the effect that social demands for institutional change have on political leaders' willingness to regulate their own and their parties' financial management.

The paper shows that political leaders commonly adopt political finance laws to address challenges to their rule. Such a challenge may manifest itself in the form of popular demands for change, in which case political leaders use reforms as a formal means to address challenges to their legitimacy. When the challenge at hand consists of changes in intra- or inter-party competition, party law reform is instead applied as an instrumental tool to redress the political balance of power. Based on elite-interviews with politicians involved in these reform processes, this paper shows that laws that address a legitimacy crisis are less likely to be implemented in practice than the more instrumental type of laws that address changes in the political balance of power.

Populism and cultural practices of leadership: ethnographic explorations in a Bolivian civil society organization

Tobias Reu (Universität Bielefeld)

As one of the most charismatic Latin American politicians to have emerged in recent years, the Bolivian president Evo Morales spends much of his time traveling the country and inaugurating public works financed by a program whose name translates as "Bolivia Changes, Evo Delivers On His Promise." The program points to the highly personalized conception of leadership enacted by Morales. What is the appeal that this conception has for the Bolivian population?

As pivotal elements of the political imaginary, cultural conceptions of leadership frame relations between societies and their politicians. Populist leaders are enabled

by the cultural acceptance of personalized authority, and they are less likely to rise where societies favor process over persons. At the same time, conceptions of leadership are rooted in the economic, religious, recreational and associational life of a society as much as they emerge in the political sphere.

This paper is based on the premise that forms of leadership rehearsed in civil society organizations reveal something about the types of political leaders a given society selects and supports. Based on extended ethnographic fieldwork with an association of folkloric groups that participate in Bolivia's large and symbolically laden patron saint festivals, it provides an exploration of the relationship between, on the one hand, conceptions of leadership as they are lived in civil society organizations and, on the other hand, the structure of Bolivian populism as enacted by Evo Morales.

The significance of Zapatismo for democracy

Ana Cecilia Dinerstein (University of Bath)

In this paper I explore the relationship between leadership and democracy by looking at (a) the role of Subcomandante Marcos' anticaudillista leadership style for the development of indigenous democracy in the Zapatistas communities of Chiapas; (b) the impact of the principle of 'command while obeying' for a reconceptualisation of democracy in Latin America. My questions are: How does Marcos anti-caudillista leadership style -structured within traditional Mayan forms of governance based on 'command while obeying', facilitates the democratisation of the comunidades rebeldes in Chiapas? In what ways has this kind of leadership posed qualitative challenges to existing ideas of democracy and democratic politics in Latin America? I suggest that in order to answer these questions we are required to equipped ourselves with non Eurocentric and non Western understandings of democracy and indigenous resistance which are inevitably associated to the concept of buen vivir, to which 'democracy' is an essential component.

Unequal democracies: black participation in Colombian national politics

Daniel Rey (Media Measurement)

'I am a representative of la comunidad afrodescendiente. I represent my community and feel very proud'.
Paula Moreno Zapata, following her appointment as Minister of Culture in 2007
In this paper I will analyse the participation of black Colombians in national politics, and argue that the State must urgently seek to redress centuries of inequality. Despite Afro-Colombians making up over 10% of the population, they have only had one cabinet-level minister and remain politically under-represented and disenfranchised.

I will analyse the significant steps taken in the 1990s to enhance the role of blacks in public life, but argue that further action is necessary to make Colombia's democracy representative and equal. Moreover, for public policy progression to

surpass mere tokenism requires the acquiescence and collaboration of the hegemonic white/mestizo elite.

Although they would profit from greater organisation and structure, for black politicians to enact change by themselves would be near impossible. On the one hand, to get their message across, Afro-Colombians need to be vocal and undercut structural discrimination. On the other, overplaying black issues leads to them being typecast as politicians concerned exclusively with race, and subsequently to an augmentation of the frictions they seek to overcome.

The paper will highlight the urgent necessity and the potential successes that root-and-branch affirmative action policies in favour of the black population could bring to Colombia, and argue that their implementation is long overdue in a democracy that often claims to be the oldest and strongest in South America.

P48
Journal editors' panel
Convenor: Dr Rory Miller (University of Liverpool)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 254

Panel abstract

This panel of journal editors in Latin American studies is intended to offer practical advice about submitting and publishing articles for new researchers in the field.

P49
Displaying recent research on Latin America and the Caribbean conducted by Nalacs members
Convenor: Dr Marc Simon Thomas (Utrecht University)

Thu 3rd Apr, 16:15
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 252

Panel abstract

This panel provides a showcase of the wide variety of recent research conducted by members of the Netherlands Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (Nalacs).

Motherhood politicized: gender, morality and political right-wing activism at Mexico's northern border

Tine Davids (Radboud University); Lilia Venegas (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH))

This paper analyses the cultural repertoire of gender, in particular the discourse on motherhood as site for political struggle in the context of female political activism within the Partido Accion Nacional, Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. We aim to make intelligible how the imaginary on motherhood becomes a governmentality that informs the activism of women as well as the institutional discourse of the PAN, which was the ruling party in Mexico for the last twelve years. This governmentality tends to gain importance at particular moments of transition, crisis, or key-shifts in Mexico's political history. As part of the struggle for democratization and modernization processes, when ideas about modernity challenge more traditional values, women, their sexuality, and in particular their traditional roles as mothers, tend to become a site for contestation. We will analyse and discuss, based on the case of Ciudad Juárez, and research executed in 1986, 1992 and 2013, how this discourse on motherhood figures, and gains meaning, within the political power struggle at different moments in time. We find that, although very strongly manipulated in the past by the PAN, and still present in the way women negotiate their spaces and agency as political activist, the significance of this discourse is changing. Within the Northern border dynamics on violence, the recent shift of female activism from the political to the civil society arena marks the gaining political impact and importance within this last arena of the cultural repertoire on motherhood, in particular concerning mothers and feminists as activists.

Exploring the role of teachers as agents of change in creating gender equal classrooms in Bolivia

Jennifer Sawyer; Mieke T.A. Lopes Cardozo (University of Amsterdam)

Historically, the Bolivian context and education system is characterised by marginalisation through poverty, ethnicity, culture and gender. The Morales government strives to redress this imbalance and create a society in which all Bolivians can 'live well', using 'decolonization' and interculturality as the cornerstone of their agenda. The latest education reform in Bolivia seeks to decolonise the education system to achieve educational equality, and ultimately social justice, establishing teachers as the 'soldiers of change' to implement this process. However, whilst the international agenda sees gender equality as important for an egalitarian education system, the Bolivian education reform gives gender equality diminished importance in favour of the focus on interculturality. Drawing from a range of interdisciplinary fields, this paper explores the agency of teachers to effect social change in relation to gender in unequal/unjust societies. Our analysis draws from a critical realist perspective, using the strategic relational approach to uncover the dialetical relationship of structure/agency to explore teachers' attitudes to gender equality in the classroom. The paper engages with critical pegagogical literature and social and gender justice theories to connect these to ongoing debates on education and gender in Bolivia. The paper is based on a long standing

research engagement of the authors as well as empirical research conducted in Bolivia.

Identity versus palm oil: the process of quilombolization in Alto Acará in Brazil

Nele Odeur (CEDLA - University of Amsterdam)

The paper analyses a land property conflict between five traditional quilombola (Afro-Brazilian slave) communities, large landowners and palm oil companies in Alto Acará in Brazil, using the theoretical framework of institutional bricolage.The quilombola communities have submitted an official request to demarcate the area under scrutiny as inalienable communal ancestral territory, as enabled by the Constitution of 1988. The demarcation of ancestral territory is usually considered as a way to protect the social organization and cultural traits of traditional communities and to repay ancient social debts to badly treated citizens. The author states, however, that the particular request of the quilombola communities in Alto Acará appears to be a strategy to protect their land against the aggressive expansion of the palm oil industry in the region, which is being promoted by a national programme stimulating the production of biodiesel.The local quilombola history and identity, which meaning had largely faded away in the course of time, were rescued, re-invented and eventually used to increase the bargaining power of the local population in the existing land property conflict. This process, which is coined "quilombolization" by the author, can be considered as one of the few strategies available to poor communities to protect their land against large-scale land grabbing.

The ambiguous juridical role of the teniente político in Ecuador: a legal anthropological perspective

Marc Simon Thomas (Utrecht University)

This paper explores the daily practice of the teniente político in Ecuador in its juridical role. While formally bound to state law, often parts of local customary law are used too when local disputes are settled at the teniente político's office. From a legal anthropological perspective, this can be seen as an example of interlegality in a situation of formal legal pluralism. Starting with an historical overview of the ambiguous role of the teniente político, this paper then describes the daily routine in the parish of Zumbahua. It is shown that historically seen the teniente político always has been assigned a dual task of representing the state (both politically and juridically), and of acting the same time as protector of local and indigenous autonomy. While strategically managing the performance of its task, the teniente político gained a great deal of power. Nowadays, he has to collaborate with indigenous authorities like cabildos on the one side, and with a Junta Parroquial on the other, which effects his local power. This paper finally hypothesizes about his role in the near future, since recent legislation limits his formal role.

P50
New approaches and clusters for Latin American Studies in Germany
Convenor: Detlef Nolte (ADLAF)

Thu 3rd Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet G15

Panel abstract

The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research is currently funding several large scale research clusters to promote area studies including three projects with a focus on Latin America. These projects are innovative with regard to their topics and their multidisciplinary approach. The projects and the initiative of the ministry relate to the broader debate about the future direction and orientation of area studies. The panel will highlight these projects and will additionally present a new comparative area studies approach developed in an another research cluster related to Latin America (and other areas like Africa and Asia).

The International Research Network on Interdependent Inequalities in Latin America: desiguALdades.net

Barbara Göbel (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); Bettina Schorr (Freie Universität Berlin, Institute for Latin American Studies)

desiguALdades.net is an interdisciplinary and multi-institutional research network dedicated to the study of interdependent social inequalities in Latin America. Its specific research profile emphasizes multidimensionality (gender, race, ethnicity, etc.) as an important approach to the analysis of social inequalities in the region and the global configurations in which social inequalities in Latin America are embedded. It also makes an important contribution by underscoring the importance of ecology in the creation and reproduction of social inequalities.

Building on the findings of the first phase (2009-2014), a second phase of the project (2014-2016) will highlight the discrepancy between global configurations of social inequalities and national bargaining processes concerning social inequalities. It will pay special attention to three thematic foci: categories of social stratification, limits to redistribution and the global valorization of nature.

Another strategic goal of desiguALdades.net is to move area studies into a much closer cooperation with other academic disciplines and with researchers in Latin America. It also takes seriously approaches to social inequalities developed in Latin America.

The International Research Network desiguALdades.net is funded by the

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) in its funding line for area studies.

Spaces of entanglements in the Americas: citizenship, ethnicity and belonging

Olaf Kaltmeier (Bielefeld University)

This presentation relies on the experiences and approaches of two research projects sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, namely: The project „The Americas as Space of Entanglement" hosted at the the Center for InterAmerican Studies (CIAS) at Bielefeld University and the Research Network „Ethnicity, Citizenship, and Belonging in Latin America" organized by the Universities of Köln, Bonn, Münster, Hannover and Bielefeld.
In this talk I would like to present some elements for a re-thinking, or un-thinking, of traditional area studies. In doing so I explore the the following complementary questions: How do hemispheric spaces of entanglements come to be within transversal (i.e. translocal, transnational and transregional) dynamics? And how are these entangled spaces increasingly becoming a central framework for socio-cultural, economic, political and environmental action?
In order to illustrate the approach I rely basically on examples related to new conceptualizations and dynamics in regard to ethnicity, citizenship and belonging.
After this re-thinking of area studies I point out some ideas for a translation of academic ideas into other area of practice, such as the field of education.

Latin America research in the context of comparative area studies

Bert Hoffmann (GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies)

While area studies have great assets in their in-depth regional knowledge and their interdiscipinary approaches, traditionally their standing in the systematic disciplines has not been an easy one. Area studies scholars have forcefully rejected a generalized critique of supposed "parrochialism" voiced against them and underscored the important contributions of area studies to key debates of the past decades. However, also an important process of self-reflection has developed in the field. Historically, area studies have developed as single-area studies: As communities of knowledge on specific regions. Due to limited interaction with the scholarship on other world regions, these not always have lived up to their full potential.
As a result, area studies scholars have sought new paradigms to insert their regional expertise into a wider context by advancing global studies or by highlighting the links and inter-relations, which are brought to center stage in trans-national and trans-regional approaches. Another conceptual approach to overcome some of the limitations of single-county or single-region studies and to better link area studies to the broader disciplinary debates has emerged under the label of Comparative Area Studies (CAS).

The presentation will present this approach and reflect on the experience of the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, which integrates institutes on Asia, Africa, Middle East and Latin America, and which has adopted a Comparative Area Studies perspective as a key for integrating research across these areas along thematic lines. It will sketch the promises and possibilities of this endeavor, but also address some of the problems and challenges of a comparative area studies approach for research on Latin America.

P51
Recent research on Latin America in France
Convenor: Sebastien Velut (Sorbonne nouvelle)

Fri 4th Apr, 09:30
Number of sessions: 1
Location: Malet 624

Panel abstract

This panel will showcase cutting-edge recent research in France. Carlos Quenan, professor at the IHEAL and current president of CEISAL, will also present the recently published book, "The challenges of Latin America's Development" by Carlos Quenan & Sebastien Velut. The book, written under the direction of Carlos Quenan and Sebastien Velut, makes an extensive review of the social and economic progress that the region has shown during the last decade, and analyzes the prospects and challenges that the region faces. See http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/ afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/A-savoir/24-A-Savoir.pdf

Political concepts in guarani (XVIII-XIX)

Capucine Boidin (Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3)

Before the conquest, from the Atlantic coast to the Andes and from Amazonas to Río de la Plata, a language was either a lingua franca (known as a general second language by different groups) or a maternal language of an extended group, today called tupi-guaraní.
For the purpose of religious conquest, this guaraní oral linguistic continuum has been transformed into a quite homogenous, written, grammaticalised (Auroux), literary and christianised language during the seventieth century. The guaraní elaborated by Franciscans and Jesuits has been called a "new Christian language" (Melià) and could be compared with maya neologos (Hanks). During the eighteenth century, guarani authorities used this written, colonial guaraní in their correspondence with the Spanish administration. During the independence wars,

the Junta de Buenos Aires translated proclamas and decrees into guaraní.

More than 130 documents have been located and are currently under analysis. Thanks to a bilingual (guaraní/Spanish) database and to international collaboration, we systematise their analysis and propose a semantic history of political concepts in guaraní, such as liberty, citizenship, and teko Aguyjei, or good way of life.

As we do not suggest equivalence between Amerindian language and Indian identity and culture, we will not try to identify what could be truly Amerindian or what is certainly Spanish. We argue that there was a "linguistic middle ground" in guaraní, a kind of "third space" between indigenous leaders and Spanish authorities (in both cases religious and political). As a medium and result of their historical interactions, conflicts, discussions and negotiations, a common political vocabulary in guaraní, embedded in religious and kinship vocabulary, emerged and was constantly reproduced. The history of this vocabulary and the existing interactions are at the core of our investigation.

By contributing to the external (social) and internal (semantic) history of language, we work at the intersection of philology, history of concepts, and anthropological history.

LANGAS, General languages from South America, quechua, guarani, tupi (XVI-XIX), is a research project, funded by ANR : http://www.iheal.univ-paris3.fr/en/recherche/anr-langas

Indigenous people and sustainable development in Brazil's Amazonia

François-Michel Le Tourneau (CNRS/Paris 3 University)

Recent debates about the extension of Indigenous lands or about the legitimacy of Indigenous opposition to the Belo Monte dam have shown the persistence, in Brazil, of a strong opposition to indigenous rights. However, even if some clichés of the past, such as the motto saying "too much land to too few Indians", have been put forward recently, the overall context of Indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon has changed dramatically.

Until the decade of 1980, "Indians" were seen as "obstacles" (which needed to be removed) to national development. Then, after the adoption of the 1988 constitution and the Rio conference of 1992, the indigenous political movement began to gather momentum. Large tracts of "indigenous lands" have been granted (now covering more than 20 % of the Amazon), and an indigenous demographical revival was witnessed. Last, indigenous knowledge and practices were designated as potential sources of inspiration for sustainable development while Indians began to seek new sources of funding in "ecological" projects (REDD, etc.).

Nowadays, Indigenous peoples have become a full stakeholder in the political arena of the Amazon region. Difficulties persist: lands are still invaded by farmers or loggers, and infrastructure projects may have an impact on many of them. But at the same time Indigenous peoples now form an efficient lobby playing with its huge symbolical capital in order to oppose adverse decisions.

Our presentation will try to depict the current situation of Indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon and analyze how they are involved at multiple levels in the current debate about the region's development.

P52
Latin American Studies in France, Germany and the Netherlands: recent developments and challenges

Convenors: Detlef Nolte (ADLAF); Sebastien Velut (Sorbonne nouvelle); Michiel Baud (CEDLA, Amsterdam)

Thu 3rd Apr, 11:30
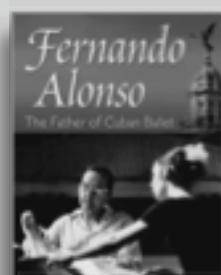**Number of sessions: 1**
Location: Malet B29

Panel abstract

The 50th anniversary of SLAS is an opportune moment to look at how Latin American Studies have developed in continental Europe and what new approaches and directions our sister associations in France, Germany, and the Netherlands have chosen.

Chair: Jens R Hentschke (Vice-President of SLAS)

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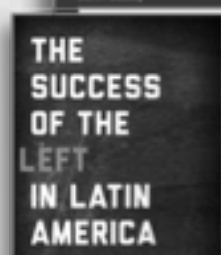
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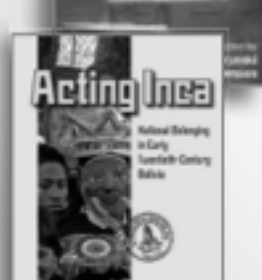
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Guide to main Birkbeck building on Torrington Square

Main Birkbeck building on Torrington Square

Floors via Lift A		Floors via Lift B
7 • Dept Economics, Mathematics, Statistics		
6 • Dept Biological Sciences		
5 • Dept Psychological Sciences • IT workstations	Fifth Floor Eatery •	**5**
4 • IT workstations	Birkbeck bar • Students' Union •	**4**
3		**3**
2	Dept Computer Science and Information Systems Office •	**2**
1	Dept Computer Science and Information Systems •	**1**
G • My Birkbeck Helpdesk • Library • IT Services • Disability Office • International Students Office • Café • Dept Crystallography • Payment Office • Main Reception Desk		**G**
B • Birkbeck Shop • Lecture theatres		**B**

Teaching rooms

There are teaching rooms on every floor of the building. Each teaching room begins with the number or letter of that particular floor. For example, G16 is on the ground floor, 252 is on the second floor. Follow the signs to find the nearest lift to your room.

Lifts

There are two sets of lifts at either end of the building. After entering the main entrance, Lift A is to the left of the building and Lift B to the right. Please follow the signs. There is also a third lift (Lift C) in the centre of the building. Lift B does not go to every floor (see over).

Toilets

There are toilets located on every floor of the building, including disabled toilets. Some of the toilets also have baby changing facilities, please ask at reception for details.

For information about all the facilities in the main Birkbeck building on Torrington Square, visit **www.bbk.ac.uk/mybirkbeck**

Main Birkbeck building on Torrington Square
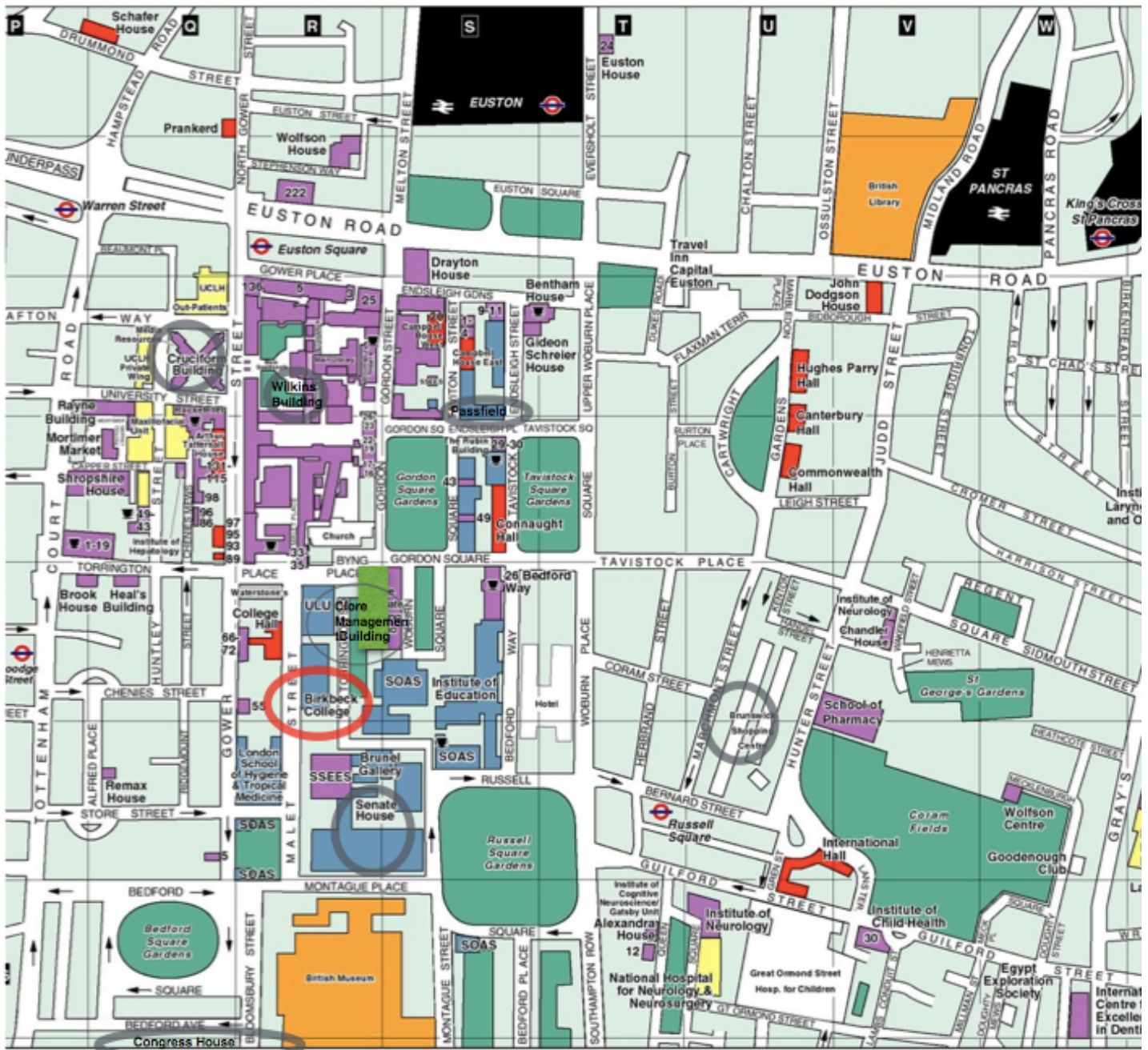
Encircled on the map are:

- **Birkbeck College, Malet Street Building at Torrington Sq** - For registration and all thematic panels

- **Clore Management Building,** across from Birkbeck's Malet Building for Wednesday Anniversary panel and opening reception

- **Senate House** - For Thursday keynote, drinks reception and buffet dinner

- **Cruciform Building** - For Friday keynote

- **Wilkins Building** - For Friday drinks reception

- **Congress House,** one street after Bedford Ave, on Great Russell Street - For Friday dinner

- **Passfield** - For Passfield Hall, LSE accommodation

- **Brunswick Shopping Centre** - For restaurants, cash machines and stores

R
S
T
U
V

24 Euston House

EUSTON

EUSTON STREET

Wolfson House

STEPHENSON WAY

222

EUSTON ROAD

EUSTON SQUARE

Euston Square

GOWER PLACE

Drayton House

ENDSLEIGH GDNS

Bentham House

Travel Inn Capital Euston

British Library

ST PANCRAS

MIDLAND ROAD

OSSULSTON STREET

CHALTON STREET

MARBLEDON PLACE

John Dodgson House

BIDBOROUGH

136 5 3 25

Campbell House West

20 1-4 9-11

Gideon Schreier House

FLAXMAN TERR

Hughes Parry Hall

EUSTON ROAD

JUDD STREET

TONBRIDGE STREET

ARGYLE

Campbell House East

SSEES

DUKES ROAD

BURTON STREET

CARTWRIGHT GARDENS

Canterbury Hall

CROMER ST

26 23 22 19 17 16

GORDON SQ ENDSLEIGH PL TAVISTOCK SQ

The Rubin Building 29-30

BURTON PLACE

Commonwealth Hall

LEIGH STREET

HARRI

Gordon Square Gardens

43

49

Connaught Hall

Tavistock Square Gardens

SQUARE

97 95 93 89

33 35

BYNG PLACE

GORDON SQUARE

TAVISTOCK PLACE

Church

PLACE

Waterstone's

College Hall

ULU

Slade Graduate Painting Studio

TORRINGTON SQ

WOBURN SQUARE

26 Bedford Way

WOBURN PLACE

BEDFORD WAY

KENTON STREET

HANDEL STREET

Institute of Neurology

Chandler House

WAKEFIELD STREET

HENRIETTA MEWS

REGENT SQUARE SIDE

St George's Gardens

66 72

55

SOAS

Birkbeck College

Institute of Education

Hotel

CORAM STREET

HERBRAND STREET

MARCHMONT STREET

HUNTER STREET

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GOWER

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

SSEES

Brunel Gallery

SOAS

Senate House

RUSSELL

Brunswick Shopping Centre

MALET STREET

SOAS

Russell Square Gardens

BEDFORD PLACE

BERNARD STREET

Russell Square

Coram Fields

International Hall

GREN ST

LANS TER

Wolfs Centre

Goodenc

SOAS

MONTAGUE PLACE

GUILFORD STREET

MECKLE

MECK PL

SQUARE

MONTAGUE STREET

SQUARE

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Alexandra House

Institute of Neurology

Institute of Child Health

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GUILFORD

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National Hospital for Neurology & Neurosurgery

QUEEN SQUARE

Great Ormond Street Hosp. for Children

GT ORMOND STREET

CONDUIT ST

MILLMAN ST

DOUGHTY MEWS

Egypt Exploratio Society