

Book of Abstracts

**42nd Association for Contemporary Iberian Studies (ACIS)
Conference**

Cardiff University's School of Modern Languages

1-3 September 2021



Llyfr Crynodebau

**42ain Cynhadledd y Gymdeithas Astudiaethau Iberaidd Cyfoes
(ACIS)**

Ysgol Ieithoedd Modern Prifysgol Caerdydd

1-3 Medi 2021

This document includes the abstracts of the plenary and panel speakers for the 42nd Association of Contemporary Iberian Studies Conference, hosted by Cardiff University's School of Modern Languages.

Plus: have a look at some fun facts about the Welsh language at the end of the document!

For the first time in the ACIS conference's history, this year's event will take place entirely online via Zoom to ensure safety and ease of participation for all delegates and speakers. The conference is open to all and for the first time is free of charge to register.

The Association holds an international, multidisciplinary conference in early September every year. The conference circulates between host universities in Spain, Portugal, and the United Kingdom and papers and panels focus on nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first century socio-cultural, economic, and political issues with a particular focus on the Iberian Peninsula and its relations with the wider Lusophone and Hispanic worlds. The atmosphere is a positive and supportive one and established academics, early career academics and postgraduates are all equally welcome.

Themes

This year's thematic areas for papers and panels are *Iberia: Memory, Transitions and the Transnational*.

Host organisers

- **Dr Siân Edwards**, Senior Lecturer in Hispanic Studies and Programme Director for Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies (School of Modern Languages, Cardiff University).
- **Eleri Davies**, Events & Internal Communications Officer (School of Modern Languages, Cardiff University).
- Supported by postgraduate students **Rachel Beaney** and **Joe Healey** (School of Modern Languages, Cardiff University).

Programme convenor

- **Dr Susana Rocha Relvas** (Universidade Católica Portuguesa).

Plenary Speakers

[Professor António Costa Pinto](#) is a [research professor](#) at the Institute of Social Sciences, [University of Lisbon](#), and Professor of Politics and Contemporary European History at [ISCTE – Lisbon University Institute](#), Portugal. He has been a visiting professor at Stanford University, Georgetown University, a senior associate member at St Antony's College, Oxford, and a senior visiting fellow at Princeton University and at the University of California, Berkeley. He holds a Ph. D. from the European University Institute, Florence (1992). From 1999 to 2011 he has been a regular visiting professor at the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris. He was president of the Portuguese Political Science Association (2006-2010).

His research interests include [authoritarianism](#), [political elites](#), [democratization](#) and [transitional justice](#) in new democracies, the [European Union](#), and the comparative study of political change in [Southern Europe](#).

Some of his most recent publications include:

- Latin American Dictatorships in the Era of Fascism: The Corporatist Wave (London: Routledge, 2020).
- Political Institutions and Democracy in Portugal: Assessing the Impact of the Eurocrisis (Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019)
- Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Europe and Latin America: Crossing Borders (London: Routledge, 2019) (edited with Federico Finchelstein).

[Dra. Teresa Abelló](#) teaches in the department of History and Archaeology at the University of Barcelona.

Some of her most recent publications include:

- (2013) *La CNT: papers d'exili i clandestinitat*, Barcelona-Catarroja: Editorial Afers, ISBN 978-84-92542-90-1.
- (2007) *El procés estatutari del 1932*, Barcelona: Publicacions del Parlament de Catalunya, ISBN 978-84-393-7587-6.
- (1987) *Les relacions internacionals de l'anarquisme català (1881-1914)*, Barcelona: Edicions 62, ISBN 84-297-2575-X.
- (2021) "Jordi Arquer y la lucha por la memoria: El relato de la Guerra Civil", *La memoria pública en las naciones del Estado español: protagonistas y proyectos en curso (1931-2019)*, Madrid: Sílex, ISBN 978-84-18388-34-7.
- (2020) 'The Role of the working class in the construction of Catalan identity' *The Catalan Nation and Identity throughout history*, Berna: Peter Lang, ISBN 978-3-0343-3811-0.

[Dra M. Lourdes Prades-Artigas](#) is director, since 1989, of the [Biblioteca del Pavelló de la República library at the University of Barcelona](#).

Since 2010, she leads, with Dra Teresa Abelló, on the [SIDBRINT project](#) on the International Brigades at the University of Barcelona.

Some of her most recent publications include:

- (2021). "Relació entre dues institucions, el CRAI i l'ACIO. Associació Cultural Institut Obrer. 35 anys d'història, 1986-2021. València : ACIO, 2021. p. 145-148.
- NAYA ORTEGA, Ramón; PRADES-ARTIGAS, M. Lourdes (2020). "Una nueva torre de Babel. El aprendizaje de lenguas en las Brigadas Internacionales". ¿Pasarán?: Kommunikation im Spanischen Bürgerkrieg: Interacting in the Spanish Civil War. Graz: Universität Graz; New Academic Press, 2020.
- (2020). "Recuperem la història dels Brigadistes. Presentació de la plataforma SIDBRINT, un projecte viu". Arxius i Guerra Civil: actes del Congrés de Recerca i Arxius, 27-29 setembre 2019. Esterri d'Aneu: Ajuntament, 2020.
- NAYA ORTEGA, Ramón; PRADES-ARTIGAS, M. Lourdes (2020). "El idioma no importa, los hombres libres hablan su lengua. Multilingüismo y Brigadas Internacionales", Hasta pronto, amigos de España: Las Brigadas Internacionales en el 80 aniversario de su despedida de la Guerra Civil (1938-2018). Albacete: CEDOBI, 2019, 176-190.
- PRADES-ARTIGAS, M. Lourdes; PLATERO-GÓMEZ, Marta (2019). "SIDBRINT y la recuperación de la memoria histórica de las Brigadas Internacionales = SIDBRINT and the recovery of the historical memory of the International Brigades", Brigadas Internacionales: 80 años después. Albacete: Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel": CEDOBI, 2019. p. 249-263.

[Professor Parvati Nair](#) is Professor of Hispanic, Cultural and Migration Studies and Head of the School of Languages, Linguistics and Film at Queen Mary, University of London.

Her research interests lie on the nexus of Cultural Studies and Migration Studies, with a special focus on visual representations of migration and displacement. Her background is in Hispanic Studies, starting with her doctoral work on the concept and practices of community in Spain. Subsequently, her writing has taken a more comparative and transnational focus, considering questions of human mobility and culture in contexts of globalization and transnational connections. She has published extensively on photography as a mode of engaging with many socio-political issues relating to migration, such ethnicity, gender, urban spaces, borders, inequalities, environmental displacement, cultural memory and community. She has also published on film and music, especially flamenco. Her work is committed to an ethics of social justice, dignity, and human and planetary rights through revisions in existing policies, discourses and practices.

Panels and Abstracts

Wednesday 1st September

Panel 1: IBERIAN & AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mohamed Douief Merras, Universidad de Barcelona: *El Sahara Occidental en la política exterior española*

La cuestión del Sahara Occidental ha sido y es una cuestión muy sensible tanto para la sociedad como para la clase política española, tanto de derechas como de izquierdas. La población saharauí, especialmente los refugiados saharauíes en Tinduf, ha gozado del apoyo social, humanitario político del Estado español. A la llegada del primer Gobierno socialista de Felipe González en 1982, la cuestión del Sahara Occidental fue primordial para el Ejecutivo de González, que defendió abiertamente un referéndum de autodeterminación para el pueblo saharauí. La llegada en 1996 al Gobierno del Partido Popular de José María Aznar, significó un pequeño de España respecto al conflicto del Sahara, Aznar defendió una solución aceptada por las dos en el conflicto dentro de la legalidad internacional. Con Zapatero presidiendo el Gobierno en 2004 se produjo un giro en las posiciones españolas respecto al Sahara, acercándose a las posiciones marroquíes. En la presente ponencia analizo las claves del viraje de la política exterior española respecto al conflicto del Sahara Occidental, y el acercamiento cada vez más claro al proyecto de autonomía para el Sahara planteado por Marruecos

Nick Sherman, Independent Researcher: *Britain and Spain: the 1898 Disaster and the Algeciras Conference of 1906*

This paper reviews the **decline of Britain's imperial hegemony** in the late nineteenth century through the lens of Anglo-Spanish diplomatic relations. In 1859, Britain then at the peak of its world dominance, had unilaterally dictated the terms of settlement of Spain's short-lived imperial adventure in north Africa, the so-called War of Africa. Forty years later, Britain's weakened state meant it could only achieve its strategic and commercial objectives after extensive negotiation with rival imperial powers. The US invasion of Cuba and then eight years later, France's colonisation of Morocco, brought Spain to the heart of the growing tensions between the great powers as the industrial empires of Germany and the US exerted their newfound influence. In face of these pressures, Britain was determined to retain its diplomatic dominance in Spain to safeguard both its crucial Gibraltar base (one of the Empire's 'five strategic keys that lock up the globe') and its privileged trading relationships in the region. In 1898, it could only do this by abandoning Spain in face of the growing influence of the US. Later, at the 1906 Algeciras Conference, designed to reconcile the antagonistic interests of the great powers in Morocco, Britain was only able to secure its goals after long and tortuous negotiation with twelve other powers. The eventual settlement involved allocating Spain a policing 'buffer' role in the northern coastal area of the Rif. This in turn drew the country into a disastrous, three-decade long colonial adventure.

Jenny Nelson, Cardiff University: *The Yoruba Liberated African Diaspora and Return Voyages from Havana to Lagos in the Nineteenth Century.*

Of the many thousands of enslaved Africans illegally imported to Cuba after 1817, an estimated 26,000 were assigned liberated African status as the result of bilateral treaties between Spain and Britain. Because liberated Africans' freedom could not be guaranteed in Cuba, the British authorities pressed for alternatives such as the transfer of liberated Africans to British colonies in the Caribbean, or even repatriation to Africa. Return voyages mostly involved Yoruba speakers.

Despite their rarity, this paper argues that such voyages reinforced the image of Britain as an antislavery nation and provided human stories that could contribute to the production of knowledge on the Cuban slave system. It explores the impact of return voyages on local communities from Havana and Lagos to Plymouth and London, and the ongoing implications for the descendants of returnees.

Panel 2: IDENTITIES, BORDERLINES & CITIZENSHIP

Daniel Martínez Lamas, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Rememoración y afectos políticos en la democracia española*

El propósito de esta comunicación es abordar la dimensión afectiva de los procesos colectivos de construcción de memoria, desde el punto de vista de las implicaciones para la movilización y la formación de identidades políticas. En este sentido, se propone una perspectiva de análisis centrada en el elemento contencioso de movimientos por la memoria y el papel que juegan en ellos las emociones y la vinculación afectiva con el pasado. A continuación, se elabora una aproximación a las formas que estas dinámicas han adoptado y están adoptando en el contexto de la España reciente, con la mirada puesta sobre las interacciones simbólicas de movimiento memorialista que emerge en el 2000 con los nuevos marcos y códigos políticos que surgen al calor de las contestaciones y transformaciones ligadas a la crisis democrática. El objetivo, por tanto, es analizar la operatividad de las emociones en esta práctica rememorativa y sus efectos, límites y posibilidades para la articulación del vínculo político.

Carlos Pazos-Justo Euroiberización Grupo Galabra-UMinho, CEH, Universidade do Minho: *Para una interpretación del marco relacional ibérico actual: desfronterización, policentrismo y regionalización*

A partir de 1986, cuando pasan a integrar la CEE (hoy UE), las relaciones de los dos Estados ibéricos experimentan progresivamente importantes cambios en varias dimensiones: el vertiginoso aumento de los intercambios económicos, la intensificación de la movilidad (turística o laboral), la (para)diplomacia cultural promovida por diferentes actores, su plasmación en los programas educativos de los diferentes territorios, etc. En base a ello, se pretende identificar algunas de las tendencias que resignifican el contacto intraibérico, especialmente en su dimensión cultural, fruto de lógicas extraibéricas (de la UE). Se destacarán procesos relacionados con la *desfronterización*, el policentrismo (y la múltiple agencialidad) y la regionalización como marcas crecientemente significativas en el ámbito de las relaciones ibéricas en la actualidad en su dimensión social y cultural.

Luís Lóia, Universidade Católica Portuguesa: *Political Representation and New Models of Citizenship*

National State seems to remain a key concept to understand modern political life and many scholars have been devoting their attention to it. On the one hand, they intend to demonstrate that we are witnessing a failure of National States to provide the needed answers to modern claims that nowadays can only be solved at international levels. On the other hand, National States seem to be the only type of social organization through which, especially in democratic regimes, people become effective in shaping the kind of world they aim to live in. Our aim is to show that both approaches need to be understood in their interconnected realms. There has never been a more appropriate time to affirm that we are citizens of the world, but citizenship is, at its core and in its most significant meaning, is a political and national status given by some form of organized political society. How can these different

spheres of participation in political life be conciliated? How can these different claims, but with the same sources, be satisfied? How may we understand the national drives towards populism and authoritarianism in several National States with the appeal of a democracy policy with a suitable moral background that may provide a “good life”? Those are some questions we intend to address in this paper.

João Fortes Rocha, ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa: *Portugal e Espanha – as eleições europeias de 1987*

O ano de 1987 constitui-se como histórico na vida política da Península Ibérica. Pela primeira vez na vida de Portugal e Espanha, realizou-se um ato eleitoral para a eleição de representantes no Parlamento Europeu, um ano e meio, após a entrada de ambos os países, na então Comunidade Económica Europeia, a 1 de janeiro de 1986. O objetivo da presente comunicação é realizar um ensaio de história comparada, no que concerne às seguintes vertentes: participação e resultados eleitorais, perfil dos eurodeputados eleitos e os efeitos deste momento na vida política de cada um dos países. Esperamos desde modo contribuir para um aprofundamento histórico do conhecimento da relação dos cidadãos com as instituições europeias.

Panel 3: CATALAN STUDIES: NATIONALISM AND MIGRATIONS

David Duarte, University of Pompeu Fabra / University of Porto: *The Catalan crisis from a Portuguese perspective 2017-2019*

Traditionally prudent and distant vis-à-vis its peninsular neighbour's internal affairs, Portugal has been particularly interested in the Catalan issue, an interest translated into an intense debate in the media, statements from power holders, as well as academic conferences and seminars. This interest also justified the intervention of different Spanish and Catalan agents in the Portuguese debate in an attempt to influence the course of what had then become an Iberian discussion. On the one hand, the Portuguese questioned the peninsular national diversity and the unity of the Spanish state. On the other hand, both Spanish and Catalan sides tried to influence the course of the discussion. The paper «The Catalan crisis from a Portuguese perspective 2017-2019» will analyse public and official statements on the Catalan issue from elected Portuguese.

Steven Byrne, University of Limerick: *From Spain and Further Afield: Immigration and Catalan Independence*

Immigration has extended to regions with sub-state nationalist movements, such as Scotland, Friesland, the Basque Country and, as is the focus of this paper, Catalonia. In a context of political upheaval in the region, this article aims to examine the impact of the successive waves of immigration to Catalonia on the modern independence movement. The respective status of the immigrant population in Catalonia is a major issue about which there is a divergence of opinion. This paper approaches attitudes toward immigrants through the threat-benefit framework, which perceives immigrants as both threatening and beneficial for the receiving society. The data qualitative data reveal a complexity of attitudes on the impact of immigration on the secessionist movement. Two themes emerge from the data: 'Immigration: Rising Benefit' and '(New) Immigration: (New) Challenge'. The comments of the respondents indicate that, against the backdrop of the independence process in the territory, there exists a range of views on the impact of the various waves of migration to Catalonia.

Isabel Araújo Branco, CHAM-Centro de Humanidades, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa Morada: *O México na perspectiva de uma exilada espanhola: a literatura de Luisa Carnés*

Luisa Carnés (Madrid, 1905-Cidade do México, 1964) é uma das mais importantes escritoras espanholas da II República. Envolvida activamente na Guerra Civil (1936-1939), teve de abandonar o país após a vitória das tropas fascistas lideradas por Franco e exilar-se na América Latina, à semelhança de tantos outros compatriotas. Carnés fixou-se no México, onde continuou a sua actividade literária e jornalística. Nesta comunicação pretendemos abordar os temas da sua narrativa escrita no subcontinente, em particular em contos e no romance *El eslabón perdido*, numa época em que Carnés passa a ser uma autora migrante, exilada e transatlântica, com uma visão particular tanto da América como de Espanha. Veremos como a mulher e a condição feminina continuam a estar no centro da sua obra, encontrando ainda temas como o exílio e as experiências dos desterrados, a memória e a

projecção intelectual e emocional em relação a Espanha, o contexto político e social do país de origem e de outras nações e a complexidade da sociedade mexicana. Para melhor compreender estes textos, recorreremos a estudos de Antonio Plaza Plaza, Ileana Olmedo, Fernando Larraz, Javier Sánchez Zapatero, Claudio Guillén e Fernando Aínsa.

Bernat Padró Nieto, Universitat de Barcelona: *La dimensión atlántica de la revista Alfar. Redes intelectuales y espacios de revista*

Las revistas impulsadas por el nacionalismo gallego de los años diez y veinte mantuvieron una relación intensa con la literatura portuguesa. La revista *Alfar*, surgida de la Casa América-Galicia fundada en 1920 en A Coruña, compartió colaboradores, apoyos comerciales e infraestructuras con algunos periódicos gallegos, pero su horizonte fue básicamente español e hispanoamericano. Sin embargo, fue permeable a los intereses de su entorno y publicó textos en gallego y en portugués de autores como Risco o Teixeira de Pascoaes. La excentricidad de *Alfar* fue que su vocación iberista se cruzó con la transatlántica debido a una red de colaboradores gallegos, argentinos, uruguayos y portugueses. El martinfierrista Francisco Luis Bernárdez medió para que el portugués publicara en la revista coruñesa, y el poeta Carlos Sabat Ercaesty mantuvo desde Uruguay correspondencia con Teixeira i difundió su obra en su país. Esta ponencia estudiará los contactos entre los espacios de revistas gallegos, portugueses y rioplatenses de principios de los años veinte, con la revista *Alfar* como caso paradigmático de eje de redes intelectuales transnacionales.

Stella Galvão, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Bras: *El siglo de las Luces, Goya, la guerra y la Ilustración*

En la novela *El siglo de las Luces*, del escritor cubano Alejo Carpentier, saltan a la vista las descripciones de la naturaleza y el marco histórico, ambos impregnados de metáforas y temas alegóricos. La novela ha sido publicada en 1962 y se la considera la cumbre de la extensa producción literaria de este autor. Él nos introduce en un mundo panorámico que, a través de las ideas de la Ilustración, impactó tremendamente en el siglo XVIII. Por lo tanto, el título de la obra hace ilusión a las ideas de aquella época. Los hechos que mueven la historia de los tres jóvenes y el comerciante francés Victor Hughes tienen un trasfondo histórico que remite a la trasposición del ideario de la Revolución Francesa en el Caribe de aquel entonces. El nuevo escenario pregona la razón, la ruptura con los antiguos moldes y el aporte de nuevas ideas bajadas en lo método del empirismo-razonamiento, que perdura hasta nuestros días en el mundo occidental

Thursday 2nd September 2021

Panel 5: SPAIN AS INSPIRATION IN THE LITERARY WORK OF THREE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WRITERS: George Eliot, Agatha Christie and Sylvia Plath.

María Encarnación Carrillo-García, University of Murcia: *The Spanish Gypsy by George Eliot: the Fedalma's decision and the heroine journey*

George Eliot was the pseudonym of the British writer Mary Ann Evans (Warwickshire, 1819-London, 1980), who was noted for her great culture and her progressive and feminist ideas. She wrote essays, novels and poetry, including the essays Margaret Fuller and Mary Wollstonecraft (1855), *Silly Novels by Lady Novelists* (1856); the novels *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860); and the poems *Agatha* (1869) or *The Spanish Gypsy* (1868). The journey in literature has been a recurrent motif since classical authors, as depicted in Homer's *Odyssey*, this same literary journey has also been undertaken by heroines, who have remained in action throughout it, constituting a path of initiation and learning that has transformed the protagonist. Taking this into account, I will read *The Spanish Gypsy* (1968), an epic poem written by Eliot after traveling for Spain, from a female-centre perspective (Moi, 2002) that is, by focusing on women as protagonists and women as writers. I will also analyse from a mythological perspective (Campbell, 1949) in terms of the definition of adventure, the processes of departure, initiation and return of a Spanish heroine. - Campbell, J. (1949). *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. New York: Bollingen Foundation Inc. - Eliot, G. (1868). *The Spanish Gipsy*. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. <https://georgeeliotarchive.org/files/original/11b7aa0193167dfbe26fb4c35cb6c9d4.pdf> - Moi, T. (2002). *Sexual/Textual Politics: Feminist Literary Theory*. New York: New Accent, Routledge. Keywords: Spain, heroine, literary journey, epic poem

Lucía-Pilar Cancelas-Ouviña, University of Cádiz: *Agatha Christie's Spain: crime fiction set in the Balearic and Canary Islands*

Travel always left its mark on Agatha Christie, and the places she visited were a source of inspiration for the setting of some of her works. We know that she visited Spain on several occasions: in February 1927 she was in the Canary Islands (González Lemus, 2007), she went to Majorca between 1930-1933 and travelled to Madrid and Toledo in 1967. The result of these trips are the short stories "The Man from the Sea" included in *The Mysterious Mr. Quin* (1930) and "The Companion" from *Miss Marple and the 13 Problems* (1933), set in the Canary Islands (García Pérez, 2000; Rivero, 2020). In 1939 she published the novel *Regatta Mystery* (1939) set in Majorca. In this presentation, on the one hand, these three works will be geolocated so that readers can situate themselves in the geographical context where the events narrated take place in case they choose to take a literary route, and on the other hand, an attempt will be made to glimpse Agatha Christie's viewing of the Spain of that time through the brushstrokes reflected in these works. The analysis of the geographical framework the setting and the geolocation will contribute to offering keys for a better reading comprehension by placing the reader in the scenario that inspired the author and that she described in her works. - García Pérez, J.L. (2000). *La estancia de Agatha Christie en Canarias. La influencia del País Canario en sus novelas de intriga*, en Morales Padrón, F. (Coord.) *XIII Coloquio de Historia Canario-Americana* ;

VIII Congreso Internacional de Historia de America: (AEA; 1998) / pp. 1547- 1554 - González Lemus, N. (2007). Agatha Christie en canarias. 1927: un invierno que cambió su vida. Nivaria Ediciones. - Rivero Grandoso, J. (2020). Los relatos de Agatha Christie ambientados en Canarias: Un acercamiento desde la biografía de la autora y la relevancia del turismo en Martín Escribà, A., Sánchez Zapatero, J. (Coords). La expansión del género negro, pp. 235-242

Keywords: Agatha Christie, Spain, detective novel, literary geography

Lorraine Kerslake, University of Alicante: *A Portrait of a Spanish Honeymoon: Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes in Benidorm*

During the summer of 1956, Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes spent their honeymoon in what was at the time a small fishing village, called Benidorm. That summer the couple wrote some 35,000 words about their experiences in Spain, including letters, short stories, poetry together with Plath's drawings. Despite what would seem a substantial part of their work, this period has received little attention from critics. To make matters more complicated both writers appear to offer different views to what happened during their stay. This paper looks at the interplay between literary texts and the social space created in Plath and Hughes's writing by examining their letters and journals as well as their poetry to explore the emotional response engendered by the experience. The corpus of Plath's "Spanish travel poems" will be identified and examined against Hughes's poetry from Birthday Letters together with biographical data from both poet's journals and correspondence in order to reveal the imprint that Spain left in both poets. Keywords: Sylvia Plath, Ted Hughes, Spain, Travel poetry.

Panel 6: LGBTQ+ REPRESENTATIONS AND THE CONTEMPORARY SPANISH CINEMA

Francisco A. Zurian, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Almodóvar y la (auto) representación gay*

El cine de Almodóvar está cruzado por una narrativa autorreferencial que se ha desarrollado en toda su filmografía planteando una reflexión sobre la autoficción y sus diversas posibilidades de mostrar y esconder el yo autoral. Diversos tópicos cruzan toda su obra confiriendo una sorprendente unidad a toda ella: el cine (y el metacine), la creación y el pulso autoral, la Movida madrileña o cómo lo lúdico puede ser una manifestación contra el pasado dictatorial español, la niñez, a la vez indefensa y procaz, la madre como referente (casi) absoluto y la ausencia del padre, etc. En ese contexto Almodóvar cierra una trilogía donde cine, representaciones del yo y escritura son los ejes narrativos: *La Ley del deseo* (1987), *La mala educación* (2004) y *Dolor y Gloria* (2019), que descubren, paso a paso, su escritura fílmica como una (re)escritura de (su) vida.

Francisco-José García-Ramos, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Maternidad, familia y VIH/ sida en el cine español del siglo XXI.*

Partiendo del personaje de Rosa y su recién nacido Esteban (*Todo sobre mi madre*, Pedro Almodóvar, *El Deseo*, 1999) este trabajo ofrece una cartografía sobre la representación de las maternidades marcadas por el VIH, así como de las relaciones entre infancia, familia y VIH/sida, que el cine español ha abordado desde el cambio de siglo hasta la pandemia de la covid-19. Un estudio que aborda cómo el cine ha abordado la problemática de la transmisión del VIH por vía perinatal así como el devenir de los recién nacidos en contextos familiares marcados por la heroína, las sexualidades no normativas y el sida.

María Toscano Alonso, Universidad de Sevilla: *Patrones de representación de las identidades trans en el cine español del siglo XXI.*

En los últimos años, la visibilidad del colectivo trans ha ido ganando fuerza en diferentes ámbitos, entre ellos encontramos los medios de comunicación en sus diferentes vertientes. El panorama socio-político y cultural en España está viviendo múltiples cambios. Deteniéndonos en el sector cinematográfico, podemos observar que la producción española ha contado con protagonistas transidentitarios en ocasiones muy limitadas. Partiendo de la hipótesis que afirma que estos personajes han sido estereotipados, se han abordado mediante un análisis de contenido aquellas películas de producción española realizadas en el marco del siglo XXI que cuentan con una o un personaje trans como protagonista o secundario. Se han hallado patrones representativos en relación

Panel 7: PERIPHERIES & CROSS-BORDER LITERARY AND CULTURAL NETWORKS

Guadalupe Nieto Caballero, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *La frontera hispano-lusa en la literatura: análisis de textos de la narrativa del siglo XX*

La frontera entre España y Portugal ha propiciado el encuentro (y desencuentro) constante entre dos culturas y dos espacios. Entre los frutos de esos encuentros se sitúa la literatura, una literatura muchas veces con preocupaciones comunes, con planteamientos similares y con propuestas cercanas. En esta comunicación analizamos algunos testimonios representativos de la narrativa española y portuguesa del siglo XX que reflexionan sobre la frontera hispano-lusa, por un lado, y, por otro, textos que se desarrollan en el espacio de frontera. Abordaremos ejemplos de las obras de José Saramago, Miguel Delibes y Felipe Trigo —entre otros—, que aborden las perspectivas señaladas y analizaremos cómo confluyen en algunos temas y preocupaciones.

Fátima Fernandes da Silva, CEC – Universidade de Lisboa / Université de Franche-Comté: *Representação do tradutor em Mercedes Abad e Bernard Hoepffner.*

O objectivo da presente comunicação é pensar a representação do tradutor em dois textos literários: *El vecino de abajo* (2008), da catalã Mercedes Abad, e *Portrait du traducteur en escroc* (2018), do francês Bernard Hoepffner. Uma bordagem comparatista permitirá equacionar as semelhanças e as diferenças no que diz respeito à estrutura da narrativa e à construção das personagens. Levantar-se-ão questões em torno daquilo que é traduzir, da hesitação entre escrever e traduzir, de algumas ideias feitas a propósito da figura do tradutor.

Ambos os romances convidam o leitor a aproximar-se da intimidade desta personagem que normalmente só conhece pelo nome, a saber mais acerca do modo como trabalha, do seu quotidiano, da sua humanidade.

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Santiago Pérez Isasi, CEC, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa: *The role of female writers and intellectuals in the foundation of Iberian literary networks (late 19th and early 20th centuries)*

In this paper I want to present some very preliminary findings on the role of female writers and intellectuals in creating literary and feminist networks within the Iberian Peninsula in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While some of these connections have already been the subject of some research and publications (most notable, the relation between Carmen de Burgos and Ana de Castro Osório), others have been understood as a one-way influence (such as the connection between Emilia Pardo Bazán and Guiomar Torresão or Torrezão), and many others still await to be discovered

and investigated (such as the figure of Alice Pestana, Portuguese pedagogue and intellectual who lived in Madrid for the second half of her life and collaborated with the Institución Libre de Enseñanza). The idea of this paper is to highlight the need for deeper examination of these relations, and also for a more system(at)ic approach to the connections between the feminist movements of both countries at this time.

Patrícia Infante da Câmara. CEC, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa *Tendências contemporâneas na literatura portuguesa*

Num estudo de 1994, Boaventura de Sousa Santos serve-se das imagens metafóricas da *corrente de ar* e da *porta de vai-vem* para designar, respectivamente, o lugar em que a identidade cultural portuguesa se encontra e estabelece, assim como a variabilidade das suas aberturas aos “ares” vindos de outras culturas com as quais se relaciona, sobretudo as europeias. É pois *na relação* com diferentes realidades culturais que a cultura portuguesa predominantemente se desenvolve, não podendo portanto ser percebida como auto-contida ou como simplesmente coincidente com os limites territoriais, estatais e linguísticos da nação em que se enquadra. Assim acontece, igualmente (e por conseguinte), com a sua produção literária, afinal parte integrante do *sistema simbólico* mais vasto que é a cultura. Procurarei, pois, dar conta nesta comunicação daquilo que entendo como a *vocação planetária* da literatura portuguesa contemporânea, que aliás julgo que possa corresponder, de facto e nos seus vários desdobramentos (que passarão por questões temáticas, formais, estruturais e intertextuais, entre outras), a uma das suas tendências mais notórias e interessantes.

Panel 8: CRISIS IN IBERIAN CINEMAS

Iván Villarrea Álvarez, Universidade de Coimbra: *Then, as Now: Intertwined Crises in The Year of the Discovery*

Every crisis needs to be historized. Thus, in order to discuss the Great Recession, Spanish non-fiction film *The Year of the Discovery* (*El año del descubrimiento*, Luis López Carrasco, 2020) looks back at a forgotten event in recent history: the social unrest caused by deindustrialization in the Cartagena area, southeast of Spain, that led to a fire in the Regional Assembly of Murcia on February 3, 1992. Throughout 200 minutes, filmmaker Luis López Carrasco recalls this event through long conversations filmed inside a bar and edited in split screen, a technique that allows him to offer different standpoints on what happened then –a post-industrial crisis– and what was happening at the time of the filming – the aftermath of the financial crisis. This paper, therefore, aims to delve into the visual and discursive strategies through which *The Year of Discovery* creates new ways of understanding the correlation between past and present.

Patrícia Sequeira Brás, Universidade Lusófona: *Care Work and Social Reproduction in the Aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis*

In the case of *Active Life* (2013), *Industrial Revolution* (2014) and *The Nothing Factory* (2017) released in the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis, I have previously argued that these films offer a critique of austerity from the point of view of production, disregarding the role of reproductive labour for and against capital. The imposition of austerity measures after the Global Financial Crisis resulted in the restructuring of the welfare states in both North America and Europe as the means to reduce public spending. Women were however disproportionately more affected by austerity since they perform significantly more unpaid care work than men. In my presentation, I examine *Colo* (2017, Teresa Villaverde) and *Tempo Comum* (2018, Susana Nobre) to argue that unlike the previously mentioned films, these seem to address societal gender expectations as well as demonstrate that women are more likely to bear the brunt of austerity.

Ana Vera, University of Copenhagen: *Disaffected youth in contemporary Iberian cinemas*

The 2008 financial crisis and its mutation into a series of interconnected crises of several natures have become one of the major subjects explored by Iberian cinemas. A significant corpus of feature films has proposed different representations of its economic and social impact on the peninsular societies reflected, notably, in the presence of characters at risk and forced to lead a precarious life. This paper analyses the ways in which this series of crises are reflected and narrativized in Iberian cinemas. We will focus, in particular, on films representing unmotivated, vulnerable, and deprived young characters forced to lead a precarious life within the recessionary present, such as *Beautiful Youth* (*Hermosa Juventud*, Jaime Rosales, 2014). Drawing on Bernard Stiegler's theory on disaffected youth (2013), a term used to describe the universal phenomenon of disoriented and deprived youth

communities, we seek to understand how these characters are the symptom of a collective sense of precarity arising from the contemporary state of crisis.

Panel 9: PANDEMICS, ECONOMY AND GENDER POLICIES

Laura Arranz Sánchez, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Evolución del discurso y políticas de género de la derecha en España representada por el Partido Popular*

¿Sigue siendo el Partido Popular el principal representante de la política conservadora en materia de género en España? ¿Han radicalizado los actuales dirigentes del partido su discurso de género para contrarrestar el auge de Vox? El objetivo de esta ponencia es reconstruir la postura política del Partido Popular respecto a cuatro problemáticas de género –violencia de género, aborto, familia y papel de la mujer– desde su constitución en 1989 hasta la actualidad, prestando especial atención a los tres últimos años, cuando se produjo la fragmentación del bloque de la derecha con la irrupción de Vox –partido de derecha radical y antifeminista– en el Congreso. Esta nueva coyuntura ha puesto en duda la continuidad del liderazgo del Partido Popular como representante de la derecha y su monopolio del discurso conservador en política social, forzándole a (re)definir su postura en materia de género, de por sí ambivalente, en el reciente debate público. El trabajo se sustentará en un análisis cualitativo del discurso de género del Partido Popular centrado en las cuatro problemáticas mencionadas. Para llevarlo a cabo se empleará una muestra de documentos que reflejen la ideología del partido (véase programas políticos, notas de prensa, votaciones en el Congreso y propuestas de ley o políticas públicas).

Makiko Narita, Nagasaki University: *Regional disparities in Spain under the Covid-19 pandemic*

This paper studies the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic in Spain. Covid-19 infections have curtailed economic activities and seriously damaged world economy. Even in Spain, the economic deterioration is remarkable due to the reduction of production and consumption and the increase of unemployment. To curb spread of the corona virus infection, not only cross-border activities but also domestic movements are restricted. Hence, the economic impact of the Covid-19 differs from region to region. This paper examines regional disparities in Spain caused by the coronavirus infections and evaluates regional support and policies to decrease such disparities or to maintain convergence process.

Panel 10: ESPACIOS DE (IN)VISIBILIDAD EN LA FICCIÓN SERIADA ESPAÑOLA: ESTEROTIPOS DE GÉNERO Y DIVERSIDAD SEXUAL

Hernando C. Gómez Prada, Universidad Internacional de la Rioja (UNIR): *Teresa de Jesús (TVE, 1984). Josefina Molina y la televisión desde una nueva perspectiva de género.*

Protagonizada por Concha Velasco, la miniserie dirigida por Josefina Molina, con guiones de la propia Josefina, Carmen Martín Gaité y Víctor García de la Concha fue un gran éxito consolidándose en el tiempo tras su emisión en TVE. El personaje de Teresa de Jesús muestra las características de una heroína que lucha ante la adversidad para cumplir su misión. Tradicionalmente concebida como ejemplo de vida extraordinaria, aquí su figura se aborda desde una nueva perspectiva visibilizando una nueva visión de género bajo la reinterpretación feminista por parte de la directora Josefina Molina. En este trabajo se examinará, mediante una metodología de visionado y análisis, cómo la miniserie fue capaz de llevar a la pequeña pantalla la vida de Teresa de Jesús visibilizando no solo su lucha como monja, sino también como mujer. Una nueva visión que, con los nuevos movimientos feministas, cobra especial relevancia.

Francisco-José García-Ramos, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Ficciones biográficas. Alusiones a la fotoperiodista Juana Biarnés en la serie Cuéntame (TVE).*

Este trabajo aborda los desdibujamientos entre realidad y ficción en la construcción biográfica de una de las primeras mujeres fotógrafas de prensa que ejerció profesionalmente con carné reglamentario tras la Guerra Civil española: la catalana Juana Biarnés (1935-2018). Tras caer en el olvido tras su retirada en los años 80, será la serie de ficción *Cuéntame* (TVE, 2001—) quien recupere y visibilice su figura como mujer foto periodista del diario *Pueblo*, uno de los más importantes durante el franquismo. A pesar del espíritu historicista de la serie, durante dos temporadas se creará una ficción biográfica e historia alternativa de Biarnés que acabará en los tribunales de justicia. Se pretende reflexionar sobre esta ficción biográfica y los estereotipos de género que plantea la serie sobre la figura de Biarnés. Un relato que se convertirá sin saberlo en el primer intento —fallido— de construcción biográfica de una mujer pionera en el fotoperiodismo en Cataluña y España.

Francisco A. Zurian, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *De Física o Química (2008-2011) a Élite (2018-actualidad): evoluciones de las representaciones juveniles en la televisión española.*

Tomando como casos de estudio estas dos afamadas y populares ficciones seriadas de la televisión española proponemos como hipótesis de investigación cómo en apenas más de 5 años las representaciones juveniles, especialmente las de jóvenes LGBTIQ+, han variado proponiendo y visibilizando un abanico más amplio de representación con motores narrativos donde la diversidad (de raza, clase, sexual e identitaria) se focaliza y se hace más visible también por la importante influencia de la internacionalización de su consumo por medio de su explotación en plataformas digitales más allá del aparato televisivo.

Panel 11: DICTATORSHIPS, CIVIL WAR AND RESISTANCE IN FICTION

Deirdre Kelly, Technological University Dublin: *The Representation of Spanish Republicans in the graphic narrative Esperaré siempre tu regreso (2016) by Jordi Peidro*

This talk will focus on the representation of Spanish republicans in the Mauthausen concentration camp in the historical graphic narrative, *Esperaré siempre tu regreso* (2016) by Jordi Peidro. Drawing on Marianne Hirsch's concept of 'affiliative postmemory' and Sebastiaan Faber's notion of the 'affiliative act', the analysis will discuss how the author-illustrator navigates ethical and aesthetic issues when representing something as inconceivable as the Holocaust. Peidro's text adds to the burgeoning genre of historical graphic narrative in Spain, which seeks to 'recover and visualize forgotten or untold stories from the Spanish Civil War from a leftist perspective' (Amago and Marr 2019). It also expands the growing corpus of contemporary graphic narratives that represent, acknowledge and pay homage to the Spanish Republican deportees or 'unacknowledged ghosts' (Sara J. Brenneis 2019) who were left to their fate in Nazi concentration camps.

Durba Banerjee, Indian Institute of Management Indore: *Understanding the "Pío Moa" phenomenon*

Examining memory of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) in contemporary fiction and non-fiction is a complicated task because the works are a reflection of the socio-political and cultural movement of the recovery of historical memory (Halbwachs and Diaz, 1995). The task is further problematized in view of the political and economic exploitation of the memory of the past that has accompanied the movement. In this paper, it would be our endeavor to compare works of fiction and non-fiction on the Civil War published since the end of the 20th century. The focus of the paper will not so much fall on the representation of memory but its modes of transmission – artistic representation vs. scholarly works of history. The idea is to understand why one piece is chosen over another and how that influences public opinion and perception of an event. Furthermore, the paper would try to decipher the charm of Pío Moa by situating his works in the aforementioned context.

Ângela Fernandes FLUL, Universidade de Lisboa: *Non-conforming experiments in 20th century Iberian fiction: humor, fantasy and science fiction*

In their different national contexts, and certainly unaware of each other, the Portuguese translator and novelist Mário-Henrique Leiria (1923-1980) and the Catalan novelist, playwright and translator Manuel de Pedrolo (1918-1990) have developed relevant literary work that may be read as a response to the political and social circumstances they were living in. Having lived and worked for several decades under the Iberian dictatorial regimes, they acted as non-conforming authors (and individuals) and managed to find ways of resisting the dominant systems and voicing their dissent.

In this paper, I will analyze the non-conforming literary experiments authored by both Leiria and Pedrolo, characterized by the subtle mixture of humor, fantasy and science fiction, and thus following a somewhat hidden practice in the mid-20th century Iberian literary panorama. I will argue that this

choice of genre fiction proposes a deliberate non-conforming artistic response in the Portuguese and Spanish dictatorial contexts.

Panel 12: MEMORY AND TRAUMA IN CINEMA AND LITERATURE

Rachel Beaney, Cardiff University: *HIV AIDS Orphans in 1990s Spain: Memories of a Childhood in Estiu 1993* (Simón 2017)

This paper draws on my doctoral research on the cinematic representation of the children orphaned by the AIDS crisis in Spain in the 1980s and the 1990s. By 1997, Spain had one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS cases in the European Union. This was linked to intravenous drug use and a lack of sexual health education. In this paper, I examine how the film *Estiu 1993* (Carla Simón, 2017) sheds light on the lived experiences of children who were orphaned when their parents died after contracting the virus and on the social realities in which this fictional narrative is grounded.

Estiu 1993 was extremely successful on the festival circuit and won awards in five of the Catalan Film Academy's 2018 Gaudí awards, including Best Script and Best Direction. Supported by insights from my own interviews with outreach workers from the organisations SIDA STUDI and Creación Positiva, this paper will consider how the film leads us to reflect on the lives of the children orphaned by AIDS. I will discuss how the film employs narrative invention to simulate lived experiences of stigma, prejudice and intergenerational tension faced by people with AIDS, and their family members, in the early 90s.

Luís Miguel Cardoso, Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre CEC – University of Lisbon: *Literature and Cinema: a narrative palimpsest in Vergílio Ferreira's novels?*

Let us begin a journey through the (im) possibility of the Portuguese writer Vergílio Ferreira to unveil, systematically or episodically, a cinematographic writing. A first look at this issue belongs to Lauro António. The director and reader of the Vergilian work points out the existence of a cinematographic contamination in the novelist's writing. To support his point of view, the filmmaker combines different arguments. Lauro António recalls that the writer constantly lived with cinema, he regretted it because no director (except for Guimarães and Lauro António) was interested in his novels, and impregnated his books with a clear proximity to the cinematographic universe. The filmmaker identifies three main influences: Neo-Realism, Malraux and Existentialism, and Nouveau Roman. However, a question arises: is it adequate to read Vergílio Ferreira's novels illuminated by a set of influences that have cinema as their matrix? The answer invokes the relations between Literature and Cinema...

Rathi Anandu, Stanford University: *Cortando escenas con un cuchillo: La maternidad y la sexualidad a través de objetos domésticos en Volver de Almodóvar*

Motherhood and sexuality are often considered essential themes in the oeuvre of Spanish auteur Pedro Almodóvar, as two separate spheres of femininity that compete within the space of his films. This statement is specifically reflected in Almodóvar's highly acclaimed *Volver* (2006), a film that chronicles several generations of women and the love that mothers carry for their daughters. This essay argues that in *Volver*, Almodóvar employs the symbolism of a quotidian household object

linked to the traditionally domestic role of a mother — a kitchen knife — to convey the evolution of the protagonist Raimunda's character, as she reclaims her power as a woman and contends against a patriarchal society. By examining three distinct scenes in which Raimunda interacts with the kitchen knife, this essay emphasizes how the filmic techniques of mise en scène and camera positioning reconcile the dichotomy that exists between domestic motherhood and a woman's sexuality within Almodóvar's *Volver*.

Panel 13: FRANCOISM/ CIVIL WAR AND MEDIA

Manuel López Forjas *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: An approach to paramo vegetation: critical philosophy within Franco's Spain'*

I'm presenting a reflection on the philosophical panorama during Francoism. Spaniards always say that they only had Scholastic Philosophy during that period, but was it really a darkness age in terms of critical thought? I will try to show that there was a certain culture during the dictatorship that did not only have to do with Scholasticism and Empire. There was at least a brief and hidden intellectual environment that made possible the existence of some critical philosophers; whose contributions were very important to create a wide and open culture before the transition to democracy.

Florian Grafl *Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Correlations of Colonial War Experiences and Collective Violence in Spain (1918-1939)*

Since Spain had remained neutral in the First World War, George Mosse's 'Brutalization' thesis fails to explain the high extend of collective violence during and before the Spanish Civil War. Instead, many of the perpetrators had been involved before in the colonial wars that the Spanish Empire fought on the Cuban island, the Philippines and in Morocco. Consequently, it seems very reasonable to apply Hannah Arendt's 'Boomerang thesis' for the Spanish case. The objective of this paper is to put Arendt's theory into a comparative perspective and to show that European colonialism not only fed back into Europe throughout World War II, but also into the atrocities committed in Spain during and before the Civil War. Methodologically, this aim is archived by presenting prosopographical case studies. By closely focusing on the biographies of perpetrators, the paper elaborates on connections between individual colonial war experiences and the involvement in the collective acts of violence before and/or during the Spanish Civil War.

Lidia Merás Royal Holloway, University of London: *Picasso, al alcance de todos los españoles*

El noticiario NO-DO, instrumento propagandístico más influyente de la dictadura franquista, documentó la vida y obra de Picasso entre 1956 y 1981. Como miembro destacado del Partido Comunista francés, la difusión de los trabajos del creador del *Guernica* entre el gran público presentaba dificultades en la España de Franco, al que las autoridades consideraban un enemigo ideológico. La ausencia del noticiario del artista español más importante del siglo XX durante casi dos décadas daría paso en los años sesenta a una recuperación del pintor. Sin embargo, el informativo obvió las adhesiones comunistas del malagueño y sólo las reconoció tras su muerte, una vez llegada la democracia, si bien vaciándolas de todo contenido ideológico. NO-DO se valió de la figura de Picasso para fortalecer un discurso nacionalista. Con este fin, ocultó su lugar de residencia y subrayó los temas españoles de la obra picassiana'

Friday 3rd September 2021

Panel 14: PENINSULAR CULTURAL AND LITERARY INTRA/INTER RELATIONS

Miguel Filipe Mochila, Universidad de Puerto Rico/ CEC Universidade de Lisboa: *Eugénio de Castro, «decano de los poetas ibéricos»: ideología de su recepción española.*

Partiendo del análisis de la recepción española del poeta portugués Eugénio de Castro (1869-1944), este trabajo plantea la posibilidad de caracterizar el espacio ibérico tal y como se constituye retóricamente a lo largo de la primera mitad del siglo XX, inquiriendo lo que en dicho espacio resulta de una elaboración ideológica. Destacaremos para ello la configuración de una imaginaria comunidad ibérica basada en una confluyente -y conflictiva- situación histórica que enmarca rasgos comunes -y contradictorios-, demostrando que la obra y figura del precursor modernista portugués, el más intensamente traducido, reseñado y celebrado poeta luso en la España del periodo, resultan instrumentales a la hora de concebir dicha comunidad. Puntualizaremos los caminos retóricos mediante los cuales se consolida esa identidad ibérica en el marco de la recepción castellana de Eugénio de Castro, señalando que están profundamente dependientes de la situación histórico-cultural de la Península y de la condición post imperial y periférica de la España moderna, justificando asimismo la ideología iberista de propensión castellanocéntrica que atraviesa la recepción del poeta.

Paulo Rodrigues Ferreira, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: *As relações ibéricas explicadas por um político português: as viagens de Brito Camacho a Espanha*

Nesta comunicação focar-me-ei nas viagens realizadas a Espanha por Brito Camacho, fundador do jornal a *Luta* (1906) e fundador do Partido Unionista (1912). Essas viagens ficaram registadas nas obras *Impressões de Viagem, Cartas a um jornalista* (1913) e *Longe da Vista* (1918). Brito Camacho não se limitou a descrições impressionistas de paisagens e lugares. Sendo muito relevantes em termos de opinião, os seus escritos sobre a Espanha permitem perceber que caminho achava o autor que poderia seguir a Península caso Portugal e Espanha juntassem esforços. Através da contextualização do seu pensamento dentro daquilo que foi a discussão dos iberismos e das relações ibéricas na imprensa periódica, argumentarei que Brito Camacho esforçou-se por conhecer e dinamizar as relações com o país vizinho, mas sempre numa esfera utópica que esbarrava num patriotismo instigado pelo “perigo espanhol”, pelo medo de que Afonso XIII invadisse Portugal.

Darío Varela Fernandez, Investigador asociado TEMOS: *Puntos en común y divergencias entre los proyectos nacionalistas/fascistas franceses e ibéricos a través de las revistas (1920-1930)*

En la década 1920 comienzan a proliferar en el espacio ibérico y francés, como en otros espacios europeos y americanos, discursos nacionalistas e incluso fascistas como consecuencia de la situación internacional tras la Primera Guerra mundial; discursos que no harán mas que ganar adeptos sobre todo tras la crisis internacional de 1929. No obstante, las particularidades históricas y políticas de los diferentes países y regiones nos invitan a reflexionar sobre la existencia de un modelo único o bien

de adaptaciones lejanas de un discurso genérico nacionalista/fascista. Nuestra propuesta de comunicación tiene por objetivo el estudio de cuatro revistas que han vehiculado diferentes propuestas reaccionarias en el ámbito ibérico y francés: Acción Española (1931-1936), Action Française (1908-1944), Acção Realista (1924-1926) y Ordem Nova (1926-1927). De esta manera podríamos en un primer tiempo observar las características de las revistas y señalar la importancia de sus autores, directores y colaboradores. Seguidamente, nos interesaríamos al tratamiento que estas revistas dan a la cuestión de la "raza" y de la espiritualidad, para finalmente, abordar el posicionamiento de las revistas respecto a la modernidad, el positivismo, el sistema político democrático y la representatividad... Numerosos aspectos que nos permitirían a través de un análisis transnacional observar los puntos en común y las divergencias que pudiesen existir a la hora de difundir los ideales nacionalistas/fascistas en la Francia, la España y el Portugal de la década de los años 1920-1930

Panel 15: DISPLACEMENTS/ MIGRATIONS/ EXILES

Álvaro López Fernández, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: *Importancia y reinención de los años 90 en las últimas ficciones españolas: una mirada desde la crisis*

El profesor Eduardo Maura se preguntaba en su estudio *Los 90: Euforia y miedo en la modernidad democrática española* (2018) por qué se escribía tan poco sobre los años 90 en España, cómo podíamos pensar el presente sin tener en cuenta el inconsciente social de esta década, marcada por su auge económico y sus claroscuros democráticos. Apenas dos años después sorprende que, en plena crisis sanitaria y económica, muchas de las ficciones más relevantes publicadas o estrenadas en 2020 y 2021 en España se enmarquen precisamente en los años 90. Hablo de películas como *Las niñas*, de Pilar Palomero (Goya a Mejor Película), de *El año del descubrimiento* de Luis López Carrasco (Goya a Mejor Documental), o de libros como *Feria*, de Ana Iris Simón (Libro del año para los Editores), *Trigo Limpio*, de Juan Manuel Gil (Premio Biblioteca Breve) o *Tomás Nevinson* de Javier Marías, catalogado por buena parte de la crítica como “la mejor” (José Carlos-Mainer) de sus novelas. Esta comunicación va a analizar y comparar los marcos de tales ficciones con el fin de mostrar en qué radica el repentino interés por esa década, cómo se representa, si abunda la crítica o la nostalgia, y, sobre todo, qué debates suscita en el momento actual

Blanca Gómez García, University College London (UCL): *Autobiography and fiction: the representation of exile in Arturo Barea's La raíz rota*

Arturo Barea (1897–1957) was a Spanish Republican writer who spent the last decades of his life exiled in Great Britain. Barea published *La raíz rota* in 1955, approximately one decade after the publication of his most famous work, his autobiographical trilogy *La forja de un rebelde*. While *La raíz rota* shows clear links with the trilogy, it does not focus on Barea, but on a fictional character named Antolín, a Spanish Republican exile who returns to Spain after ten years of exile in Britain. This paper will analyse the characterisation of Antolín through Pozuelo Yvanco's theory of 'figuración del yo' (2012) to explore how Barea merged fiction and autobiography to convey his conflicting and ambiguous perception of his exile in Britain. To do so, Antolín's gradual embrace of exile will be analysed, aiming to explore whether *La raíz rota* presents exile as the only solution in Francoist Spain.

Jared D. Larson, Humboldt State University: *The Political Culture(s) of Migration in Contemporary Fiction: Largo pétalo de mar, O Retorno, and La hija de la española*

This paper considers the political culture of migration through three novels, Cardoso's *O Retorno* (2011), Sainz Borgo's *La hija de la española* (2019), and Allende's *Largo pétalo de mar* (2019), as read by a comparatist in the field of political science. Following their chronologies, *Largo pétalo de mar* follows its protagonist on a difficult journey from the Spanish Civil War in Catalonia, to France, to Santiago de Chile and beyond. The semi-autobiographic *O Retorno* follows a Portuguese family uprooted from its home in Luanda, Angola, forced to “return” to Lisbon, a place with which the protagonist intimately identifies but had never been, in the aftermath of the Revolução dos Cravos. *La hija de la española* takes the reader from the shambles of contemporary Caracas to Madrid, via an

unorthodox legal route. The paper will flesh out the political commonalities of the cause(s) of the migrations presented while exploring what is shared in the migrants' experiences: the importance of silence, in the political sense of finding their activism self-restrained, and their realization of the abstraction of their supposedly familiar destinations

Panel 16: BASQUE STUDIES: GENDER, CITIZENSHIP, CULTURE

Cristina Martínez Tejero *Universidad de Santiago de Compostela: Las literaturas gallega, catalana y vasca actuales en comparación: vida literaria y nuevas dinámicas culturales en la periferia peninsular*

En las últimas décadas, las nuevas dinámicas asociadas al funcionamiento de los campos culturales, y al campo literario en particular, han abierto la puerta a modelos inéditos de gestión de la carrera literaria o de las actividades asociadas con el mundo de la escritura. Con esta comunicación pretendemos adentrarnos, bajo una perspectiva comparada, en la situación actual de las literaturas gallega, catalana y vasca. Concretamente, a partir de los resultados de un cuestionario a autoras y autores, procuraremos identificar las nuevas tendencias en la literatura contemporánea, tanto en las trayectorias de escritura como en los nuevos modelos de eventos o profesiones, así como las ideas dominantes sobre lo que representa la literatura en la actualidad. El hecho de trabajar de forma comparada con los tres casos más significativos de literaturas peninsulares sin estado, nos permitirá ofrecer conclusiones relevantes sobre las dinámicas comunes y las específicas de cada realidad, sin dejar de lado el marco transnacional, cada vez con mayor impacto en los procesos culturales.

Onintza Odriozola Irizar / IkerIraola Arretxe Ane Larrinaga Renteria *Universidad del País Vasco: Diversidad, continuidad y cambio: trayectorias de participación política de la juventud vasca*

Partiendo de una investigación cualitativa que tiene por objeto de estudio los aprendizajes y las experiencias políticas de la juventud del País Vasco, en esta comunicación se profundiza en una parte de la misma. En concreto, se estudian las trayectorias políticas llevadas a cabo por los jóvenes vascos en las transiciones a la edad adulta, construyendo y diferenciando unos modelos principales que permitan detectar y comprender su diversidad. Para ello, la comunicación se basa en 31 entrevistas en profundidad y 4 focus groups realizados a jóvenes entre 18 y 30 años. Las personas entrevistadas en el estudio se han clasificado en dos grupos: por un lado, jóvenes que se consideran politizados o comprometidos, y por otro, jóvenes que se sienten desconectados de la política pero que presentan diferentes grados de participación. Se detectan los principales signos de continuidad e innovación, y se relacionan con los cambios ocurridos, en la última década, en el escenario socio-político vasco.

Alexandre Bataller, *Universitat de València*, Pere Quer, *Universitat de Vic* : *Entre la literatura, el territori y la educación. Aportaciones y experiencias del proyecto Geografies Literàries*

Presentamos un conjunto de propuestas y realizaciones que relacionan literatura, territorio y educación vinculadas al proyecto Geografies Literàries 3.0 que integra profesores de ocho universidades del ámbito lingüístico catalán, docentes de secundaria y profesionales del turismo cultural y los itinerarios culturales. El proyecto, que conecta anualmente docentes y estudiantes universitarios, explora las posibilidades de los itinerarios y de las rutas literarias con un enfoque multidisciplinar, promueve el diseño de dispositivos didácticos fuera de las aulas, favorece el descubrimiento de una geografía literaria y lingüística y pretende reforzar actitudes positivas hacia el patrimonio, la historia, el paisaje, la literatura y la lengua. Desde la web del proyecto (<http://geografiesliteraries.com>) se comparten experiencias y secuencias didácticas que incluyen rutas literarias en formatos multimodales que se presentan como muestras prácticas de mediación del patrimonio literario y cultural. Para la selección de lugares literarios y textos georeferenciados contamos con el apoyo del portal Endrets (<http://www.endrets.cat>)

Eduardo Moyá, *Universitat de les Illes Balears UIB* : *'Rutas literarias por Mallorca: rompiendo la tiranía del "Sol y Playa"'*

Presentamos un conjunto de propuestas y realizaciones que relacionan literatura, territorio y educación vinculadas al proyecto Geografies Literàries 3.0 que integra profesores de ocho universidades del ámbito lingüístico catalán, docentes de secundaria y profesionales del turismo cultural y los itinerarios culturales. El proyecto, que conecta anualmente docentes y estudiantes universitarios, explora las posibilidades de los itinerarios y de las rutas literarias con un enfoque multidisciplinar, promueve el diseño de dispositivos didácticos fuera de las aulas, favorece el descubrimiento de una geografía literaria y lingüística y pretende reforzar actitudes positivas hacia el patrimonio, la historia, el paisaje, la literatura y la lengua. Desde la web del proyecto (<http://geografiesliteraries.com>) se comparten experiencias y secuencias didácticas que incluyen rutas literarias en formatos multimodales que se presentan como muestras prácticas de mediación del patrimonio literario y cultural. Para la selección de lugares literarios y textos georeferenciados contamos con el apoyo del portal Endrets (<http://www.endrets.cat>).

**Sonia Miceli, *Centro de Investigação em Artes e Comunicação CIAC*:
'Tours literários em Lisboa: desenvolvimentos recentes'**

Neste trabalho, proponho-me analisar algumas propostas de turismo literário urbano, focando-me essencialmente na sua receção. O objeto de estudo são tours literários realizados na cidade de Lisboa, com o objetivo de perceber o alcance desses projetos e a sua capacidade de resposta face aos desafios que a pandemia tem colocado ao sector turístico. Qual o perfil das pessoas que participam nestes tours? Terão as circunstâncias atuais limitado o desenvolvimento desses projetos? Ou, pelo contrário, a abrupta diminuição do turismo de massa e a necessidade de diversificar a oferta terão tido um efeito positivo na criação de propostas alternativas, direcionadas principalmente para os residentes? O estudo de casos, que importa enquadrar no seu contexto mais geral, procurará respostas para estas

perguntas de partida, de forma a contribuir para a compreensão das atuais dinâmicas do turismo literário em Portugal.

Cândido Oliveira Martins, Univ. Católica Portuguesa: *A paisagem do Porto e do Douro na escrita de Vasco Graça Moura*

A obra literária do escritor português contemporâneo Vasco Graça Moura (1942-2014) revela-se muito rica no âmbito do turismo cultural e literário, entrelaçando assim Literatura e Turismo. De facto, em vários géneros cultivados – poesia, ficção, crónica, etc. – a escrita deste autor, nascido na Foz do Douro, mostra-se emocional e orgulhosamente enraizada na paisagem urbana do Porto e ainda do território envolvido pelo rio Douro. Lançando mão de uma ampla memória afectiva e intertextual, são muito sugestivas as passagens das suas obras em que não só se fazem referências descritivas a esta paisagem do Norte de Portugal, como também propõem alguns itinerários turísticos para se deambular pelo património edificado e paisagístico da cidade do Porto, com realce para o seu centro histórico.

Panel 18: LUSOPHONE SPACES: ECONOMY, IDENTITIES & CINEMA

Carlos Augusto Santos Nascimento Martins, Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa: *20 anos da Cimeira de Porto Seguro. Reflexos geoeconómicos e geopolíticos do estatuto da igualdade entre nacionais de Portugal e Brasil*

Esta pesquisa tem por objetivo analisar a relação entre Brasil e Portugal a partir da cimeira de Porto Seguro vinte anos após sua assinatura. Visa contribuir para o debate acerca dos fluxos migratórios entre Brasil e Portugal no período posterior a crise de 2008 notadamente no período de acentuada crise econômica e social no Brasil a partir dos eventos de 2016. Parte de uma análise histórica e busca compreender quais as influências e consequências geopolíticas e geoeconômicas das entradas significativas de brasileiros em Portugal bem como identificar eventuais problemas e possíveis vantagens da presença de migrantes brasileiros em Portugal. Qual o papel da Cimeira de Porto Seguro no atual ciclo migratório? Apresenta os fenômeno migratório e números a partir de dados estatísticos organizados pelo governo português.

Danúbia da Costa Teixeira, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brasil; Francisco Acioly de Lucena Neto, Faculdade Única de Ipatinga, Minas Gerais, Brasil : *Pós-modernidade universal, conflitos identitários e convergências lusófonas diante da análise das obras literária e cinematográfica O vendedor de passados de José Eduardo Agualusa e Lula Buarque de Hollanda.*

Felipe Cazetta, Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros – Campus São Francisco (Minas Gerais - Brasil): *Contato de propostas autoritárias através de periódicos dos movimentos Pátria-Nova e Integralismo Lusitano*

Os intelectuais possuem laços de sociabilidade dinâmicos, que por vezes transcendem os limites da proximidade geográfica. Ao identificarem a partilha de projetos, estabelecem contatos entre si, no intuito de estreitar relações ou, ao menos, apresentar os aspectos comuns entre as correntes de pensamento, no intuito de fortalecer vínculos. Assim, há a proposta de apresentar a consonância de

valores, projetos e códigos, através de correspondências estabelecidas entre as revistas *Política*, de viés conservador e simpático ao fascismo em Portugal, e o grupo *patrianovista*, representante do monarquismo orgânico no Brasil.

Kata Murányi, University of Pécs, Hungary, Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences: *The presence of Lusophone identity in urban creativity practices through examples of Lisbon, São Paulo and Goa*

The aim of this paper is to find and reflect on the connection between identity, urban creativity and its cultural-historical aspects of Lusophone territories, if besides the common language and/or the cultural-historical background is there a common Lusophone identity, which could be shown in urban creativity methods. The paper is based on the results of field studies done in Lisbon, São Paulo and Goa between 2016-2018, which later led to my doctoral dissertation defence end of 2020. The results of the investigation are leading toward a more complex understanding of the Portuguese speaking countries and the former colonial territories of Portugal. Following the structure and analysis of the conducted interviews, the aim of the research is to make an empirical comparative structure between the selected cities (and as thus countries/territories) in the Lusophone world, and map the traces of Lusophone identity and historical background, furthermore innovative and creative spaces and projects in each city.

The Welsh Language – Fast Facts

The Welsh Alphabet

Welsh is a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages. Though the Welsh and English alphabets are very similar, each has some letters not used in the other. The letters q, v, and z are not used in the Welsh language and the letters j and k only occur in 'adopted' words.

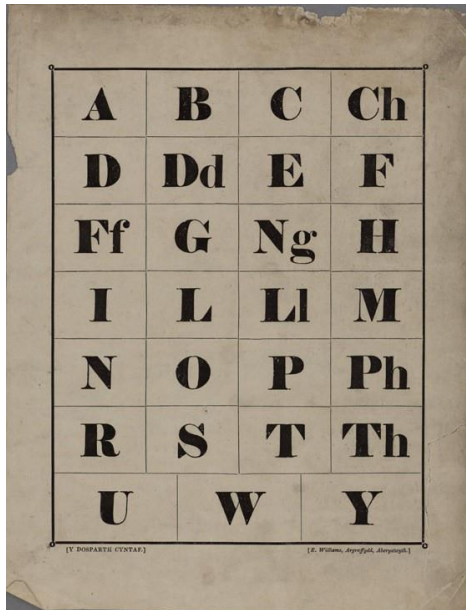


Image credit: National Library of Wales, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons with thanks to colleagues from SLSA conference Cardiff University.

Longest Place Name in Wales

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrob-wlllantysiliogogoch is the longest place name in Wales and you can find the town on the island of Anglesey. The name roughly translates as 'St Mary's Church in the Hollow of the White Hazel near a Rapid Whirlpool and the Church of St. Tysilio near the Red Cave'.



Image credit: Wikimedia with thanks to colleagues from SLSA conference Cardiff University.

Welsh is one of the oldest languages in Europe.



Welsh evolved from Brythonic, the main language spoken in Wales, England and Southern Scotland when the Romans invaded in 43AD. Welsh began to emerge as a distinctive language sometime between **400 and 700 AD** – early Welsh poetry survives from this period. Over the following centuries, Welsh flourished and became the language of culture, law and everyday life. Welsh continued as an official language during the early Middle Ages, despite the Anglo-Norman conquest.

Alongside the growth in Welsh-medium education and legal reforms, including the 1993 Welsh language Act and Welsh Government's 2003 Iaith Pawb – A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, there has been a stabilisation in the numbers speaking Welsh.

The Welsh National Anthem: Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau

Mae hen wlad fy nhadau yn annwyl i mi, Gwlad beirdd a chantorion, enwogion o fri; Ei gwrol ryfelwyr, gwladgarwyr tra mad, Dros ryddid collasant eu gwaed. Gwlad!, GWLAD!, pleidiol wyf i'm gwlad. Tra môr yn fur i'r bur hoff bau, O bydded i'r hen iaith barhau.

The old land of my fathers is dear to me, Land of bards and singers, famous men of renown; Her brave warriors, very splendid patriots, For freedom shed their blood. Country, Country, I am faithful to my Country. While the sea [is] a wall to the pure, most loved land, O may the old language endure.

[Listen to the Welsh national anthem being sung at the Eisteddfod \(cultural festival held in Welsh\).](#)

[Listen to the Welsh national anthem being sung by Cerys Matthews.](#)

The *Mabinogion*

The *Mabinogion* are the earliest prose stories of the literature of Britain. The stories were compiled in Middle Welsh in the 12th–13th centuries from earlier oral traditions. There are two main source manuscripts, created c. 1350–1410, as well as a few earlier fragments. The title covers a collection of eleven prose stories of widely different types, offering drama, philosophy, romance, tragedy, fantasy and humour, and created by various narrators over time.



Image credit: Margaret Jones with thanks to colleagues from SLSA conference Cardiff University

The Eisteddfod – Wales' cultural festival

Held during the first week of August every year, the [National Eisteddfod](#) is a celebration of the culture and language in Wales. The festival travels from place to place, alternating between north and south Wales, attracting around 150,000 visitors and over 250 tradestands and stalls.



The history of the Eisteddfod in Wales can be traced back to 1176, with the modern history of the organisation dating back to 1861. The festival has been held every year, other than 1914, when the outbreak of the First World War saw it postponed for a year. The Eisteddfod

is the natural showcase for music, dance, visual arts, literature, original performances and much more.

Welsh Gold

Welsh Gold is gold that occurs naturally in two distinct areas of Wales and is highly prized because of its origin and scarcity.

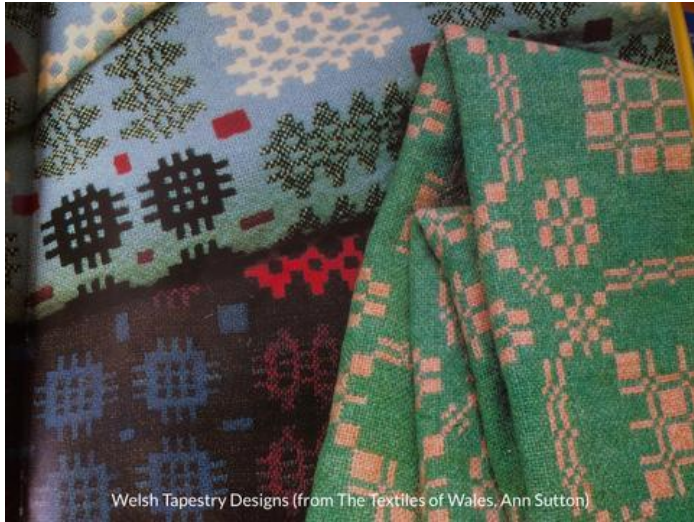


One area it is found in is north Wales in a band stretching from Barmouth, past Dolgellau and up towards Snowdonia. In south Wales, it is found in a small area in the valley of the River Cothi at Dolaucothi where it is known to have been mined by the Romans. The Dolaucothi mine is open to the public under the aegis of the National Trust.

With thanks to colleagues from SLSA conference Cardiff University.

Welsh Woollen Industry

In the 19th century the woollen industry in Wales included spinning and weaving and even surpassed coal as the most important of Wales' industries. In 1895 there were over 300 mills by 2013 this had reduced to just nine commercial mills still in operation. One of these mills can be seen in the national Wool Museum in Llandysul, near Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire and in Cardiff at St Fagans National History Museum.



With thanks to colleagues from SLSA conference Cardiff University.