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UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER - LONDON  
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Keynote Speakers  
and  
Abstracts

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## Keynote Speakers at ACIS 2014

### **Professor Paul Preston**

Professor Paul Preston CBE is an English Historian and Hispanist who specialises in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Spanish history and in particular, the Spanish Civil War. He joined the London School of Economics in 1991 where he is Professor of Contemporary Spanish Studies. In 2005 he was awarded the Premi Internacional Ramon Llull by the Institut de Estudis Catalans and the Institut Ramon Llull, the most prestigious international prize for academic achievement given in Catalonia. He was also awarded the Premi Trias Fargas and given Spain's highest honour, the Gran Cruz de la Orden de Isabel la Católica. At a ceremony presided over by the King of Spain in 2006, Professor Preston was inaugurated into the Academia Europea de Yuste where he was given the prestigious Marcel Proust Chair. More recently, in 2013, he received Honour Prize of the Lluís Carulla's Foundation. His many successful publications offer both the specialist and non-specialist reflective accounts of Spanish history in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Professor Paul Preston will be delivering his keynote address on Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> September on the subject of:

**"1939: The Republic betrayed"**

### **Mr William Chislett**

William Chislett reported on Spain's 1975-78 transition to democracy for *The Times*. Between 1978 and 1984 he was based in Mexico City for *The Financial Times*, covering Mexico, Central America and Cuba, before returning to Madrid in 1986 as a translator (principally for Grupo Santander), writer and journalist. He has written books on Spain, Portugal, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Finland, El Salvador and Turkey for Euromoney Publications. His latest, highly successful publication is entitled "What Everyone Needs to Know" (Oxford University Press).

Mr William Chislett will be delivering his keynote address on Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> September on the subject of:

**"Is Spain Different? The Political, Economic and Social Consequences of its Crisis"**

### **Dr Keith Salmon**

Keith Salmon is Reader in Political Economy at the Business School, University of Hertfordshire. He began research on the Spanish economy in the mid-1980s, commencing with work on regional development in Andalucía. In the early 1990s he published a book on the economy of Andalucía and in the same year the first edition of 'The Modern Spanish Economy'. A second edition of this book was published in the mid-1990s. Since that time he has continued to work on the contemporary Spanish economy; including journal publications, conference presentations and consultancy work.

Dr Keith Salmon will be delivering his keynote address on Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> September on the subject of:

**"Rebuilding the Spanish Economy: The Contribution of the Banking Sector"**

## ACIS 2014 Conference Abstracts

**Filomena  
Antunes Sobral  
(Universida de  
Católica  
Portuguesa,  
Portugal)**

***International Transmedia Circulation of Ideas: the Cinema as Vehicle***

Eça de Queiroz, the renowned Portuguese canonical author, besides having a large internationally recognized literary legacy, is also a legitimate representative of the Portuguese identity that not only contributed to the questioning of that same identity, as well as its spread across the borders. The author, making use of the social mission of the art, fomented the international circulation of his ideas and also the image of a country that he learned to look from outside, challenging acquired notions of identity and nationality. Nowadays, two centuries later, he continues to be read and its cultural legacy is often revisited by the other arts, such as film, enhancing, through literary adaptation, the circulation of iconic ideas that legitimize not only new ways of creating Art, but also new questions that rethink the identity, the social and the cultural. In this context, we propose an analytical overview of the Portuguese film *The Crime of Father Amaro* (2005), recreated from the homonymous Eça de Queiroz 1880 novel, to explore the transformational grammar of the adaptation and reflect upon how this film reproduces the current Portuguese cultural expression. At the same time, we intend to emphasize that the international dissemination of the film contributes to the knowledge of a country and also allows understanding the socio-cultural ideology and the Lusitanian identity.

**Mari Paz  
Balibrea  
(Birkbeck,  
University of  
London, UK)**

***Addressing the Citizen in Barcelona, 1979-1992***

This paper explores the uses of culture by the democratic local governments of Barcelona from 1979-1992. When the socialists came to municipal power in 1979, high on their agenda was the democratization of the city, and the area of culture became a crucial component of this agenda. The idea and principles of culture that the Catalan socialists and communists brought to government was a direct extension of the ones used during the years of struggle against Francoism which, in turn, were deeply connected to the understanding of culture that came from the years of the Second Republic. For many Catalans, this implied the defense and promotion of Catalan cultural expressions and language at its very core, combined with the purpose of democratizing culture as a right and, therefore, as a duty of government to make it accessible to all. My paper looks at how this concept of culture implies a particular idea of the relation between government and citizen. Through the analysis of official material produced by local governments, it documents the changes in this relationship in successive years as the city transformed its socio-economic and aesthetic identity, and in particular after Barcelona was chosen in 1986 as the host of the 1992 Olympic Games.

<p><b>Imogen Bloomfield (University of Hull, UK)</b></p>	<p><b>New Narratives and Old Scars: Negotiating Visual Discourses of Child Mortality and Maternal Suffering</b></p>
	<p>Women's bodies have once again become a site of conflict and of memory since the emergence of the scandal of institutionalized child thefts begun under Franco's rule, known commonly as los niños robados.</p>
	<p>This paper seeks to explore how visual discourses have negotiated this issue of human tragedy, legal scandal, and historical memory; specifically how the image of the dead and suffering child functions within the usable pasts being renegotiated and narrated – in both fiction and non-fiction media. Drawing on Derrida (1994) and studies of memory and trauma (Brison 1999; Wertsch 2002), the way in which this has led to the creation or discovery of new 'ghosts' and questions of the past, while also destabilizing previous narratives and identities tied to the past, will be examined.</p>
<p><b>Cândida Cadavez (Portuguese Catholic University, Portugal)</b></p>	<p><b>Tourism in Nationalist Oriented Environments – Leisure or Propaganda? The case of Portugal in the Beginning of Estado Novo</b></p>
	<p>Particularly in the first years of the Portuguese Estado Novo, tourism was a favourite area for the new regime. António Ferro, the journalist who had introduced Salazar to the 'Nation', was the director of the Official Bureau of Propaganda for sixteen years and during that time tourism was used as a preferential arena to exhibit and teach the new political ideology in a rather surreptitious way.</p>
	<p>Borrowing on Pierre Bourdieu's statement that one should be able to discover power where it is less visible, where it is more completely ignored (vd. Bourdieu, 1989: 7), this paper argues tourism was an important tool to promote and validate the image of the new 'Nation' as taught by Salazar both to national and foreign tourists.</p>
<p><b>Gabrielle Carte (Dublin City University, Ireland)</b></p>	<p><b>Pedro Almodóvar and the Movida</b></p>
	<p>The transition period in Spain in general and the movida madrileña in particular were notable for the juxtaposition of the old, the new and the hybrid. Given that he was based in Madrid, the early films directed by Pedro Almodóvar are both part of the movida and a chronicle of it. This paper will examine both Almodóvar's anti-authoritarian attitude as expressed in his early films and how he brings the past into the present through the use of popular culture, a process which has been labelled cultural "cannibalism" by one author (Yarza 1999). In his early films, Almodóvar deconstructs/ reconstructs various codified myths and institutions of Spanish society. For this reason they are normally considered as modern and as marking a complete break with the past. However, in a way that contradicts his assertion that he made films as if Franco had never existed, Almodóvar's films from this period constantly allude to the past in two ways. The first is the emphasis on personal freedom, the prominence of an anti-authoritarian sub-culture and the presence of scenes involving sex, drugs and violence that portrayed everything that had been forbidden by Franco's film censors as well as reflected much of what was going on in the society of the time (i.e. a rejection of Francoism). The second is the</p>

constant allusion to the past through the presence in the films of elements of popular culture from earlier periods (since many of these had been promoted by Franco, this phenomenon can be regarded as “reclaiming” the popular culture hijacked by the Franco regime).

**Crispin Coates  
(Nottingham  
Trent University,  
UK)**

***Changing Perceptions Of Security In Spain***

The concept of security in Spain has traditionally been at odds with wider notions of western security thinking. The transition to democracy in Spain saw a greater integration into Western security structures with a corresponding change in defence and security policy. The paper looks at how newer interpretations of security impact upon contemporary Spain and how the political debate has shifted in the light of the financial crisis to include innovative thinking and unusual challenges that are only partially resolved.

**Vicens Colomer  
Domínguez  
(University of  
Roehampton,  
UK)**

***¿Estamos enseñando el español realmente como lengua extranjera? Proyecto educativo***

El trabajo que se pretende presentar es el resultado de una memoria de Máster de naturaleza investigación-acción y diseño de materiales relacionado con el mundo del español como lengua extranjera (ELE).

El objetivo de esta investigación es reabrir el debate sobre la diferencia entre el aprendizaje / enseñanza de segundas lenguas y lenguas extranjeras. Esta cuestión parecía cerrada y acotada pero con el paso de los años, el aumento de publicaciones de materiales en este campo y la incorporación al aula de las llamadas nuevas tecnologías han hecho que dichas fronteras entre ambos conceptos se hayan diluido hasta el punto de que hoy en día muchos de los estudiosos del tema hablen de éstos como si de sinónimos se tratase.

La parte práctica de dicho estudio consiste en la presentación de un proyecto en forma de materiales especialmente creados para el contexto del aprendizaje del español como lengua extranjera en el ámbito universitario.

**Avelino Corral  
Esteban  
(Universidad  
Autónoma de  
Madrid &  
Universidad  
Complutense de  
Madrid, Spain)**

***The Effects of Information Structure on the Syntax of Asturian (“dialectu vaqueiru”)***

In this presentation, I will focus on the variety spoken by the ancestral ethnic group called “Vaqueiros de Alzada”, a nomadic people inhabiting the mountainous areas in western Asturias whose main activity has always involved the breeding of cattle. In this ancestral form of speech, we can observe very characteristic traces, ranging from profound changes in pronunciation, vocabulary and morphology to slight but relevant effects on syntax. This study attempts to offer a comprehensive outline of the information structure in Asturian (“dialect vaqueiru”) and the important role played by the focus structure on the irregular placing of pronominal clitics (e.g. “daréitelo de nueite-nun ti lo daréi de nueite”) that this dialect exhibits. Finally, this paper will provide an account of the differences between this dialect and other varieties of Asturian regarding these clitic

placement alternation that arise both in matrix and embedded clauses following the Role and Reference Grammar framework (Van Valin, 1995; Van Valin and LaPolla, 1997).

**Noemi de Haro-García**  
**(Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain)**

***Image, Music and Tolerated Dissidence in Late-sixties Spanish Television***

Music was present in television broadcasting in Spain since its very early days. In the late sixties, when Massiel had just won the Eurovision contest, there were several series that presented modern pop music to its main consumers: young people. One of them was *Último grito* which is still considered an avant-garde production. In its making filmmakers linked to the *Escuela Oficial de Cine* (EOC) such as Pedro Olea, Iván Zulueta, Antonio Drove or Ramón Gómez Redondo were involved. It was not just one more music show: it had several sections that included documentaries, music videos, classic Hollywood films excerpts, contemporary film parodies and sketches.

In my presentation I will analyse to what extent *Último grito* can be considered an example of 'tolerated dissidence', in which ways it might have been meaningful and useful for its audiences, and for what reasons the Francoist regime might have let that such a program was made and broadcasted.

**Leïla Delezenne**  
**(CECILLE – University of Lille, France)**

***The Economic Crisis and the New Outlook for Moroccan Immigration in Spain***

In Spain, Moroccan immigrants are in the front line of rising unemployment. In agriculture or construction which were guaranteed jobs, today they suffer competition from Spanish workers. Emigration to Spain, increasingly difficult, is also becoming less attractive and profitable. Following the arrest of immigrants, the transfer of funds towards Morocco has decreased. However, the end of the "Spanish El Dorado" could mean the beginning of another. In several European countries like Spain, traditionally net migration has been negative until a recent period that marks a turning point in the immigration history. In a few decades, Spain has gone from being a country of emigration to a country of immigration. Due to its geographic proximity to Morocco, Spain is an area that is highly exposed to the Moroccan immigration. For fifteen years, the Moroccan immigrants have settled "en masse" in Spain, contributing significantly to employment growth. However, the recent inversion of the economic situation has ended these positive trends and the state of the labour market has deteriorated rapidly in Spain like in most OECD countries. Today, the "Spanish El Dorado" no longer exists as the country highly suffers from the consequences of the economic crisis. Currently, because of the European crisis and endemic unemployment, it is emerging a new migration in Spain: the migration trend Morocco-Spain has reversed. Nowadays thousands of Spaniards go to Morocco to find a job. "It's the world upside down," says Hein de Haas, co-director of the International Migration Institute, affiliated with the University of Oxford.

- Dr. Siân Edwards  
(Swansea University, UK)** *War, Propaganda and ‘Communicating the Truth’: The Spanish Civil War and the Welsh Perspective*

Travel writing and political propaganda in the reporting on the Spanish civil war has attracted a considerable body of academic interest. However there is a lack of information about the reporting in the Welsh press. This paper seeks to remedy this by exploring the work of a Welsh writer and journalist based in Madrid at the outbreak of the civil war, Cyril Cule, and on the journal and newspaper articles published on Spain between 1936 and 1939.

In his work *Radicals on the Road* Bernard Schweizer argues that travel writers in the 1930s used travel writing as a way of advancing political arguments. Using archival material the paper will examine the juxtaposition of religion, nationalism, pacifism and communism in Welsh writing on the Spanish civil war. The work of the Welsh journalists sometimes mirror reporting in English on the situation in Spain, but at other times offer a different perspective. Their quest is ultimately to achieve authenticity in what they see as institutional propaganda from the British as well as the Spanish sides. The paper will question to what extent Cule and his fellow journalists captured the truth and how far were they caught in their own personal political visions. The aim is to contribute through this particular case study to the wider debate on British perspectives on the Spanish Civil War.

- Carlos Fernández-Alamedá  
(Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)** *Fernando Alonso: simbología, marca personal y aportación a la marca España.*
- Los éxitos del piloto asturiano no sólo ha sido un factor decisivo para el incremento sustancial de audiencia de la Fórmula 1 en España, además le han convertido en un embajador de la marca España por todo el mundo. En la siguiente comunicación analizaremos: los mitos y narraciones asociadas a su figura en los medios de comunicación, la simbología exhibida por el piloto sobre su país y comunidad autónoma de origen, y su especial admiración por la cultura asiática. Todos estos factores nos llevan a concluir que Fernando Alonso ha supuesto un polo de atracción para otras culturas, una ruptura de mitos para el deporte español, y un valor específico dentro de la marca España.

- Cátia Ferreira & Carla Ganito  
(Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal)** *Connected Readership: How Mobile Devices are Transforming Reading Habits in Portugal and Spain*
- Readers throughout the world are remediating their reading practices taking advantage of the possibilities offered by digital communication devices as laptops, mobile phones, tablets, multimedia portable players, and also by e-readers. In face of the growing importance of mobility contexts is enhanced mobility changing readership? Books have always been mobile, but mobile devices offer augmented mobility – a mobility that is connected, networked and collaborative.  
What do people use their tablets, and ereaders for? What are they reading and where? How do they articulate their readings with other media and cultural consumptions?

Those are key points that we will be exploring. Based on a quantitative methodology, the paper will present and discuss the results of an extensive international quantitative survey of 16 countries. The presentation of the findings will be focused on mobile reading practices in Portugal and Spain.

**Danae Gallo  
Gonzalez  
(International  
Graduate Center  
for the Study of  
Culture,  
Germany)**

***Scribo ergo Sum(us): Life Writing by Spanish Political Exiles in Algeria after the Spanish Civil War***

This paper aims to paradigmatically analyze Miguel Martínez López's account of life writing entitled *Alcazaba de Olvido* and its role in reconstructing a personal and collective memory and identity as the son of a Spanish Libertarian exiled in Algeria after the Spanish Civil War. On the basis on Kristeva's theory of identity formation and Foucault's concept of 'discourse', I argue that these cultural products vindicate, in the transmission process, the alterity of every specific exiled political group in relation to both Franco's national identity and to other political exiles in Algeria and become the reflection of each group's particular normative 'cultural memory' and identity. It is also my content that these products are, in the reception process, symptoms of the repression of a trauma, as well as *lieux de memoire* through which Spanish society can 'work though' the trauma and reconstruct a new inclusive and plural 'cultural memory' and identity.

**Mark Gant  
(University of  
Chester, UK) &  
Carmen Fonseca  
Mora  
(Universidad de  
Huelva, Spain)**

***Preferences of UK Undergraduates for Language Learning: the Relationship between Face-To-Face, Digital Media and Staff Guidance***

While competences in languages and technologies have been defined as two crucial 21st century skills for employment, a high number of UK undergraduates seem not to feel attracted by the study of foreign languages rating them as too challenging. Nationally, Russian, German and French and even Spanish departments (although in a lower number), have experienced a considerable reduction in student numbers, which seems to conflict with the European agreement on citizens at least knowing two foreign languages. Our concern, as Spanish lecturers, has been to explore students' potential preference for blended or online language courses and on their use of ICT tools to improve their foreign language communicative competence autonomously. Undergraduate language students, approximately half of whom were students of Iberian languages, were recruited from a range of UK Universities and surveyed with an online self-administered anonymous questionnaire that most students could complete in less than fifteen minutes. Our main results show the high value that undergraduates place on face-to-face contact with staff but also on their interest in learning languages through the digital media. Furthermore, they express a need to be better guided by academic staff, particularly for the appropriate use of mobile devices to optimize their language learning.

**Naír García  
Abelleira  
(University of  
Santiago de  
Compostela,  
Spain)**

***In Praise of the Beloved Dialect: Schooling, Linguistic Varieties and Discrimination***

In languages with a standard variety, only this variety is taken to be is ‘correct’, whereas the remaining ones are considered ‘incorrect’ or ‘bad language’. This purely ideological view is perpetuated through schooling, that stigmatizes non-standard dialects.

The first objective of my talk is to show that such an ideological view does not depend on how old a standard is. As opposed to Spanish, French or English, the standard of Galician (a minorized language spoken in the Northwestern area of the Iberian Peninsula) emerged very recently (3-4 decades). However, Galician schooling reveals the same strong bias towards the alleged ‘incorrect’ nature of dialectal variation.

Secondly, I will criticize the stigmatization of intralinguistic variation carried out by schooling. These points to a striking paradox: whereas a wide consensus exists on the need of recognizing every instance of diversity at schools, intralinguistic variation experiences the opposite treatment. Schooling should urgently rethink this view to fully avoid any hint of discrimination, thus paving the way for a truly democratic citizenship.

**Joana Granero  
Sánchez  
(Tristana Media,  
UK)**

***Film and Filming in Spain Today***

This talk will aim at overviewing current trends in Spanish cinema in the last few years and its reception by the British market. We will look at trends such as the efforts to rescue and examining historical memory, the strengthening of Basque cinema and other Autonomous Communities, vain and unpretentious entertainment as escapism, Catalan horror films, etc. The talk will also look at Spain's blatant ongoing crisis “on film”: how the crisis is generally perceived by filmmakers, its effects on their works and complaining and finding alternatives in order to keep working.

**Alberto Hijazo  
Gascón  
(University of  
East Anglia, UK)**

***Conceptual Transfer in Motion Events in Spanish as a Second Language***

Verb-framed and Satellite-Framed languages differ in the different way they codify the semantic components involved in motion events (Talmy, 2000), for example, Spanish (verb framed) tends to encode the trajectory of motion in the main verb: salir, whereas English (satellite framed) encodes it in a so-called satellite: go out. Stemming from this typology, Slobin’s (1996) Thinking for speaking considers that the linguistic resources available in one’s language direct our attention to some aspects of motion. Its application to SLA points out that speakers tend to transfer linguistic patterns of their first language into the second language (Brown & Gullberg, 2008, Cadierno & Ruiz 2006, Filipović & Vidaković 2010). The main goal of this talk is to examine how advanced students of Spanish as a second language show crosslinguistic influence (Jarvis & Pavlenko 2008) when speaking a verb-framed L2 language (Spanish).

<b>Lo Hsueh Lu</b> <b>(University of Providence, Taiwan)</b>	<b><i>Estudio de las oraciones subordinadas usadas en los Diplomas de Español como Lengua Extranjera (DELE) a partir de Corpus Tool</i></b>
	El principal objetivo de nuestro trabajo es investigar las oraciones subordinadas escritas en los exámenes de lectura de DELE B1, aplicando el Corpus Tool de UAM como una herramienta auxiliar para anotarlas en los textos extraídos durante los años 2005-2012. Vamos a analizar el uso de los distintos tipos de oraciones subordinadas según el tema y el tipo textual en la prueba de comprensión de lectura de DELE B1. Esperamos que los resultados del estudio se puedan proporcionar como referencias tanto para la didáctica de español como lengua extranjera en Taiwán como para los alumnos que intentan conseguir el nivel B1 de DELE antes de graduar de la universidad.
<b>Anna Maria Iglesia Pagnotta</b> <b>(Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)</b>	<b><i>La palabra en Gaziel: el compromiso intelectual desde el periodismo escrito</i></b>
	Esta comunicación propone una relectura de la obra de Gaziel desde una perspectiva que, sin negar su posición en el campo periodístico español, permite analizar el papel desempeñado por Gaziel en el campo intelectual español; por ello, propone releer los textos del periodista actualizando la textura ensayística que en ellos subyace, desde el diario Paris 1914 hasta Meditaciones en el desierto, una serie de anotaciones escritas entre 1946 y 1953, en las que su autor reflexiona, ya no desde la prensa, sobre el nuevo escenario político. A través de un recorrido por su obra en prosa se intentará analizar el papel de Gaziel en el campo intelectual y su compromiso a través de la palabra escrita, considerada como herramienta reivindicativa a la vez que como lugar de memoria. Asimismo, la figura del periodista nos permitirá, apoyándonos en el estudio de Christophe Charle sobre el rol social e intelectual de la prensa interrogarnos sobre el lugar ocupado por la prensa en el campo intelectual y sobre la posible redefinición de periodista en cuanto intelectual
<b>Ignacio Lara Jornet</b> <b>(University of Westminster, UK)</b>	<b><i>El cine de Luis García Berlanga como interpretador de la Guerra Civil española (<i>La Vaquilla</i>, 1985) y como generador de un neologismo antropológico ('Lo Berlanguiano')</i></b>
	El análisis de la obra de Berlanga nos acerca al contexto histórico en el que vive (1921-2010). Al visionar su cine podemos entender la Historia española y el ADN español. Abordaremos su visión de la Guerra Civil. El Franquismo se refleja en películas como <i>Las Cuatro Verdades</i> (1962), y sobre todo, <i>La Vaquilla</i> (1985). En esta segunda estudiaremos cómo a través de las situaciones y los personajes, Berlanga narra la残酷 de la Guerra y el enfrentamiento entre hermanos, vecinos y amigos. La escena final de la lucha de los dos ejércitos por la vaca, ofrece múltiples interpretaciones, muchas de ellas inéditas y estudiadas por el profesor Lara. Berlanga es responsable de la generación de un neologismo extendido en el castellano que ha surgido de la visión que ofrece de las situaciones cotidianas españolas. 'Lo Berlanguiano' es aquello caótico y esperpéntico que se identifica en el día a día tanto en sus películas como en la Realidad.

Fernando León-Solis (University of West of Scotland, UK)

***Hablamos de Cataluña cuando decimos ‘Escocia’***

No es exagerado decir que el referéndum sobre la independencia que se celebrará en Escocia el 18 de septiembre se ha convertido en un asunto de política interna en España. Existe un notable debate sobre las condiciones en las que el referéndum fue negociado, sobre las diferencias entre España y Reino Unido (principalmente sobre las relaciones centro-periferia) y, sobre todo, cómo puede afectar a la consulta catalana propuesta para el 9 de noviembre. Por motivos de espacio, en esta presentación se analizará la cobertura del referéndum realizada durante un año en la prensa con base en Madrid. El foco del análisis son las implicaciones para el debate español. Los resultados preliminares del estudio demuestran similitudes y grandes divergencias en la prensa liberal y la de derechas. El contraste entre los dos estados se hace desde ángulos diferentes. Mientras que la prensa de derechas enfatiza las diferencias históricas (la falta de pedigree ‘nacional’ de Cataluña en comparación con Escocia); para la prensa más de izquierdas la diferencia es más bien de talante político (poniéndose el énfasis en el espíritu negociador pragmático británico frente a la intolerante falta de dialogo español). Estas divergencias se ven contrarrestadas por una idea que comparten ambos lados del espectro político: que los movimientos nacionalistas periféricos no son más que un juego de niños en el que hacen demandas y se huye de responsabilidades.

Wen-Fen Liang (University of Providence, Taiwan)

***El fenómeno general de la motivación de los chicos y las chicas por el aprendizaje del español en el bachillerato de Taiwán***

El propósito de este estudio es indagar el tema de la motivación de los estudiantes de bachillerato que han elegido el español como asignatura optativa. En este momento en todo Taiwán se registran 164 clases de español y hay 4704 estudiantes de bachillerato aprendiendo esta lengua. Tenemos 1229 encuestas válidas de las 1340 realizadas en cinco institutos durante septiembre de 2011, junio de 2012, septiembre de 2012 y junio de 2013 y uno de ellos es el mejor colegio masculino de todo Taiwán, que se llama Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School, situado en Taipéi.

Hemos analizado estas encuestas, los primeros resultados señalan que el sexo femenino manifiesta su satisfacción y interés con más alto grado que el sexo masculino. En general, las chicas están interesadas en el proceso del aprendizaje del español, les parecen las letras españolas muy bonitas y es un idioma que suena muy bien. Los chicos opinan que el aprendizaje del español tiene relación con el medio ambiente, por ejemplo en el campo laboral, para manifestar su capacidad profesional.

**Ruth Littlewood**  
**(University of**  
**Sheffield, UK)**

***Notes on Identity Construction in Tomasa Cuevas' Cárcel de mujeres***

This paper will consider the preliminary findings of a study into Tomasa Cuevas' collection of testimonies, Cárcel de mujeres, published in two volumes in 1985. These texts, which bring together the voices of female political prisoners in Spain from throughout the Franco dictatorship (1939-75), represent an understudied area of modern Spanish literature that have only been considered in depth by historians such as Fernando Hernández Holgado and Carme Molinero. Prisoners from this period are often considered as a homogenous group both by historians and the female prisoners themselves, who choose to focus on their collective resistance to the regime. However, a closer reading of the text questions the view that all women had an equivalent experience of prison life by considering some of the ways in which certain groups, in this case political activists, construct their identity.

Using research into Communist autobiographical literature from the Soviet Union by scholars such as Jochen Hellbeck and Igal Halfin, this paper will consider how former prisoners reflect on the role that their political beliefs played in their life in prison, and the ways in which Communist identity is visible within the texts. It will also discuss the relevance of the era in which Cárcel de mujeres was published, considering the impact of the Transition upon the former prisoners' identity. This will develop Gina Herrmann's research on the autobiographies of Communist leaders in Spain, by focusing on rank-and-file Communists rather than leading intellectuals, and allow a more nuanced understanding of the heterogeneity of women who were imprisoned by Franco.

**Fátima Mariano**  
**(New University**  
**of Lisbon,**  
**Portugal)**

***The Stereotype of Women During the Portuguese Dictatorship: The Case of the Ideal Portuguese Woman's Contest (1966-1973)***

Between 1966 and 1973, the Portuguese magazine "Donas de Casa (Housewives)" and the radio program "Clube das Donas de Casa (Housewives'Club)" held a contest to choose the Ideal Portuguese Woman. It was not a simple beauty contest. The candidates had to undergo a series of tests, such as cooking, sewing, embroidering or decorating and the winner of each edition would represent Portugal in the Ideal European Woman's competition. The 1971's European contest, per example, was won by Maria João Avílez Ataíde. The competition promoted an image of a woman who dedicated herself exclusively to domestic affairs and family caring, that didn't have a career or a voice about politics or economic issues, like was defended by the dictatorial Portuguese regime.

**Luis Martín-**  
**Estudillo**  
**(The University**  
**of Iowa, USA)**

***Europeanization and Masculinity in 1980s Spain: Els Joglars' Ya Somos Europeos***

While a majority of citizens saw Spain's accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1986 as a collective triumph, some also perceived it as a danger to national identity, which already was allegedly threatened by the decentralization process set in motion by the new democratic regime. Along with his troupe Els Joglars, playwright Albert Boadella (Barcelona, 1943) made a series of seven satirical programs entitled *Ya*

*semos [sic] europeos* (1989) for public television. My paper will analyze this mockumentary series' portrayal of the anxiety felt about the effect the entry into the EEC could have. I will focus on the way Els Joglars dealt with the consequences that that event could have on the country's identity, especially regarding the connections between Spanish nationalism and masculinity. Nationalist defense of the "purity" of *hispanidad* was equated with protecting a masculinist project supposed to be in danger as a consequence of Europeanization.

Lidia Merás  
(Royal Holloway,  
University of  
London, UK)

***The Gypsies according to NO-DO. The Image of Romanies in Spain from Dictatorship to the Transition***

Newsreel *NO-DO* (1942-1981) has portrayed Romanies in Spain for more than three decades. Compulsory in cinemas until Francisco Franco's death (1975), these newsreels were state-controlled and the sole audiovisual source of information of Spaniards, therefore represented "the official image" of the Spanish Romanies during their years of production. By analyzing the *NO-DO* on-line Archive (Filmoteca/RTVE) it is possible to trace the evolution of the Roma's archetype in Spanish screen culture. From a pious community, regarded as the cheerful and folkloric 'other' during the dictatorship, the early years of the democracy saw some relevant changes in the depiction of this ethnic group. Interestingly, stereotypes –and primarily negative ones- multiplied during the seventies on the basis of the new social concerns, introducing the association of the gypsy with shanty towns, juvenile crime and marginalization. In the ethnically and socially hegemonic Spain of the seventies, Romanies were seen as an obstacle to economic and cultural progress.

Romina Miorelli  
& Lara Manóvil  
(University of  
Westminster, UK)

***Post-2008 Spanish Migration to Argentina: Just "Weathering the Storm"?***

Following the 2008 economic crisis many Spaniards left their country in search for jobs and opportunities abroad. According to the Spanish National Statistics Institute, out of the more than 2 million Spaniards that now live abroad, the majority - 400,000 of them - live in Argentina. This article will first seek to explain this preference among Spanish people that decide to leave their country. The focus will be on the history of migration between these two countries and various aspects of the contemporary migration in Argentina, including its legal framework. The second part of the article will look at the insertion of Spaniards in Argentina. It will look at changes in their employment situations, how they view their prospects in terms of opportunities for the future, and the importance of culture and lifestyle. This section will also take into account fears and obstacles about settling in Argentina. The conclusion will focus on exploring whether moving to Argentina for these thousands of Spaniards means a search for a new home or a temporary solution to "weather the storm".

- Tony Morgan**  
**(Anglia Ruskin**  
**University,**  
**Cambridge, UK)** *The Persisting Political Legend of Santiago: Christian Saviour? Defender of Empire? Living Spirit of Patriarchy?*  
Each year some 150,000 pilgrims trek the 'Camino'. Are they aware of the origins and implications of the myth that draws them there? This presentation explores the creation of the cult of Santiago de Compostela, its politics in the Middle Ages, the contested claims of the saint's role as patron saint of Spain in succeeding centuries, the legend's expropriation by nationalist forces in the twentieth century, and its continuing exploitation today. The cult may have spiritual and personal appeal for pilgrims, but is examined here as an exemplary case of Anthony Smith's 'ethno-symbolism' in the shaping and re-shaping of the politics of national identity.
- Makiko Narita**  
**(Faculty of**  
**Economics,**  
**Nagasaki**  
**University,**  
**Japan)** *Euro Crisis and Regional Disparities in Spain*  
This paper studies the regional development in Spain under the euro crisis. We focus mainly on the effect of foreign direct investment on Spanish regions. Foreign direct investment is an investment that a company carries out production or business in other country. It includes establishing new facilities, merger and acquisitions (M&A) and reinvesting profits eared from foreign operations. Foreign direct investment has effects on a recipient country or region, creating jobs, stimulating capital accumulation, and expanding production. Spain has attracted much foreign direct investment since the late 1980s, but most investment concentrates on two regions: Madrid and Catalonia. This paper analyzes the factor why these two regions have attracted much foreign direct investment. This paper also addresses how the euro crisis has affected on business climate in Spain and Spanish regions and examines what kinds of measures are necessary for the Spanish/regional governments for recovering their economy.
- Holly Pike**  
**(University of**  
**Birmingham, UK)** *Disciplinary Corpora: Bodies and/in Space in Franco's Female Prisoners' Narratives*  
Franco's authoritarian dictatorship encapsulated extreme disciplinary measures that sought to re-build a nation through the annihilation of the pernicious cultural elements deemed a threat to New Spain through mass imprisonment, torture and abuse, and even execution. The brutal experiences endured by female political prisoners incarcerated by Francoism during the Civil War and dictatorship represent a neglected area of scholarship, national history, and the recovery of historical memory. In order to combat the silencing of their (hi)stories, the ex-prisoners themselves have constructed life narratives detailing these experiences, published in Spain after the death of the Franco. These narratives include the works *Una mujer en la guerra de España* (1977) by Carlota O'Neill, *Desde la noche y la niebla* (1978) by Juana Doña, Soledad Real's narrative *Las cárceles de Soledad Real* (1982), and Tomasa Cuevas' compendium of testimonies originally published as *Cárcel de mujeres* (1985). This presentation examines these texts not as historical or sociological works, but rather as literature, arguing that together, they constitute a heterogenous narrative corpus that provides a literary space for the exploration of the incarcerated body. The texts depict the narrative construction of

prisoner corporealities and subjectivities that both reflects and counters the portrayal of the prison as a site for eradicating dissident bodies through carceral space itself. This presentation thus explores the intersecting spatialities and corporealities of these literary and carceral situated corpora.

**Óscar Salgado  
Suárez (Birkbeck,  
University of  
London, UK)**

***'Una parábola de la (No) Transición: Los Encargados (2012) de Sierra y Galindo'***

Esta comunicación explora el video Los encargados filmado por los artistas madrileños Santiago Sierra y Jorge Galindo como ejemplo de compromiso cultural donde los autores se posicionan dentro de una particular crítica social hacia los dirigentes políticos españoles de los últimos cuarenta años. Particularmente centrada en la idea de la Transición española y su negación intrínseca, esta comunicación explora aspectos filosóficos asociados tanto a cuestiones éticas como narrativas de poder elaboradas a partir de un andamiaje construído en el mantenimiento de una estructura de élite como sistema implícito de las relaciones político-sociales españolas. Conectando las narrativas de representación política asociadas a la idea del no-lugar junto con la producción del espacio parabólico representado por el video mostrado, esta comunicación pretende establecer cuestiones críticas fundamentales para elaborar una aproximación a la situación de crisis actual.

**Rosabel San  
Segundo Cachero  
(Universidad de  
Oviedo, Spain)**

***El intensificador negativo na en el asturiano central: ¿segunda etapa del ciclo de la negación?***

En el asturiano central, donde la unidad negativa nada se reduce a na en la lengua oral, se registra actualmente un uso sistemático del esquema /nun + V + na/ con verbos de lengua y entendimiento, cuyo objeto directo es una oración sustantiva o interrogativa: Nun sé na qué quies ('No sé quéquieres'), Nun me dixo na que venías ('No me dijo que venías'). En estos casos, na actúa como refuerzo o intensificador de la negación oracional nun y se comporta de modo semejante a la partícula pas del francés, pues en las perífrasis verbales se coloca tras el verbo auxiliar: Nun tienes na que traelu ('No tienes que traerlo'), Nun hai na que dir buscalu ('No hay que ir a buscarlo'). Estos patrones sintácticos hacen pensar en un incipiente cambio en algunas construcciones negativas del asturiano, que estarían entrando en la segunda etapa del ciclo de la negación de Jespersen.

**Silvina  
Schammah  
Gesser (The  
Hebrew  
University of  
Jerusalem,  
Mount Scopus,  
Israel)**

***Memory, Economic Recession and Secessionism. The Uses of Gernika/Guernica in 21st Century Spain***

2012 signaled the 75th anniversary of the bombing of the Basque village of Gernika during the Spanish Civil War; the rise to power of Spanish conservative right amidst a resilient economic crisis; the official declaration of the dissolution of the Basque terrorist group ETA and a qualitative increase in the demands for Basque (and Catalan) Secessionism. These events have as background the waning of the "historical memory" boom that had characterized the Spanish public sphere nationwide since the late 1990

and well into the first decade of the new millennium. Then, the Spanish "memory turn" transformed a diversity of activities into highly valued commodities in the global marketplace of leisure, consumption and tourism. That was the case of new exhibition sites and museum infrastructures, commemorative exhibitions, guided tours, educational and extra-curricular activities, literature and media, digital technologies and other forms of info-tainment. The present paper addresses these new "recuperation industries" (Labanyi, 1995) that bring back, re-interpret, and sell "forgotten" pasts and points at some of their recent transformations by comparatively focusing on various case studies that seek to recuperate Gernika/Guernica in the twentyfirst century. These are:

1. The commemorations of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Pablo Picasso, and the 25th anniversary of the arrival of the painting of Guernica to Spain, celebrated by mega-exhibitions held at the Prado and the National Museum Reina Sofía Art Center in Madrid, 2006
2. The 70th anniversary of the bombing of Gernika celebrated at the Interactive Museum for Peace in Gernika-Lumo, 2007
3. The First International Congress on "Art, Memory and Democracy From Picasso's Guernica to the Present", organized in 2012 by the University of the Basque Country (UPV-EHU) and Foundations Gogoratuz Gernika, the Gernika-Lumo Interactive Museum for Peace and the Gernika Culture Centre held in both Gernika and Bilbao, 2012

**Zofia  
Stasiakiewicz  
(Universidad de  
Girona, Spain)**

***Gabriel Ferrater como personaje literario en la novela F. de Justo Navarro***

Debido a su estilo de vida y el misterio de su muerte suicida anunciada con quince años de antelación por el mismo Gabriel Ferrater, a parte de ser recordado como poeta, crítico literario, traductor y lingüista brillante, es ahora también un personaje literario, gracias a la novela de Justo Navarro. Aunque ya apareció en novelas de ficción como en Beatriz Miami de J.A. Masoliver Ródenas, ésta es la primera vez que, como advierte el mismo autor, es un "personaje imaginario". La construcción del mito entorno a la persona de Gabriel Ferrater, muerto en el año 1972, parece ser una parte integral del imaginario común, difícil de separar de nuestro conocimiento objetivo sobre la vida del poeta. Justo Navarro propone un breve recorrido, entre realidad y ficción, por los hechos más destacados de la vida de Gabriel Ferrater y una reconstrucción más detallada de sus últimos años, meses y días antes de su trágica muerte.

**Ana Tamayo  
(Universitat  
Jaume I, Spain)**

***La realidad de la traducción audiovisual en España: construyendo lenguaje, cultura y sociedad***

La industria audiovisual constituye, hoy en día, un canal poderoso de transmisión de información y, con ella, de transmisión de cultura y valores sociales, entre otros motivos, por la influencia que ejerce sobre el lenguaje. En España, un país históricamente doblador, el doblaje ha generado importantes implicaciones sociales (como, por ejemplo, la censura en el franquismo) y lingüísticas (como, por ejemplo, la implantación de un lenguaje oral prefabricado en dibujos animados, series de TV y filmes traducidos). Sin embargo, los cambios tecnológicos y socioculturales de la era de la comunicación han

traído a España nuevas modalidades de traducción audiovisual que, hasta hace no mucho tiempo, eran desconocidas en el país, como la subtitulación (y con ella los fansubs), las modalidades de accesibilidad (subtitulación para sordos y audiodescripción) y la localización de videojuegos. En esta presentación, se hará un repaso histórico a las modalidades de TAV en España y a su implicación sociocultural y lingüística en el país.

- Carmen Usategui (University of Chester, UK) & Carmen Fonseca Mora (Universidad de Huelva, Spain)** *Word Segmentation Abilities of English University Learners of Spanish*  
Reading is a key skill for language learning and development. Although L1 and L2 reading skills correlate to certain extent, direct transference from L1 reading mastery to L2 decoding skills cannot always be taken for granted. Learners with poor phonological abilities will have problems in lexical access which hinders reading comprehension. Therefore, the main aim of our study has been that of analyzing the decoding skills of Level Four students of Spanish as a L2 to observe how well they are equipped at entry to further develop their reading comprehension abilities. This paper presents the data gathered through a survey and a decoding test from a hundred Level Four students from three universities: Manchester Metropolitan, Nottingham Trent and University of Chester in the academic session 2013-2014. Findings and the pedagogical implications for the teaching of reading and the role of it in the first year university curriculum will be analyzed and discussed.
- Sinéad Wall (University of Westminster, UK)** *Travelling towards the Inner Stranger in Kate O'Brien's Mary Lavelle (1936)*  
This paper analyses the crossings of genres within the 'travel fiction' of Kate O'Brien and in particular her 1936 novel, *Mary Lavelle*. This novel, set in 1922, sees a young Irishwoman travel to the north of Spain to work as a governess for a wealthy, middle-class family. Based on O'Brien's own travels in Spain, *Mary Lavelle* offers an alternative to what she sees as the stagnant and repressive atmosphere of life in a small town in Ireland and its concomitant impact on identity construction.  
Drawing on a framework of Kristeva theory, and *Strangers to Ourselves* in particular, I analyse how O'Brien's fiction embarks on multiple crossings, of genres as well as of the self and other, in her attempts to expose her own inner stranger. Lavelle's initial displacement from Ireland and sense of estrangement and loneliness give way to a curiosity about Spain, its inhabitants and its cultural practices. Through her encounters with multiple others I examine how the revelation of her inner self allows her to gain autonomy and accept the true estrangement - from her native home and culture.